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Part One
Pages 1-8

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BRAVE SAILORS DROWNED

Courageous Life Savers Rescue Others from a Wreck.

UNLUCKY CRUISE OF THE SANTUIT

Having in Tow the Barges Seth Low and Ringleader, She Is Battered by the Big Storm—One Boat Lost.

FREEPORT, L. I., Jan. 14.—The coal barge Seth Low, after being lost at sea and recovered again, lies a wreck off the Long Island coast. Two of her crew of five men were drowned. The other three, bleeding and battered, and suffering from the effects of both cold and hunger, were rescued by the life savers after a battle with heavy breakers lasting throughout last night and part of to-day.

It was about 1 o'clock this morning that a patrol from the Short Beach Life-Saving Station saw lights twinkling in Zach's Inlet, near Jones's Beach. There was a terrible sea on and the cold wind scurried across the sandy stretch of beach like a race horse. The life saver realized that no vessel would try to seek shelter in the inlet during such a storm and he hurried to the station and reported that he thought a vessel was ashore in the inlet. Capt. Edwards turned out the crew, and with their beach mortar and other apparatus they hurried to the scene.

Lights were flashing on board the vessel, and the life savers made out three men near the vessel's cabin. The men kept themselves as much in the glare of the lights as the wind and breakers would permit. The men on the beach made answering signals to let the shipwrecked men know that help was at hand.

From the dim outline of the stranded craft seen from shore the life savers made her out to be a big barge, and they got ready to shoot a lifeline over her. It was impossible to launch a lifeboat in the sea that was running, and the only hope of rescue was in the breeches buoy.

The beach mortar was loaded and the shot was fired. The line ran out well, but was caught by the wind and carried to one side of the barge. Preparations were made to fire a second line over the craft. This also proved a failure, and so did several other trials.

At daybreak the Short Beach crew was joined by the crews from the station at Zach's Inlet, under command of Capt. Philip Chichester, and the one from Gilgo's Station under command of Capt. Stephen Ketcham. All three crews made attempts to shoot a line over the wreck, but the wind was still blowing too hard to make it possible to get one near the vessel.

After daylight the men on shore could make out the stranded craft perfectly. The big breakers toppled over on the barge, each one appearing sufficient to crush it out of existence. Very little wreckage came ashore, indicating that the craft was resisting the heavy pounding of the seas. The men on board were all lashed to the cabin.

Repeated efforts were made during the early morning to launch a surfboat and rescue the barge crew, but each time the big breakers drove the life savers back. Realizing that the chances of rescue from shore were very slim, Capt. Edwards sent word to New-York for a wrecking tug.

A small yawl bearing the name Seth Low was tossed upon the beach at 9 o'clock this morning. Soon after the yawl came ashore the barge gave a lurch and sank, so that nothing but her cabin was visible from the beach.

After she went down a watch was kept for bodies of the crew, who, it was supposed, had all been drowned. None came ashore, and this afternoon Capt. Chichester decided to make another effort to go off to the wreck. He selected a crew, and, after several attempts, their surfboat was run safely through the breakers. The wreck was reached, after a hard struggle, without mishap. The life-saving crew was startled to find three men, alive, lashed to the cabin roof. After a little careful manipulation the shipwrecked men were taken off the wreck.

The return journey was more difficult than the outward trip. The crew found it impossible to get back to their own station, and were forced to row to the station on Oak Island, about twelve miles eastward of Zach's Inlet. There they succeeded in making a safe landing. The shipwrecked men were taken to the station and made comfortable. Those taken off the Seth Low were Capt. B. N. Dottridge, and Charles Brown and Peter Belleson, two of the crew. Albert Dottridge, the Captain's son, and Joe Johnston, the cook, were drowned when the barge sank. Capt. Dottridge was in the worst condition. He was injured last night by some of the rigging falling on him. His sufferings were aggravated by cold and hunger. The two sailors were little affected by their exposure.

The crew of the Seth Low had not really recovered from their terrible experience at sea only a short time ago. While the barge was being towed from Boston to Baltimore by the steamship Santuit, she broke away while off Fire Island and was lost. A few days later the Seth Low was picked up by a tub and brought into port. The Santuit started out again yesterday with the Seth Low and the barge Ringleader in tow. During the heavy gale last night the Seth Low again broke away and drifted upon the beach.

THE PERILS THE SANTUIT MET.

Her Cargo Shifted and She Was Forced to Abandon the Low.

Slow-paced, covered with ice from stem to stern, from water line to truck, the Santuit staggered back to port yesterday morning. Tugging sullenly at the towline stretched from her stern was another ice-clad vessel, the barge Ringleader, consort of the Low. Both looked like stray bergs. The Ringleader's black hull was hid beneath a thick coat of ice, and the showers of freezing spray had done a lot of fancy work with the spars and rigging of both ships.

The Santuit's cargo had been shifted in the wild seas she encountered, and when her anchor was let go off Stapleton yesterday one standing on the port side of her deck could swing his leg over the railing and dip his foot in the water with the greatest ease. Her starboard bulwarks were hove high in the air, and tracings of the old wound which sent her to the bottom years ago could be seen.

A half-dozen men, with physical exhaustion showing plainly in their features, were leaning wearily against the railing when the tug Excelsior, with a reporter for The New-York Times, came alongside.

Capt. John Hall, formerly chief officer of the Santuit, now commands the vessel. Capt. D. W. Nugent, who commanded the ship during her recent trying experience with barges and wintry gales, was made

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CARLISLE NOT A CANDIDATE

Will Not Enter the Senatorial Contest in Kentucky, Nor Is He Likely to Support Blackburn.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—If Mr. Carlisle, as reported, by way of Boston, has declared that he desired to be a candidate for Senator from Kentucky, he has very recently changed his mind. It was only a week ago that he sent a letter to a Kentucky friend asking him to say to all of Carlisle's friends that he did not desire to be a candidate for Senator and that the people of the State ought not to be asked to vote for a man who was not a candidate.

This has been taken here as a distinct and final determination on the part of Mr. Carlisle not to enter the Senatorial contest next Winter. It does not necessarily mean that he is in favor of the election of Mr. Blackburn, and the announcement, made and not denied, that while Blackburn is to talk in favor of free silver in the campaign of next Summer, Carlisle will make speeches in opposition to unlimited silver coinage, would appear to make his support of Blackburn doubtful.

Some of the Western Democrats who have been watching the tendency of politics in Kentucky are of the impression that the next Kentucky Senator will be neither Carlisle nor Blackburn, but Gov. McCreary, now a member of the House and the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. The Carlisle-Blackburn division may become so wide as to make it unite upon some other man, and there is no other Kentuckian so prominent and so likely to attract the votes of a Kentucky Democratic Legislature as Mr. McCreary.

THE LEXOW REPORT READY

IT RECOMMENDS A BI-PARTISAN POLICE COMMISSION.

Further Investigation into New-York City Departments Is Also Favored, if City Authorities Desire.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 14.—The Lexow committee has finished its report, and it will be finally considered at a meeting of the committee to be held to-morrow. It will be submitted to the Senate either Thursday or Friday.

The report will recommend a continuation of the investigation into the administration of other New-York City departments, as well as the Police Department, in case the city authorities require it.

One of the most important recommendations which will be made in the report, if it is not changed, will be that a bi-partisan police commission be established by legislation. The report will emphatically summarize the corrupt condition which has been shown to exist in the New-York City Police Department, and with it will be submitted bills carrying out its recommendations, if they are drafted in time.

The report will be sent to the printer as soon as presented. Nearly every member of the Legislature has had applications for copies of the report. An informal meeting of the committee was held this afternoon.

TALK ABOUT THE CITY BILLS.

Mayor Strong and Senator Lexow Have a Conference.

Soon after Mayor Strong reached his office yesterday, Senator Clarence Lexow, Chairman of the famous investigating committee, and W. Travers Jerome, one of the counsel to the committee, called and held a conference with him that lasted for nearly an hour.

As near as could be ascertained the subject of the further investigation of the city departments by the Lexow committee was not discussed. The subjects under consideration were some of the bills affecting the interest of this city, which are already pending or are about to be introduced in the Legislature.

It was the first time that Mayor Strong had met Senator Lexow, and his greeting was very cordial. The first bill discussed was the Committee of Seventy's Power of Removal bill, which the Mayor has approved, with the exception that he wants the time in which he can exercise this power extended from four to six months. He explained his reason for this in detail to Senator Lexow.

The Seventy's City Magistrates bill, which, if it become a law, will oust all the present Police Justices, and which Senator Lexow will introduce in the Senate, was discussed at length. Some attention was given to Assemblyman Judson Lawson's Dock bill, of which the Mayor has received a copy.

Mayor Strong announced that he did not propose to either approve or disapprove of this bill or any other dock bill until he had carefully investigated the subject and had ascertained what was best for the city in reference to new legislation for the Dock Department. He recognizes fully the importance of being very careful in reference to dock legislation, as well as all other legislation affecting the city's interest.

J. Edward Simmons and R. M. Gallaway called at the Mayor's office while the conference was in progress, but did not wait to see the Mayor.

TO FIGHT PARTISAN MEASURES.

Dr. Parkhurst Opposed to Politics in Reform Legislation.

It was confidently asserted yesterday that the Lexow Police Department Reorganization bill, which will be introduced soon in the State Senate, will provide for a bi-partisan Board of Police Commissioners and a reorganization of the force by Superintendent Byrnes.

When a reporter for The New-York Times called on the Rev. Dr. C. H. Parkhurst yesterday to obtain his views on the proposed legislation, there was a long line of men and women visitors in his reception room waiting to see him.

"To sum up my views on this subject and the views, I think, of the honest people who have made the present change possible," Dr. Parkhurst said, "I may say that we do not want 'deals' or politics introduced in any way into these reform measures. Some people who are active now for certain measures were not conspicuously active during the campaign.

"My position in reference to the Bi-Partisan Police bill and as to the propriety of having Superintendent Byrnes reorganize the department are pretty well known. I do not claim that a single-headed Police Commissioner would be the best. If a better plan is suggested, I believe that the public would indorse it. We are not tied hand and foot to any one plan, but we are unalterably opposed to the introduction of partisan politics into this reform legislation."

"Will you go to Albany to oppose such legislation?"

"I will, certainly; and others will also. We will appear before the committees of the Legislature and carry on the fight for pure municipal government, as we have from the beginning of this movement."

Dr. Parkhurst denied positively that there was any coolness between himself and Senator Lexow, other members of the Lexow committee, or Recorder Goff.

"Our paths have not crossed," he said.

BANK LOOTER AND SUICIDE

City Treasurer Abbott of Dover, N. H., Proves to be Both.

HIS DEFALCATION IS A LARGE ONE

To Avoid Arrest for His Crime He Takes His Own Life—The First National Bank Closed Temporarily.

DOVER, N. H., Jan. 14.—Isaac F. Abbott, cashier of the Dover National Bank, this afternoon shot himself to prevent his arrest on the charge of robbing the bank of $80,000. The bank is closed temporarily.

The discovery of the defalcation was made by Bank Examiner Dorr, who began an examination of the bank last Friday. He asked Abbott certain questions which the cashier said he would answer next morning. When the examiner came again Saturday morning it was found that the safe could not be opened, and Abbott failed to appear. He was at home, and said he would explain all Monday. The refusal of the cashier to say anything was brought to the attention of the bank officials, and Examiner Dorr at once declared Abbott a defaulter.

District Attorney A. A. Branch of Manchester and United States Marshal Campbell were at once telegraphed for to place Abbott under arrest.

They reached here this afternoon and at once proceeded to Abbott's home. As they were about to enter, at 3 o'clock, a brother of Abbott heard the report of a pistol, and rushing to his brother's room found him lying on the floor with his face shattered and covered with blood. Life was extinct.

Abbott had remained at home all day Sunday, and Chief of Police Fogarty had detailed police officers to guard the house. Abbott had said he should make no attempt to escape. He said the object of setting the time lock ahead was to give him time to notify his sons and daughters before they saw the newspaper accounts. He stated that the vault would open at 9 o'clock this morning.

When the vault was unlocked, Bank Examiner Dorr posted a notice that the bank had suspended business until its affairs could be straightened out.

Abbott was also cashier of the Five-Cent Savings Bank, and was City Treasurer.

State Bank Commissioners Lyford and Hatch arrived to-day and took charge of the savings bank. They make the statement that the bank is all right. Mr. Abbott's bond was issued for $20,000 by the North American Guarantee Company of Montreal, which has been apprised of the default.

Abbott left in his brother's possession a statement of his defalcations in an envelope addressed to Examiner Dorr. That gentleman promised to make the statement public, but said, after due consideration, that he would not give it out yet. He said, however, that the statement was not detailed, but only left clues for him to follow. He would not state the amount of the shortage, but it is said by some who are well informed that the amount is not far from $80,000.

It is hinted that Abbott is not a thief in the common sense of the word, but made his first inroad on the money belonging to the bank to help out a friend. He would not state who that friend was, but there is every reason to believe that the truth will come to light before the examination is over.

The first suspicion that Examiner Dorr had of the defalcation was the discovery of a note for $10,000 among the bank's resources signed M. Nelson. This led to the questioning of Abbott on Friday night, with the result that he locked the vault, with everything inside, and adjusted the lock so that it would not open until to-day. The name of Abbott's young housekeeper is Miss Mertie Nelson, and it was her signature, it is alleged, that appeared on the note.

The daily balance ledger of the national bank is missing. Mr. Dorr said it was a serious inconvenience, and would probably prevent tracing certain important transactions. There was nothing in the statement left by Abbott to show where the defaulting cashier had placed the book, and it has probably been destroyed.

The entire available funds of the city are tied up, and City Clerk Quimby can issue no more checks at present. The School Board money and Water Works Department funds are also in the bank.

The excitement is high, and there are fears that the bank is worse off than was thought when the defalcation was first discovered. Abbott was not considered extravagant. He lived in an elegant house, but it was built with his wife's money and cost $30,000. He was never known to gamble, and only made short business trips out of town. He was a member of the Washington Street Baptist Church, and was one of the principal backers of the Rev. Frank K. Chase, who made the big liquor crusade several years ago. Abbott was born in Dover, and had been cashier of the national bank nearly twenty years. He was a clerk in the bank before that. The Dover National Bank is quite an old institution. E. V. Brewster is President. The capital stock is $100,000, and the surplus is $20,000. At a meeting of the Directors held last week Abbott was himself elected a Director.

Heard Miss Willard Sing.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The first of the three musicales by Miss Katherine Willard, under the patronage of Mrs. Cleveland and the ladies of the Cabinet, took place at noon at the home of Secretary Lamont, on H Street. Miss Willard has a pleasing mezzo-soprano voice, which has been trained carefully, and her selections to-day were suited admirably to the range of her voice. Mr. Nevin, the pianist, played several of his own compositions, as well as a number of selections from Chopin, Liszt, and Rubinstein. The drawing rooms were filled with well-known persons, among whom were Mrs. Bissell, Miss Herbert, the Brazilian Minister and Mme. Mendonça, Mr. and Mrs. Garner, Mrs. Gresham, Mrs. Westinghouse, and Mrs. Dalzell.

Murder of a Seattle Claimant.

NEW-WESTMINSTER, B. C., Jan. 14.—The inquest on the body of Heinrich Zechow, a claimant to an estate in Seattle, Washington, and vicinity, valued at $2,000,000, was concluded to-day with a verdict of murder by some unknown person. The body was found on New Year's Eve, with a deep stab wound in the neck.

Miss Stevenson Very Low.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Jan. 14.—To-night it seems almost impossible that Miss Stevenson can survive more than a day or two at most. The latter part of last night her condition was very serious, and to-night it is not more hopeful. Dr. Battle is almost constantly in attendance upon the sufferer.

THREE FLOORS BURNED OUT

The Building 197 Wooster Street Flooded Before a Fire Could Be Controlled —Loss, $25,000.

The firemen had to deal with a stubborn fire last night in the five-story building 197 Wooster Street. It started at 8 o'clock on the third floor in the hat and cap manufactory of Bernstein & Samuels.

The flames gutted the three upper floors of the building and burned through the roof. Twelve engines and a water tower poured water for more than an hour into the place.

At one time the new eight-story building at Wooster and Bleecker Streets, occupied by the United States Board of General Appraisers, was threatened. The iron shutters of the rear windows on the third and fourth floors had been left open. The building at this point was separated from the burning structure by a narrow air shaft, and before the shutters could be closed flames were shooting across the shaft.

West of the General Appraisers' Building, in Bleecker Street 127 to 133, is a white-brick, eight-story building, occupied by fur-importing firms and manufacturers. An airshaft also separated the rear of this building from the south wall of 197 Wooster Street, extending sixty feet back.

North of 197 Wooster Street is a large five-story packing-box factory filled with dry lumber and boxes, and in the rear of the damaged building is A. Savage's livery Stable, 37 South Fifth Avenue.

Battalion Chief Magill, who responded to the first alarm, called for more help, and Deputy Chief Reilly sent a third call. The flames were roaring on three floors when the water towers were placed in position. Six streams were played from the rear of the General Appraisers' Building, two from the roof of the box factory on the north, and two from the roof of A. Savage's livery stable in South Fifth Avenue. The water poured in a torrent from the ground floor entrance of 197.

The openings to the sewers at the corner of Wooster and Bleecker Streets had been choked with frozen snow and slush, and Wooster and Bleecker Streets for two blocks were flooded ankle deep.

Bernstein & Samuels occupied part of the fourth as well as the entire third floor. The rest of the fourth floor was used by Thomas Nicholson, a book gilder. The first and second floors were vacant. A firm moved some machinery onto the fifth floor a week ago, but had not begun operations. No one seemed to know the nature of this firm's business.

Blake & Williams, manufacturers of steam-heating apparatus, who moved out of the first floor a week ago, had a little stock still stored there. The agent of the damaged building is S. F. Meyers, 658 Broadway, and a Mr. Whitney owns it. The loss is placed at $25,000.

HIGGINS GETS THE NOMINATION

Six Addicks Men Refuse to Enter the Caucus —If They Hold Together They Can Prevent an Election.

DOVER, Del., Jan. 14.—The Republican Senatorial caucus to-night resulted in no choice. Only eleven of the nineteen members of the Legislature were present, though it was 11 o'clock when the caucus, which had been called for 8 o'clock, convened. One ballot was taken, resulting: Higgins, 8; George V. Massey, 1; blank, 2. A second ballot was taken, and Higgins got the full vote of the caucus, 11 members. If he can get one of the absentees' votes, he will win in the Legislature.

The Democratic nominee will have eleven votes, and Mr. Higgins can only be defeated by the six bolters, who favor Addicks, still holding out. Two of them, however, are expected to weaken.

James L. Wolcott, Chancellor of the State, was nominated by the Democratic caucus this evening for United States Senator.

Attachment Against John C. Osgood.

An attachment for $23,236 against John C. Osgood of 18 Broadway has been received by the Sheriff in favor of William S. Lawson, stock broker, for balance claimed to be due on stock transactions.

It was granted on the ground that Mr. Osgood is a resident of Colorado.

Negotiations have been pending for a long time for a settlement of the account, without result. Mr. Osgood, it was said, proposed, on Dec. 20, 1894, to give notes payable in twelve, eighteen, and twenty-four months, which did not prove satisfactory to Mr. Lawson.

Mr. Osgood has been largely interested in companies in this city, Chicago, and Denver, and was best known as President of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company. Before the hard times came on he was reputed to be a millionaire. The Sheriff served the attachment on the Knickerbocker Trust Company, which is said to hold some of Mr. Osgood's securities.

Shot Himself in a Washroom.

A man, whose general appearance indicated that he was well to do, committed suicide by shooting himself through the head in the washroom of the Coleman House last night. There was nothing about his person by which his identity might be established.

He was about 5 feet 8 inches in height, about fifty years old, well built, with light complexion, gray hair, and stubby, gray mustache. He wore a dark cutaway suit, laced shoes, with pointed toes, white linen shirt, with standing collar, and spotted, dark necktie. His underclothing and socks were of grayish woolen material.

Divorce Without Opposition.

OKLAHOMA, O. T., Jan. 14.—A decree of divorce was granted to-day in the District Court here to Annie Childs-Whitney of New-York, a niece of the late George W. Childs. Her husband, Carlos W. Whitney, made no defense to the charges of abandonment and incompatibility of temperament. Mrs. Whitney is allowed to use her maiden name of Childs. They were married in New-York six years ago.

Japan's Minister to England.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Mr. Kato, the Japanese Minister to Great Britain, arrived in Washington this morning, and spent the day with Mr. Kurino, the Japanese Minister here. Mr. Kato will go over to New-York to-morrow, to sail thence Wednesday by the steamer Teutonic for England.

Bought by the Gas Trust.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Jan. 14.—The Grand Rapids Gas Company's property was sold this afternoon to New-York capitalists for $1,200,000 cash. The papers to confirm the sale were sent to New-York to-night. The cash capital of the Gas Company is $800,000.

E. B. Harper's Illness.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Jan 14.—The condition of Edward B. Harper, President of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, who is ill in this village, is said to show decided improvement to-night over yesterday and the preceding days of his illness.

DR. PARKHURST PRAISED

His Reform Work Approved by the New-York Presbytery.

ONLY ONE MEMBER IN OPPOSITION

Praise from the Ministers and Laymen —Work in Purifying the City and Arousing Young Men's Zeal Approved.

There was a full meeting of the New-York Presbytery yesterday afternoon at the First Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue and Eleventh Street, as it was known that the resolutions approving the course of Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst that were put over from the meeting of December 10 would come up to be acted upon.

When the resolutions were offered by Elder Thomas S. Strong at the December meeting it was late in the session, and all but fourteen of those who attended the meeting had gone home. As soon as the resolutions were offered the Rev. Francis B. Mullally took exception to them and vigorously opposed them. It was then thought best to have them go over until yesterday.

The Rev. Dr. Robert Russell Booth, the Moderator, presided at yesterday's meeting, while in the body of the house were, among others, the Rev. Dr. Henry M. Field, the Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyck, the Rev. Dr. N. W. Conkling, the Rev. James Chambers, the Rev. Dr. Sanderson, the Rev. A. H. McKinney, John Stewart, the Rev. Dr. R. F. Sample, the Rev. Dr. James G. Patterson, the Rev. Dr. G. W. F. Birch, the Rev. Franklin Gaylord, the Rev. W. R. Harshaw, Oscar E. Boyd, the Rev. George S. Payson, the Rev. Dr. James H. Hoadley, J. J. Stevenson, and the Rev. Francis B. Mullally.

After the preliminary prayer, roll call, and adoption of the minutes of the last meeting, Moderator Booth announced the docket. It was discovered that the Parkhurst resolutions were at the foot of the list and would in all probability not be reached before the next, or an adjourned meeting. When Mr. Booth had finished reading the docket, several presbyters jumped to their feet to make motions. Dr. J. H. Hoadley, the clerk of the Presbytery, was recognized. He said:

"I move that we do now consider the resolutions expressing confidence in Dr. Parkhurst and the work that he has accomplished. They are of the utmost importance, and should not be relegated to the end of the docket, but should take precedence of the other matters on the docket."

The motion was seconded by nearly every one present and was carried unanimously.

Moderator Booth said: "At the close of the last meeting but fourteen members were left upon the floor when the resolution expressing confidence in Dr. Parkhurst was presented. It would have been impossible to have then considered it properly, and as a valid constitutional objection to its consideration was made it became impossible to proceed, and the only course that could be adopted was adopted without prejudice to the matter. There was nothing in the action that called for remarks. Mr. Mullally's bearing was that of a Christian gentleman, and his objection was an eminently proper one—that Presbyterians should not consider anything that does not pertain to a religious matter; his objection was a fundamental one, and there was nothing disorderly or obtrusive in his actions."

Elder Thomas S. Strong read his resolutions commending and approving the actions of Dr. Parkhurst that he had presented at the former meeting.

The Rev. Dr. R. F. Sample offered, as a substitute for the resolutions of Mr. Strong, resolutions which praised Dr. Parkhurst's work and that of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, because of the great moral reform that had been accomplished through their efforts. He said that the substitute would be acceptable to every one.

The Rev. W. S. Watson said:

"The praise that is due for the good that has been accomplished is due to God alone, and let His be the glory. Let us praise Him for that which has been done, and not Dr. Parkhurst. We are a religious body and should recognize our Heavenly Father in the matter. Let other bodies praise Dr. Parkhurst and laud him to the skies. He is a member of this body, and if he did wrong we would censure him, but if he did right it is well, and to God alone belongs the praise. I move that we lay the resolutions on the table and sing the Doxology."

"Ridiculous!" exclaimed Dr. Henry M. Field, and Mr. Watson's motion was lost without a dissenting vote.

The Rev. Mr. Mullally then arose, and, while all gave him the closest attention, he said:

"I would like to say a word. You gave me the right to put my judgment on record by taking me into the Presbytery. You have a right, perhaps, to take away my power, as I have no charge, but it is my duty to discharge my conscience when I think the questions that pertain to the head of the Church are involved. I hold a paper in my hand that shows that I am not peculiar in the position that I assume. It is an extract from the rules of the last General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States. It says: 'We protest against the action of the General Assembly on temperance, as declaring that no political party that does not oppose should be supported; we deem this action an unwise interference with the political question, believing that it interferes with the free political action of the members.'

"Three of the men who signed this paper are here. Surely I am not alone touching the fundamental question which affects a constitutional and ecclesiastical right. It is in vain to say that because the question now before us involves morals it is a religious question. One party claims to be a high moral party and the other attacks the McKinley bill, alleging that it is immoral in that it makes the rich, richer, and the poor, poorer. The very existence of religion is involved in all questions.

"Dr. Parkhurst's movement does not use the weapons of Jesus Christ, as they have been put into the hands of the Church. He ignores the sword of the Lord and appeals to the sword of the civil magistrate—the human law. Jesus Christ has given us the sword of the spirit, the word of God.

"When Christ ceases to speak, the Church should cease to speak. The resolution calls upon the Church to presume that it has authority to act.

"Wrong is wrong. You can't pass those resolutions without indorsing the principle that you may do evil that good may come of it, that the end justifies the means, and that the means that Dr. Parkhurst pursued justify his work, because it has been successful.

"I have been warned by those present that nobody approved the methods of Dr. Parkhurst. If you pass those resolutions you will widen the breach between the Northern and the Southern Church, and delay reunion probably for a century."

The entire assemblage listened quietly to Mr. Mullally, and when he took his seat, Dr. Henry M. Field said:

"I do think that we owe something to ourselves; not only to pass a vote, but to give our reasons. Dr. Parkhurst cannot do things as a man and not as a minister. What we can do for humanity we can do as ministers. After Dante wrote 'The Inferno' he was regarded as one who had gone down into hell. It is sometimes necessary for a man to go into hell, and our friend, Dr. Parkhurst, has been there to recover lost souls. When he did so many avoided him and walked on the other side of the street and were unwilling to recognize him.

"I spoke of his action to Police Commissioner MacLean, the one good Commissioner, and he said that Dr. Parkhurst did right, that he could not reach the root of the matter and speak of it as he did unless he acted as he did. It was his duty to do it, and he never fulfilled it so fully as when he did it.

"He has done more to purify the City of New-York than all of us put together."

Dr. Van Dyke spoke in favor of Dr. Sample's resolutions, saying that they expressed the principle upon which Dr. Parkhurst acted.

"I think," said Dr. J. B. Shaw, a member of the Good Government Clubs, "that the resolutions should include the Good Government Clubs, the City Vigilance League, and all kindred societies, that they may encourage the young men who came out and worked so nobly to continue in the future."

"We have in mind Dr. Parkhurst," said Dr. Van Dyke, "and not the municipal issues. We want to approve of Dr. Parkhurst as a man and as a minister, and are not here for any other purpose. As such, we desire to indorse him, and in doing that we add nothing to Dr. Parkhurst, but do add a great deal to ourselves."

H. M. Humphrey, an Elder in Dr. Parkhurst's church, said: "I agree with the methods adopted by Dr. Parkhurst. It is clear that this Presbytery wishes to pass right and appropriate resolutions. Dr. Parkhurst, by his action, has regenerated prodigals by scores. He has taken women from their former evil lives and 60 per cent. of them have stood converted. He has been a minister as well as a determined man, and I ask that the resolutions mention Dr. Parkhurst as a man and a citizen."

President Hastings of the Union Theological Seminary spoke in praise of the "personal fidelity, splendid courage, and noble sacrifice of Dr. Parkhurst," but did not care particularly for the form of expression used in the resolutions.

Dr. Charles Thompson suggested that no name be mentioned but that of Dr. Parkhurst, to which Dr. Sample responded by saying: "This resolution should recognize the Gospel of Christ, His church, and God's blessing, without which nothing could have been accomplished."

"If Dr. Parkhurst were here," said Dr. Van Dyke, "he would want the resolution to include the young men who worked with him. It matters less whether this Presbytery indorses Dr. Parkhurst, than whether Dr. Parkhurst endorses this Presbytery. [Applause.] It is a religious duty to cleanse the life of the city, although it is not necessary to have fifty or sixty weak ecclesiastical imitators.

Dr. Thompson claimed the floor, and, on being recognized, suggested that both sets of resolutions be referred to a special committee, with instructions to combine them into a single resolution.

Moderator Booth thought the suggestion a good one, and appointed Drs. Van Dyke and Sample and Elder Strong such committee.

Dr. Mullally protested against such action, but the Moderator told him that, as there was no knowing what kind of resolutions the committee would draft, he was premature, and he subsided.

The committee withdrew for about a half hour, and then presented the following:

Resolved, That this Presbytery expresses its gratitude for, and its pride in, the persistent, noble, and successful efforts of our fellow-presbyter, the Rev. Charles H. Parkhurst, D. D., in the interest of greatly-needed municipal reform.

Resolved, That we rejoice in the success which he has had in arousing the Christian young men of the city to a realizing sense of their moral and religious duties as citizens, and in binding them together in efforts for the purification of our civic and social life.

Resolved, That we recognize the Gospel of Christ as the supreme remedy for every form of evil, and the Church of Christ as the agency by which the world is to be regenerated and saved, and, therefore, we believe that the moral teachings of Christ must be applied to every sphere of life, and that the Church should bear her testimony for righteousness and purity in all human affairs.

Resolved, That we heartily commend Dr. Parkhurst for the faithful, heroic testimony which he has borne. We thank God for the favor which has made his efforts for reform successful. And we implore God's blessing upon them, that they may be permanent and completely triumphant.

All voted in favor of the resolutions except Mr. Mullally, whose emphatic "No" provoked many smiles.

Mr. Mullally read a long protest to the resolutions, which he said he had prepared since the last meeting, as he felt assured from what he hard that the resolutions would pass.

The Rev. Dr. George L. Shearer, Chairman of a committee on Armenian outrages, read a protest against the acts of the Sultan and his people and expressing sympathy for the outraged Armenians. To the protest was attached a memorial to the Presbyterian Church throughout the world asking to use its influence with the United States and British Governments to right the wrongs and prevent their recurrence. The protest and memorial were adopted, and the Presbytery adjourned until Monday next.

The Sagamore Club Election.

The Sagamore Club, 21 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, elected these officers last night: President—Andrew J. White; Vice Presidents—Thomas F. Hayes, Jacob A. Cantor, Isaac A. Hopper; Corresponding Secretary—William J. Ellis, Financial Secretary—Edward J. Atkinson; Recording Secretary—Jacob Washburn; Treasurer—John H. McCarthy; Members of the Board of Governors (to serve three years)—Thomas F. Gilroy, Charles Welde, Peter Bowe, Joseph P. Fallon, John J. Quinn, L. Foreman Fechtman, John Mitchell; Member of the Board of Governors (to serve two years in place of John M. Cowan, deceased,)—Charles E. Simms, Jr.

Found in the River.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 14.—The body of James Lumberg, aged thirty-five, a fruit commission merchant of Philadelphia, was found floating in the St. John River this morning. Lumberg came here Dec. 20. When found there was a gold watch in his pocket, $35 in cash, and a railroad ticket to Washington, D. C. He was a partner of Paul Pohl, commission merchant, and his sister, Mrs. J. E. Jones, lives at Seventy-fifth and Buist Streets, Philadelphia.

TROLLEY STRIKE IS ON

Brooklyn's Enormous Surface-Car Business Paralyzed.

5,000 MEN GIVE UP EMPLOYMENT

Policemen Had to Club a Crowd of Strikers and Their Friends Away from a Mail Car.

THOUSANDS WALKED LONG DISTANCES

Women Strive to Prevent a Car from Running—Statements by Companies and Men.

The people of Brooklyn awoke yesterday morning to find themselves entangled by the greatest surface railroad strike in the history of the city.

Five thousand trolley men had quit work.

The four great surface systems—the Atlantic Avenue, the Brooklyn City, the De Kalb Avenue, and the Broadway—were tied up at 4 o'clock A. M., from end to end.

From Bay Ridge to Hunter's Point, and from East New-York to Fulton Ferry, not a car for hours was running. Two hundred miles of railroad were idle, and at no time yesterday were over twenty-five cars in operation on the rails over which 900 cars had been traveling, as usual, the day before.

The only road in operation was the Jay and Smith Street line.

The elevated roads were not involved, and they were jammed with passengers. Hundreds of Brooklynites brought out their bicycles and thus got to their places of business.

Not only was it the first strike since the trolley was introduced in Brooklyn, but it was the first general electric strike in the United States, and in magnitude it has never been surpassed by any street-car strike in any of the great cities, East or West.

Like every street railroad strike in recent years, this one quickly drifted toward violence, thereby tending at once to rob the strikers of public sympathy.

The men showed no reluctance toward attempting to prevent the operation of the roads by force, and they induced women to take part in their attacks.

Capt. Murphy, who had charge of the police at the Fifth Avenue terminal of the Atlantic Avenue system, seemed to lose heart over the strike, and by his action he greatly increased the hope and the boldness of the strikers. After the two attacks on the cars as they were brought out of the station, Capt. Murphy, instead of offering all the protection the police could afford, advised Superintendent Quinn not to attempt to run out any more cars.

The Superintendent promptly refused to take this advice, and instead of the suggested police policy of inaction, he continued his vigorous efforts to operate the road and serve the public.

There were three serious disturbances during the day. A mob of 500 strikers, among whom were a number of frenzied women, charged on two cars, run at an interval of an hour apart in the afternoon out of the Atlantic Avenue Company's station at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-third Street.

The mob bombarded the car and the police, and the women threw sticks and stones. A stick thrown by a woman struck and wounded a policeman. A stone thrown by one of the mob struck Starter Jackson, who was acting as motorman, on the head, and knocked him from the car. He was severely cut.

A mob of 200 strikers, at 10 o'clock in the morning, attacked the Flatlands mail car as it was run out of the Flatbush depot of the Brooklyn City system. Obstructions were put on the track, and the car was bombarded. There were a dozen or more scattered, scrambling fights between the police and the strikers.

No cars save the single mail car in Fifth Avenue were put in operation by the Atlantic Avenue Road. The Flatlands mail cars were finally put in operation on the Flatbush Avenue line.

The Court Street line of the Brooklyn City Road was the only one open to general traffic. Ten cars were started there, under guard of the police. They were attacked from time to time, but there was no serious trouble.

The railroad officels professed confidence last night that they would be able to resume operations and break the strike in a day or two. They expected other skilled men, they said, from the West and East.

The strikers professed equal confidence. They felt much encouraged by having won over the Jay and Smith Street system early in the day to signing the men's schedule of hours and wages.

All the cars in operation during the day were withdrawn shortly after dark. Everything was quiet in Brooklyn last night.

Master Workman Connelly and the strike leaders held a conference in East New-York at 1 o'clock this morning.

WORD PASSED BEFORE DAYLIGHT

Five Thousand and Fifteen Men Out—Elevated Employes Will Not Go Out.

The great strike came at last in the early hours of yesterday morning. It had been threatened for a week, but when it finally took place it found the railroad officials apparently in large measure unprepared, and fell on them with great force.

It had been agreed at a secret meeting of the men late on Sunday night to tie up the surface roads at the hour for the first day cars to go out in the morning. This hour

IT IS CERTAINLY HERE

Our Old Enemy the Grip Has Come Again and Is Causing Great Trouble.

There is not a particle of doubt about it. Grip is here. It may not be so much epidemic as upon its first visit, but the number that are afflicted with it is appalling. Coughing, hacking, wheezing, sneezing—all the usual symptoms have appeared. There is danger in the air; contagion in the atmosphere.

"But what are you going to do about it?" Will you sit still and let it attack you, or prostrate your family? You can't afford to do this. If you know anything about grip you know that it can easily be held in check if taken in time. Every physician the world over knows that a pure stimulant taken promptly and in time will drive away the grip before it can get a foothold. It must be a good and reliable stimulant, though, and it is freely admitted that nothing for this purpose has ever been found to equal Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey. During the last epidemic of grip this pure and palatable preparation did more to keep the grip in check after it had gotten started than any or all other remedies. It fortified the body to withstand the chilling effects of the grip; it kept the blood moving healthily; in fact, it did what must be done in every case, helped Nature to throw it off.

It would be well to bear in mind that Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey is enabled to do all this because it possesses just the medicinal qualities necessary to rouse the latent energies of the body when grip is in the air. All wideawake druggists and grocers keep it in stock.

varied on the different roads and their branches, ranging from 4 to 5 o'clock.

The men on leaving the meeting carried the word to the various stations, and by the appointed time every employe of the four great systems was in possession of the order to strike. This order was given by Martin J. Connelly, Master Workman of District Assembly No. 75, Knights of Labor.

The number of men involved in the strike was, as nearly as could be estimated, as follows:

Brooklyn City Railroad	2,550
Atlantic Avenue Railroad	725
Brooklyn City and Newtown (De Kalb Avenue)	450
Queens County and Suburban (Broadway)	315
Electrical workers on all roads	975
Total	5,015

These systems operate the following branches, forty-seven in number:

Atlantic Avenue Railroad—Adams, Bergen, Butler, Fifteenth, Hicks, and Hoyt Streets, Greenwood, Park, Seventh, Fifth, and Vanderbilt Avenue lines.

Broadway Railroads—Cypress Hills extension, East New-York line, Reid Avenue line, Sumner Avenue line, Broadway Ferry and Metropolitan Avenue Railroad.

Brooklyn City Railroad—Bushwick, Court Street, Calvary Cemetery, Crosstown, Cypress Hills, Flatbush Avenue, Flushing Avenue, Fort Hamilton, Fulton Street and East New-York, Furman Street, Gates Avenue, Grand Street, Greenpoint, Greenpoint and Bushwick, Greenpoint and Lorimer, Hamilton Avenue, Knickerbocker Avenue, Lee and Nostrand Avenues, Lutheran Cemetery, Meeker Avenue, Myrtle Avenue, Putnam Avenue, Prospect Park and Holy Cross Cemetery, Second Avenue, Third Avenue, Tompkins Avenue, and Union Avenue.

Brooklyn City and Newtown—De Kalb Avenue line and Franklin Avenue line.

The completeness of the tie-up can be appreciated from the fact that on all this vast system of electrical roads but twenty-five cars were operated yesterday.

These consisted of five mail cars on the Flatbush Avenue line, one mail car on the Fifth Avenue line, and nineteen cars on the Court Street division.

Cars were run on the Bath Beach Road, but this branch is beyond the city limits, and did not come within the jurisdiction of the strikers.

Persistent rumors were circulated from time to time yesterday that the men employed on the elevated railways in Brooklyn would indulge in a sympathetic strike with their brethren of the electric cars.

All such stories, however, proved to be false. The elevated railway trains ran with regularity, and reaped a wonderful harvest of nickels for the stockholders.

So far as can be ascertained, there is little likelihood of a strike upon either of the elevated systems in Brooklyn.

A conductor on the Myrtle Avenue Division of the Union Elevated Railroad said to a reporter for The New-York Times last evening:

"There will be no strike on the elevated roads in this city. There are not more than 300 Knights of Labor, all told, employed on the elevated roads, and the engineers and firemen decline absolutely to strike. Of what use would it be for the conductors to go out on strike in these circumstances, with the absolute certainty that the company would be able to fill our places in ten or twelve hours?"

The only electric road in the city that did not suffer from the tie-up was the Smith and Jay Streets line.

President Slocum, at an early hour, signified his willingness to treat with the men, and, as a result, the cars of his road ran with their usual regularity all day.

President Slocum was called upon shortly after 11 o'clock by District Master Workman Connelly, Andrew D. Best, Secretary John Giblin, and P. T. Collins. After a conference it was announced that President Slocum had signed an agreement with the men. Both parties claimed the victory.

President Slocum asserts that he is the victor, inasmuch as the agreement provides for the same pay and the same number of "trippers," and the company gets two more cars than last year, one in the fourteen and one in the twelve-hour limit. He also declares that it is the same agreement that he offered to sign last week.

Be that as it may, the men seemed to be perfectly satisfied with the result obtained.

ATTEMPTS TO OBSTRUCT CARS.

One Motorman Struck—Police Had to Use Clubs—Women Dispersed.

There were instances of violence during the day. Regarding them, the leaders of the strike claimed that the overt acts were instigated and practically perpetrated by hoodlums and the rough element invariably attracted to scenes of trouble between employer and employe.

It would seem, however, that at no time did the strikers use any moral or physical suasion to prevent these collisions. On the contrary, they instigated women to place stones and other obstructions on the tracks.

The most serious of the disturbances was on Fifth Avenue, near Twenty-fourth Street, shortly before 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

An effort was made at that time to take a car over the Fifth Avenue road. It was manned by Starter Jackson, acting as motorman, and Ticket Transfer Agent Ackerman as conductor.

An intimation had reached the strikers and those who sympathized with them that an effort would be made to operate a car over the Fifth Avenue road, and some 500 men and boys gathered in the neighborhood of the car barn.

When the vehicle appeared, it was surrounded by the mob, which jeered at the motorman and conductor, and followed up the epithets with a volley of stones.

One of the missiles struck Jackson on the head, and he fell to the platform with the blood streaming from a scalp wound. He was removed to the stable, and an ambulance called.

The reserves from the Third and Fourth Avenue Police Stations had, in the meantime, been summoned. The policemen failed to awe the lawless crowd, and as a last resort were compelled to draw their clubs and use them upon the heads and shoulders of the men and boys composing the crowd, who, prior to the arrival of the policemen, had succeeded in pushing the car back into the barn.

A report ran through the lower portion of the city, causing much excitement, that the police had been compelled to draw their revolvers upon the rioters. Such, however, was not the case. They had a very lively tussle with the unruly element for a few moments, but conquered without resort to undue force.

The other outbreak was on the Flatbush Avenue line, when the company sent forth its mail car at 10:15 o'clock. The car was No. 1,102, and was adorned with two blue flags on which appeared in silver letters the words "United States Mail."

A man named Flynn acted as motorman, and he was guarded by two policemen of the license squad. The conductor was named Gray, and he had as his protection Police Sergeant Zimmerman, who stood on the rear platform, with his club drawn.

When the car left the barn but one or two idlers stood around, and the police and railway officials anticipated little or no trouble. The car had not gone a block, however, before it was surrounded by strikers and sympathizers, who began throwing planks and other obstacles on the rails.

Sergt. Zimmerman removed these obstructions, and the car proceeded to Flatbush Avenue and Lincoln Road, where a heavy iron girder had been placed on the track.

The police gathered in Peter Butcher, aged twenty-seven, of 77 Lott Street, as the perpetrator of this misdeed, and once more the car got under way.

At Grant Street a farmer's wagon preceded the car. This was promptly taken possession of by the crowd, and the astonished farmer was tumbled ignominiously among his vegetables. Then the vehicle was converted into a first-class barricade.

The reserves were summoned. Capt. Bucholz and a force of policemen responded. The rioters were dispersed, the barricade raised, and the car proceeded to the Post Office in safety.

A slight disturbance occurred at Third Avenue and Fifty-second Street shortly after noon. The police discovered a crowd of over 100 women, who had piled a lot of ash-barrels and miscellaneous articles upon the street-car tracks at Third Avenue, forming a complete obstruction to the car which had been started for Fort Hamilton. When the police appeared, the women scattered in all directions, only to congregate again at Fifty-third Street, and there deposit a few more barrels and boxes. The police again pursued them, and were met with a volley of missiles of various sizes, shapes, and forms.

The police charged the crowd of irate females, and succeeded in driving them away from the vicinity of the railway tracks.

CARS RAN ON COURT STREET LINE

Manned by Old Employes and Novices —One Striker Arrested.

The Brooklyn City Company concentrated all its efforts on the Court Street line. This was the only line of the company not touched by any branch of the elevated road, and President Lewis and General Manager Bogardus saw the unusual necessity that existed for putting at least this one line in a condition to serve the traveling public.

R. K. Bryers, the Division Superintendent, was at the terminal of the Court Street line, Hamilton Avenue and Bush Street, at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, preparing for the strike.

He succeeded in getting together about a dozen old employes of the road to serve as conductors and motormen, but he did not attempt to run out a car between 4 and 8 o'clock. At the latter hour, policemen were scattered all along the line, guarding the road from the station clear down to Fulton Ferry, and it was deemed safe to start a car.

Sergt. Humphrey of the license squad was posted at the station with a squad of forty policemen. Five cars were sent out, and they proceeded without actual disturbance, although a crowd of several hundred strikers collected in the street and hooted and jeered the motormen. No stones were thrown.

The first attempt to obstruct the line was made shortly after 9 o'clock. Two hundred men and boys, among them many who were not strikers, collected along Court Street at Luqueer Street, and when they saw a car coming they began to overturn on the tracks the barrels of ashes left at the curbs by householders.

Several wagons that had been standing in the street were dragged on the tracks. The police charged on the mob and easily dispersed it.

John Russell, one of the striking motormen, was arrested by Detective Sergeant Farrell of the Richards Street Station.

A number of Russell's friends tried to rescue him, but ran when Farrell, according to the bystanders, drew his pistol. Russell was clubbed by the detective. His wounds were dressed by an ambulance surgeon, and he was locked up.

Fifteen cars were running by 10 o'clock on Court Street. They were manned mostly by old employes and by electrical experts in the service of the company. There were, however, a number of new men who were being broken in by the company's experts. The men were not in uniform.

The full complement of this line is twenty-two cars, so that the public was comparatively well served throughout the morning. By noon nineteen cars were in operation in Court Street, and practically no impediment to their progress was offered by the strikers.

All along Court Street, and especially in the neighborhood of the City Hall, the strikers and their friends and sympathizers were gathered in numbers, and they hooted at the cars as they passed.

A car tripped its trolley at Montague Street. In a moment a crowd of 100 men was around the car, but no one offered any violence. The men merely laughed and shouted "Scab!" at the conductor.

All along Fulton Street the strikers were collected, but they did not indulge in any outbreak.

Division Superintendent Bryers said yesterday afternoon he was well satisfied with what had been accomplished on his line.

"The strikers," he said, "left everything in good order here when they quit at 4 A. M., and, outside of the throwing of ashes on the tracks in Court Street, we have had no interference."

The public manifested no hesitancy in patronizing the Court Street cars. During the morning and evening rush hours the cars were crowded, and the passengers seemed to grudge even the space occupied by the policemen on the front and rear platforms. During the middle of the day the cars were filled with shopping women, and no case was reported of their annoyance by the strikers. None of the cars was stoned.

Several of the new men employed in operating the cars were sent from the main office, Clinton and Montague Streets, where they had been engaged by the General Superintendent.

The Court Street line was closed to traffic by the company at 6:30 P. M. The cars during the afternoon were running on four minutes headway.

ELEVATED CARS WERE PACKED.

Many Walked Long Distances—Bicycles and Carriages Utilized.

The people of Brooklyn knew there was a strike even before they read their papers yesterday morning. The air was hushed. There was no sound of loud gongs anywhere. The familiar whistling, whirring, screaming sound of the trolley rushing along the overhead wire was absent. There was an oppressive quiet on the thoroughfares traveled by the electric cars.

This of itself was a sufficient warning that the great strike had actually begun.

Then began the figuring at the breakfast table as to how to get to work, down town

POMMERY
"SEC"
and
CHAMPAGNE NATURE (Vin Brut).
"High Grade Champagne of uniform quality."

or in New-York. To those who lived along the routes of the elevated roads this was easy enough, because the elevated roads were not involved. Still there was no telling when they might be, it was argued, and so the rush for the overhead roads began early. Everbody wanted to get to work before anything more happened.

The officials of the two elevated systems, the Brooklyn Union and the Kings County, had been making preparations for the surface-road strike for several days. They had gathered up all available cars and put them in readiness for use. A large number of employes were quartered and fed over night at the elevated terminals, and as soon as word was received at 4 o'clock that the strike was in effect, the elevated roads were in readiness for the rush.

Five-car trains were run on all the branches of the elevated roads from 4 o'clock in the morning, all through the day, and until late last night. But if the elevated roads had had double their capacity they could hardly have carried the crowds.

There were 200,000 persons who were anxious to ride, and the elevated cars were packed as they were never packed before.

A reporter for The New-York Times, who boarded an elevated train at Fifth Avenue and Union Street at 11:30 yesterday morning, found it necessary to reduce his size considerably in order to get into a car. Business men, bankers, wealthy residents of Prospect Park slope were jammed in among Italian laborers and women with crying babies, and the passengers were literally sticking out from both sides of the platform.

Thousands walked from their homes to the bridge, because they were unable to get on the elevated trains.

There were large sctions of Brooklyn not covered by the elevated lines, notably all South Brooklyn below Third Avenue and the Sixth and Twelfth Wards. All of the western part of the city above Broadway, including Greenpoint, was also out of the track of the elevated roads.

The man who runs the night elevator in the Municipal Building told a New-York Times reporter he walked three miles before he reached the nearest point of the Broadway elevated. In order to reach the centre of the city he had to ride to East New-York on one branch of the elevated and back by another route. He was three hours in reaching his work.

Bicycles were put into use as a mode of rapid transit, and staid business men who never ride the wheel except for exercise were seen spinning along the Brooklyn streets in high hats and overcoats. Many of the bicyclists came from Flatbush.

At supper time there was another tremendous jam on the elevated roads when Brooklynites went home from work. Washington and Fulton Streets were crowded with men and women walking home, many of them bound for distant parts of the city.

The livery stables did a rushing business, and so many carriages were never before seen going across the bridge, carrying people to and from their places of business.

PRESIDENT NORTON'S VIEW.

Thinks the Men Will Come to Their Senses by Wednesday.

Things were quiet throughout the day at the general offices of the Atlantic Avenue system, Atlantic and Third Avenues. President Benjamin Norton was early at the office and he at once sent out the following notice, which was posted in every station:

The motormen and conductors and other employes of this company having abruptly left its service, an opportunity is now given to all loyal men who have struck against their will to be reinstated, provided they will make their applications by 12 o'clock noon on Wednesday, Jan. 16. Such men will be given employment (with guaranteed protection) in the order in which such applications are received, and runs and positions assigned them accordingly. Otherwise they will be considered discharged, and every vacancy will be filled by a new man as soon as his services can be secured.

Arbitration Commissioner Edward Feeney called on President Norton at 9 o'clock in the morning and had an interview. He offered to aid the company and its employes in getting together. He said, on leaving, that the State Board of Arbitration would meet in Brooklyn to-day to consider the strike.

The only line of the Atlantic Avenue system in operation was the West End Road, to Bath Beach. The men there signed their agreement some time ago, and did not join the strike.

Only one car was put in operation on the system proper, and that was the mail car, running between the Union Station, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street, and the General Post Office. This car did not make its accustomed first trip at 6:40 A. M. It was not sent out until 11:20 A. M.

Engineer Silliman was the motorman and Purchasing Agent Tobias acted as conductor. Inspector Ryan was on the car, with two policemen. The car was not molested by the strikers, and thereafter it ran throughout the day on schedule time, carrying passengers as well as mail.

President Norton sent the following statement of the strike to Mayor Schieren:

My Dear Sir: About 4 o'clock this morning all the employes on the Atlantic Avenue Railroad system, including motormen, conductors, switchmen, car cleaners, shopmen, and other employes, abruptly left their work and have for the present left us without the necessary help to operate our road. At present our roads are tied up, and the situation, as far as I can learn, is now quiet, and there are no attempts of any sort at violence. The grounds upon which these men have left our services are these:

1. The shopmen and electrical workers demanded, through a committee, that we sign an agreement covering their department for the coming year, and, among other things, it was proposed by them that the number of apprentices to be employed by us be restricted by them. The hours of labor were to be shortened, and an increase in pay demanded. These conditions we have positively refused to accept.

2. The same committee demanded also of this company that the rate of wages for conductors, motormen, and various other employes be increased at the rate of 25 cents per day. By reason of our inability to advance wages at this time, this proposition was also rejected by us.

3. The same committee demanded that for the coming year the number of full-day cars and the number of tripper cars be restricted on our published time tables, practically denying us the right to run our cars as we deem best. The expense to the company on this account during the last year has been much larger than we can afford, and so we feel we should be permitted to run our road according to the dictates of good business judgment. We positively refused, also, to sign any agreement which would include such an arrangement. We believe that the position the company has taken is the correct one, and therefore must positively decline to take any men back to our employ who have gone out for the reasons above stated, except those who may have been compelled to go out against their will. We cannot compromise without detriment. We are not willing that matters of this kind be arbitrated.

I have briefly stated the situation, so that you may be fully apprised of it, and in case of violence resulting in damage to our property, we, of course, will hold the City of Brooklyn and the County of Kings responsible. I trust that you will aid us in every way possible, because we believe that we are absolutely right in the position we have taken. Very respectfully yours,

BENJAMIN NORTON, President.

President Norton had not much to say to the reporters who called on him. He expressed the belief that a large majority of his men were out against their will, because they were ordered to strike by their district assembly.

"The places of all who do not return by Wednesday," he said, "will be filled as rapidly as possible. I am giving the men two full days to think over the matter. I think many of them will come to their senses by Wednesday."

NO JUST CAUSE, SAYS MR. LEWIS

Many Applications for Places Made to the Brooklyn City Road.

There was very little excitement observable during the day at the Brooklyn City Railroad headquarters, Clinton and Montague Streets.

President D. F. Lewis and General Manager Bogardus were at the office from very early in the morning in consultation with the operating officials of the system.

President Lewis issued the following statement at noon to the public:

The tie-up of this day is without any just cause. A demand has been made for increased pay for nearly all grades of employes, and for such arrangements of the manner in which labor is to be performed that, if conceded, would be greater than the company is able to bear.

The committee of District Assembly 75, who represented the men for some years in the past, met the officers of the company on Saturday afternoon last and discussed the proposition which the company was prepared to make the men, and while it was objected to by the committee and stated by them that the men would not accept it, the company had grave doubts.

I stated to the committee before they left the office that, if they tied this road up before I had an opportunity to get a circular in the hands of our employes, I would hold the committee responsible, and believed the public would also.

The letter to the men was prepared by Sunday noon, and an effort was made to get it printed prior to the men laying up for the day, but, it being Sunday, we were unable to do so.

I feel that the action taken by the committee in ordering this tie-up without first giving the opportunity to the company to get such information to its men as would tend to defer and possibly avoid a tie-up at all, is without justification.

The company appreciates the serious inconvenience which this tie-up will cause to the people of the City of Brooklyn.

The company will make every effort for the best in the emergency, and assures its patrons that every exertion will be made to run the cars.

General Manager Bogardus said to a reporter for The New-York Times:

"We have had a good many applications to-day for employment, as motormen and conductors, and we have registered the names of the applicants.

"We have posted offers for work all through the city, but this is the only place where we have yet received applicants personally. As fast as the men apply, they are sent up stairs and examined as to their experience and qualifications.

"Our road has $16,200,000 capital stock, and we are now able to pay only 7½ per cent. on the capital invested. The road always used to pay 8 per cent. With this reduction in our earnings, we have made no reduction in the wages of our employes.

"We will not take back our striking employes in a body. Each man will be treated individually.

"We have our door open here, and we have received more applicants for places than we could use.

"We have received communications from Eastern and Western cities, guaranteeing us a large number of skilled men. We have also received word from many of our own men that they are ready to come back when the police are ready to afford full protection. Three-quarters of our men are not voluntarily on strike.

"We have notified the State Railroad Commissioners, and the city and county authorities of the strike. Our men went out wantonly. We have offered $100 reward for the detection of any one interfering with or injuring our cars or property. All of our linemen are at work."

FROM THE MEN'S STANDPOINT.

The Executive Board's Explanation to the Public.

Upon the conclusion of Sunday night's meeting of the employes at Throop Avenue and Hopkins Street the Executive Board, District Assembly No. 75, Knights of Labor, set to work preparing a statement of the strikers' side of the controversy.

This document was not completed until after the strike had been practically inaugurated, and, as finally issued to the public, it is as follows:

The Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company having endeavored to force men employed in the electrical department to take the places of the motormen to-morrow morning, and on their refusal having summarily laid them off, have thus forced an issue with the men.

It has been clearly demonstrated that the companies are acting in concert.

We realize that the public will necessarily suffer some inconvenience for the time being, but we hope that they will be patient with our people and not complain, nor condemn us without fully understanding the situation.

Since the introduction of electricity as a motive power, trips have been added to the day's work on nearly all the roads without any additional pay.

The strain mentally and physically on the men has been increased doubly, and the companies refuse absolutely to shorten the hours or increase the pay.

The men are unable to work as many days as formerly, being compelled to lay off more frequently for rest, and their wages are correspondingly decreased. Besides this many abuses have crept into the workings of the various lines.

The ten-hour law of this State provides that no day's work on a surface street railroad shall exceed ten hours, to be performed within twelve consecutive hours. Mr. Lewis, Mr. Norton, and Mr. Wicks absolutely refuse to recognize this legally-established workday or to pay for it.

They all insist that the men shall give some of their time for absolutely nothing.

They all insist that they shall be permitted to run "trippers" at will and pay for them at trip rates, on the shallow pretext of accommodating the public.

At the present time the minimum price for any car run is fixed at $1.50, which we believe is little enough on which to support a family, even if the opportunity to earn it is offered every day.

By the proposition made by the companies the men might be allowed to earn from 40 to 80 cents a day, which would be a case of slow starvation or sure death on the installment plan.

The men know too well what such a plan means, for many of them suffered from a similar abuse some years ago.

While such a plan would be an apparent benefit by making an increased pay roll, still the maximum wages which the extras could earn would be reduced under it almost 50 per cent., and yet the officials have the effrontery to tell us that this plan would be a benefit. Being practical men in the business, we know it would not.

The companies are prohibited by law from running their cars at a rate of speed exceeding ten miles an hour within the city limits. There is not a single company in Brooklyn which has complied with this law or made any attempt to do so.

The companies all have schedules posted at their depots which compel the motormen to run cars at a rate of speed averaging from fifteen to twenty miles an hour, in order to make the time as per schedule. Failure to make the schedule has been punished with suspension from work and sometimes discharge.

Nearly 100 fatal accidents have occurred in this city since the advent of the trolley, while hundreds have been maimed for life. These fatalities and maimings have been due almost entirely to the selfishness of the companies.

The railroad officials lay the blame on the motormen, and have the gall to suggest that the poor motormen be punished, when these officials know full well that they themselves are to blame because of the speed at which they compel the motormen to operate the cars.

When accidents occur the motormen are almost invariably discharged or otherwise punished. We desire that the schedules shall be so arranged that the men can run the cars with safety to the public and to themselves, but the companies say "No!" and are even now scheming to crowd on more trips on the various roads, thereby increasing the speed still.

Our people do not desire to be called reckless, or murderers, but want the blame placed where it properly belongs—on the men who compel them to run at a reckless rate or lose their jobs.

On these grounds we ask the indulgence and sympathy of the public to assist us in freeing ourselves from the numerous abuses heaped upon us by the corporations.

AT THE STRIKERS' HEADQUARTERS

In Constant Communication with Committees—Confident Talk.

The striking motormen and conductors made their headquarters in a hall at 407 Bridge Street.

Master Workman Martin J. Connelly assumed the direction of affairs, and had as his assistants Andrew D. Best, R. J. Collins, and Secretary John Giblin, the Executive Board of District Assembly No. 75. To them throughout the day were brought reports from all sections of the city of the manner in which the strike was being conducted and the completeness of the tie-up.

They were in constant communication with committees of strikers from the various roads, and took every occasion to impress upon these men the necessity for abstaining from all acts of violence. When the information was received that efforts had been made to obstruct cars on the Flatbush Avenue line conveying United States mails, Secretary Giblin went to the scene to try to prevent strikers from being implicated in hostile demonstrations of this character.

The men at headquarters were apparently cheerful. They asserted that the treasury of District Assembly No. 75 was in excellent condition, and that the men were well organized and prepared to hold out for an indefinite period.

District Master Workman Connelly, when seen by a reporter for The New-York Times, had just returned from his interview with President Slocum of the Jay and Smith Street line, and the fact that that company had acceded to the men's demands caused Mr. Connelly to take a roseate view of the situation. He said:

"I have no fear of the result. The vote of the men of the local assemblies was almost unanimous for a tie-up, all statements to the contrary notwithstanding. At the meeting specially held at Throop and Hopkins Avenues on Sunday evening, the vote in favor of the strike was cast absolutely without one dissenting voice.

"As a matter of fact, neither the Executive Board nor the District Assembly actually ordered a strike. What was done was merely to notify the men that the Executive Board had exhausted all attempts to secure the terms which the employes had directed it to demand. When the men learned of the ill-success of our efforts they voted in favor of a tie-up.

"So far as I can learn, a complete tie-up of the lines has been effected, and we shall use every effort to win the fight."

Secretary John Giblin was equally hopeful concerning the outlook.

"The present indications," he said last night, "are that we shall be gloriously successful. There is not the slightest sign of weakening among the men. They are behaving nobly, and are confident that if all will stick together for a day or two, at the outside, they will surely win.

"The Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company has concentrated all its efforts on the Court Street line, and has succeeded in running only about half a dozen cars, with the aid of green and incompetent motormen and conductors and some of the Inspectors of the road. I am inclined to think that not even this small number of cars will be running to-morrow.

"The men have been greatly encouraged by the action of the Smith and Jay Street line in signing an agreement that is entirely favorable to the men. Their success in this direction has had the effect of bracing the men, and making them determined to stand out against the other companies.

"The Executive Board will not again call upon the Presidents of the roads that have refused to accede to the men's demands unless they send for us."

ALL THE RESERVES SUMMONED.

Power Houses Under Strong Guards—Two Policemen on Every Car.

The Brooklyn police made ample preparations for the strike.

Patrick Campbell, the veteran Superintendent, and Inspector John Mackellar were at their desks early in the morning. The practical arrangements had been left in Inspector Mackellar's hands.

He received information as to the strike at midnight Sunday night, and at 2 o'clock a general order was sent out from headquarters, summoning the reserves from their homes to their respective station houses.

About 1,000 policemen out of a total of 1,500 on the active list were detailed for special duty in connection with the strike. The police officials had put themselves in communication with the railroad companies, and learned where the most active points of disturbance were likely to be.

The power houses of the different companies were strongly guarded. Court Street, Third Avenue, Atlantic, Fifth and Flatbush Avenues, Fulton Street, and Hamilton Avenue were closely policed. Besides, every trolley station house was protected by a squad of from five to twenty-five reserves, and there were two bluecoats on every car.

CAUSES OF THE MEN'S ACTION.

Dissatisfied a Year Ago with Their Pay and Working Hours.

The causes that led to the strike, as told to a reporter for The New-York Times by one of the members of the Executive Board, are as follows:

Irritation has existed between the men and the companies operating the surface roads in Brooklyn from the day of the starting of the electric system.

Matters, however, ran along in a more or less satisfactory manner until about a year ago, when trouble and dissatisfaction arose over the signing of the agreement between the employes and the company.

At that time the men employed on the Brooklyn City system demanded an increase of wages from $2 a day to $2.25.

The trolley having been substituted for horse propulsion, the men insisted that the company should take off the extra trips and put men on full day's work. Prior to the introduction of the electric system a day's work for a straight run or full-day car was seven trips on all the roads, except the Cross-Town, which is an extremely long route, and on it a day's work consisted of five trips. Under the trolley system the number was increased from seven to nine trips, and from five to seven.

But it was not alone the additional number of trips to which the men objected. They claimed that the introduction of electricity as a motive power had greatly increased their responsibility; that accidents, and particularly fatal ones, had become much more frequent, and that they, and not the officials, had to suffer imprisonment when these unpleasant and unavoidable mishaps occurred. For all this the men demanded an increase of pay.

Still another grievance was the manner of making the extra list, which kept the extra men waiting around the stable seventeen or eighteen hours a day to make from 40 to 80 cents a day.

The electrical workers also took a hand in the controversy, their grievance being inadequate wages for the services performed. They averaged from $1.50 to $1.75 a day. They insisted that they were entitled to and should receive not less than $2 a day.

President Lewis debated with the men for some time, his argument being that the revenues of the company would not then warrant any increase of wages. Finally the men accepted a compromise whereby Mr. Lewis agreed that as soon as business improved, the men's wages should be advanced. Under this arrangement the agreement for 1894 was signed, and, so far as can be learned, was faithfully kept by both parties.

But when the question of signing the agreement for 1895 came up for discussion the old grievances again rose to the surface, and the employes refused to become parties to any contract unless a substantial advance in wages was made. Instead of, as in 1894, the demand being made solely by the men on the Brooklyn City, or Heights, system, the employes on all the roads made a concerted effort to compel a uniform wage for motormen and conductors, as well as electrical workers, throughout the city.

The men demanded either an increase of 25 cents a day or the taking off of the extra trips. As far back as last November they intimated that unless their demands were acceded to there would be a general tie-up of all the electric roads in the City of Brooklyn.

A conference was held in December between the Executive Board of District Assembly No. 75 and President Lewis of the Brooklyn Heights Company, at which Messrs. Connelly, Giblin, Best, and Collins presented the demands of the men. President Lewis would make no promises, and the men called upon President Norton of the Atlantic Avenue system, and the officials of all the other roads.

Their demands were met in every instance with a point-blank refusal, in almost all cases, upon the ground that acquiescence would practically bankrupt the roads.

President Lewis offered as a compromise that the table be made up on the basis of two-thirds straight-run cars and one-third "trippers." He was also to have the privilege of running in extra trips when the traffic demanded it, which would be a benefit to the extra men.

He, however, declined to take off the extra trips and put on the straight runs, since, he claimed, that was the only manner in which the time table could be carried out.

The men refused to accede to his propositions, and, as a last resort, another meeting between him and the members of the Executive Board was held on Saturday. As was announced by The Times on Sunday, this conference ended in naught, and as a result, a tie-up was ordered at 11 o'clock on Sunday night.

ATTORNEY GENERAL NOT NOTIFIED

If Necessary, He Says, Marshal McCarty Can Swear in Deputies.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Attorney General Olney said this afternoon that he had no official knowledge of the trolley strike in Brooklyn, N. Y., as United States Marshal McCarty had not thought it necessary to advise him of it. He did not expect to hear of the matter officially at this time.

Under general instructions, United States Marshal McCarty, upon being informed by the Postmaster of Brooklyn that the United States mails carried in the usual way were being obstructed, had the power to open up travel for the purpose of delivering the United States mail. If the Marshal's present force was not sufficient for that purpose, he had the authority to swear in as many deputies as would be sufficient.

Mr. Olney said that, a year or so ago, when there was a strike on a street railroad between St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn., which was a regular mail route, the United States Marshal, under instructions from the Attorney General, cleared the obstructions as far as the free passage of the mails was concerned.

The action of the Department of Justice in the famous Chicago strike, in which Debs figured, was upon the same principle, at first, but was afterward taken to the courts, when it became so serious that United States Marshals were powerless to deal with it without Executive aid.

The Post Office Department has contracts with several of the trolley lines of Brooklyn, the employes of which are now on a strike, but no complaint had been received at the department from the contractors nor any notification from the Postmaster at Brooklyn of failure to carry the mails from Brooklyn Bridge as far as Coney Island, covering Bath Beach and other points along the route.

The Post Office Department, of course, will take no action in the matter, relying, as it did during the Chicago strike, upon other United States executive officers to protect Government property and see that the transportation of the United States mails is not interrupted.

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BIG DRY GOODS STORES FELT IT

It Was Bargain Day, but the Crowds Expected Didn't Materialize.

The tie-up of all the street-car lines had a very perceptible effect upon the shopping district. Fulton Street and the big dry goods stores that line that thoroughfare were practically deserted and presented almost a Sunday appearance. Not a single car traversed the street from morning till night, and the merchants, who had made arrangements to entertain the regular army of Monday morning bargain hunters were sorely disappointed.

One firm had engaged 200 extra salespeople, in anticipation of a big crowd at a much-advertised bargain sale. The salespeople were on hand, but the crowd was not.

The theatres also felt the strike.

LEADER BEST ALWAYS AT STRIKES

Was Active in Former Tie-Ups in This City and Brooklyn.

Andrew D. Best, one of the leaders in the present tie-up in Brooklyn, has long been known as a labor agitator.

One of his friends boasted last evening that Best had been concerned in all the railroad strikes that have taken place in New-York and Brooklyn for the last ten years.

The organization that is able to make a railroad strike in Brooklyn of greatest inconvenience to her citizens owes much of its strength to Best's efforts.

He was at one time a metal worker. His health failed and he became identified with labor matters in 1885, when he helped to organize District Assembly 75, with which most of the street car men are identified.

He was the first Secretary of the organization, and has been a member of the Executive Board most of the time since the organization was formed. He first showed his power during the street railroad strike in New-York in 1886, which extended to Brooklyn and Jersey City, and his name figured prominently in the strike seven years ago, when the Brooklyn City Railroads were tied up.

Best is a clerk in the office of the Knights of Labor in Philadelphia. He went to Brooklyn three weeks ago, being called there on account of the trouble between the street car companies and their employes.

Arrests Resulting from the Strike.

These were the arrests that grew out of the strike:

John Russell, aged twenty-three years, of 123 Twenty-Third Street, a striking motorman, was arrested at 9:30 A. M. by Detective Farrell. He was caught in the act of upsetting the contents of an ash barrel on the car tracks in Court Street, near Luqueer Street. He resisted arrest, and the policeman had to club him.

Peter Bucher, twenty-seven years old, of 79 Lott Street, was arrested at 11 A. M. for obstructing a mail car, at Flatbush Avenue and Lincoln Road. He had thrown a heavy iron girder across the track.

John McSherry, twenty-five years old, a striking conductor, of 576 Seventh Avenue, was arrested while shifting a switch in front of the railroad station at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-third Street.

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FOR BETTER POSTAL SERVICE

Officials Favor the Reclassification Bill—Changes in This City.

Postmaster Dayton returned from Washington on Sunday and was at his office yesterday. He will return to Washington to-day and will attend a meeting to-morrow of Postmasters from all the important cities in favor of the Reclassification bill, which was introduced in the House by Congressman Dunphy.

The bill is for the purpose of reclassifying all the first and second class clerks in the Postal Service. The Postmasters intend to recommend it to the Committee on Rules and advocate its passage. They say that through its operation a more equitable arrangement of salaries will prevail and increased efficiency be maintained in the Postal Service.

The Postal Service in the upper part of the city, including Morris Dock, High Bridge, the University of the City of New-York, and the northern parts of Station S, is soon to be reorganized with a view to improvement. Postmaster Dayton is busy maturing plans to this end, and hopes soon to put them in force.

Postmaster Dayton recently discovered that the $1,000 bonds of about 900 letter carriers were over twenty years old and practically worthless, and he announced yesterday his determination to have new bonds filed. He said that he had canvassed the several surety and guarantee companies in the city and had secured from each a uniform rate of $2 per $1,000 bond. He has notified the letter carriers that they can go to any of the security companies and take out a new bond for $2, and that they will be expected to present new bonds promptly.

Ask State Care of Lincoln's Tomb.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Jan. 14.—The House of Representatives this evening adopted a resolution declaring that, as the tomb of Abraham Lincoln was in a neglected condition, in care of the

SOME ELECTRIC SCANDALS

Peculiar Circumstances in Connection with Franchises.

A FEW JOBS IN STREET LIGHTING

The People of Philadelphia Unable to Understand Why Certain Councilmen Vote as They Do.

WHAT AN INVESTIGATION MIGHT REVEAL

There Are Brothers and Sisters Who Own Stock in Companies Which Enjoy Valuable Privileges.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 14.—If an investigation which was anything more than a whitewashing expedition on the part of those who combined it were made into the doings of the City Councils in this city, there would be rich fruit as the result. Some of the scandals in the City Government have already been alluded to with some specifications in The New-York Times. There are others.

In its issue of last week The Catholic Times had the following on the subject of municipal corruption in Philadelphia:

Oh! but there's a storm brewing, Councilmen, and when it breaks you will wish you had served the people (whom you are sworn to protect) more and the corporations less. Your actions in regard to the Electric Trust, the telephone monopoly, the Edison ordinance, and the Traction ordinances are bound to see the light of day, and the reckoning will be severe and lasting. The rapacity of some of your members in demanding and receiving $362,000 worth of stock out of the total of $1,000,000 issued by a telephone company as the price for passing an ordinance giving the company the rights to our streets under certain conditions warrants the belief that corruption was never more rife in Councils than now.

The scandalous passage of the Suburban Trolley bill has been spoken of in detail in The New-York Times, and something has been said concerning the behavior of the members of the Council on questions involving electric lighting.

There is a rich field for further investigation on this point. The electric-lighting franchises have been given by the Councils to a number of companies, who divide the city into districts, which each may supply. It would be interesting for an investigating committee to ascertain in just which of these companies members of the Councils or other officers in the City Government have financial interest. The charter has a clause which forbids any public officer under it from having financial interest in any thing which is sold to the city. Hence members of Councils could not actually own stock in these companies in their own names, as they would be disclosed by the books and official documents of the company, but certain members of Councils have shown such a deep interest in the business concerns of some of these companies that those who have given the subject attention believe that these Councilmen have brothers, sisters, cousins, or aunts in whose name blocks of stock stand.

Thomas L. Hicks and Edward Patton, who are members of the Common and Select Councils, respectively, are very favorably disposed toward such measures as come before the Council which involve the Powelton Electrical Company. "Bill" McMullin, who is a Democrat, but has sufficient prominence in Republican politics that he was once scheduled as one of the members of the "combine," has the same friendly interest in the Southern Electric-Light Company.

Senator Porter, the boss of the "combine" next in power to Martin, and Hugh A. Mullen have shown a friendly interest in the Surburban Electric-Light Company. Mr. Porter has also an interest in the Diamond Electric-Light Company. Amos M. Slack, the member of the "combine" from the First Ward, has a keen interest in matters concerning the Southern Electric Company.

One incident in connection with the recent passage by Councils of the bill making appropriations for certain city affairs revealed the fact that in the conduct of electrical business the Councilmen observed very unbusinesslike methods; their methods were more than unbusinesslike—they were scandalous. It turned out that an ordinance had been prepared, or a part of the ordinance making the general appropriation, had been constructed so that the city was to be asked to make an appropriation for a certain number of new electric lights. There were 350 in all. These lights had been located in the wards supplied by light from those companies in which certain politicians were especially interested. The lights, it was developed, had been put in without any authority from the Councils, and, after they were in and had been going for a month, the attempt was made to smuggle through the Council an ordinance authorizing them, and making an appropriation to keep them lighted.

The discussion brought on at the time this trick was discovered revealed the fact that the city will pay $200,000 or $300,000 a year more for electric lights the coming year than it ever has before, at rates for each lamp which are considerably in excess of the rates in other cities. If a committee of investigation could get at all the facts in this matter, it would be able to set before the people just what politicians take their orders from electric lighting companies. It might also show which members of Councils are interested in the companies which do the lighting, and it might result in giving the people just as good a system of lighting as it has at present at a considerably smaller figure.

Reference has been made to the treatment which the Committee on Electricity has given the Edison Electrical Company in this city. The Edison company wants a franchise for laying and maintaining underground conduits, and electrical conductors. It has an ordinance in which it is proposed to grant this right, which has been tied up, or hung up, or pigeonholed for two or three years. As to the merits of the ordinance, there is a difference of opinion. Newspapers have condemned it. Of course, the Edison company favors it, but the merits of the ordinance are not involved in the present discussion. Whether it be good or bad, if the ordinance were passed, the business of certain other companies would be interfered with to some extent. Repeated efforts have been made by the company to secure consideration of this measure by the Committee on Electrical Matters of the Select Council. Thomas J. Rose is the Chairman of that committee. The company which is interested in securing its passage can readily believe that because it has no representative, and is unwilling to buy one, or more, the ordinance is not considered. A petition signed by about 3,000 business men, firms, and residents within the boundaries of the district covered by the ordinance has been sent to the Chairman of the committee, asking that the ordinance be passed. Chairman Rose quietly served notice that he would pay no attention to this petition, and he seems likely to make good his word. The com-

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treatment to the 3,000 people who have signed the petition if they would give the bill a fair trial for its life, and then if the men in whose hands the bill has been placed feel so disposed let them kill it. But so long as the thing is tied up and no action of any sort is taken on it they feel at liberty to draw their own conclusions as to why this is the case.

The Councils have shown such a remarkable liberality toward corporations in which politicians are interested that their high and lofty position as regards giving away franchises in this particular instance is almost ridiculous. The people say that very likely it might be well if the Councils would insist on some compensation for the city when it grants franchises; but why does it grant them to companies in which some of its own members are interested free of charge, while it does not do this in other cases?

A. J. De Camp has been nominated for member of Council from the Twenty-ninth Ward by the "combine." He is a very reputable man, who is manager of the Electrical Trust. The Electrical Trust includes a number of electrical companies which operate largely in this city, selling electricity to the city as private companies. It is in reality a pool which prevents any competition in rates so far as these companies are concerned.

Henry Clay, who is a member of Select Council, is President of the Northern Electric Light Company, which has franchises for supplying electric lights in one section of the city.

All of these things, if they were properly brought out by a committee or commission appointed to investigate the workings of the Bullitt charter, which has now been in operation about eight years, would form an instructive and interesting chapter in the history of municipal government, say the people who are devoting an unusual amount of their time and energy to a study of this subject in this city just at this time.

The new Republican City Committee met to-day and organized by electing some of the members of the "combine" in good and regular standing as its officers. Samuel M. Clement of the Ninth Ward becomes President, succeeding Senator Charles A. Porter, who has been given such prominence in connection with Martin's revolt against Quay that it is doubtless agreeable to keep in the background.

The Vice Presidents are Elwood Becker and David H. Lane, the agent of the traction Company.

William B. Ahern and C. Harry Fletcher, prominent members of the old "combine," are Secretaries. Horatio B. Hackett, Police Magistrate at $3,000 a year, is Treasurer. Magistrate Durham, who stood out against Martin for Quay and Penrose, is given a place on the Board of Auditors.

The Municipal League had a long meeting to-day at 1,305 Arch Street, and discussed the Mayoralty situation. No candidate was indorsed, but the league appointed a committee to confer with various prominent men of both parties, as to the advisability of indorsing an independent candidate. Some were in favor of declaring for Gov. Pattison, and others favored Col. Charles E. Banes. The league will meet again to-morrow afternoon.

MAY JOIN THE CANADIAN CONFEDERATION

Newfoundland's Government Taking Steps in that Direction.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Jan. 14.—The shareholders of the suspended Union Bank will meet to-morrow, when a full report of the condition of the institution's affairs will be laid before them. It is feared that this report will not make as good a showing as was at first hoped.

A number of representatives of the Bank of Quebec arrived here yesterday, intending to open a branch of their bank.

The Colonial Governor, Sir John Terence O'Brien, insists that another suit for criminal libel shall be instituted against The Telegram, (Government organ,) for asserting that the British cruiser Tourmaline was ordered here to fire on the people, should it be deemed necessary to do so in order to suppress disturbances.

It is reported that the Government here is in correspondence with the Canadian Government regarding terms for Newfoundland's admission into the Canadian Confederation. The whole question, it is understood, will be presented to the Colonial Legislature next week. Nothing appears to have been really done by the authorities as yet in the matter of Government provision for relief of the prevalent destitution and distress. The Governor, however, is in constant cable communication with the imperial authorities.

A SHORTAGE AMONG THE SILVER DOLLARS

The Count of the Coin in the Mint Is at Last Completed.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 14.—The count of the 50,000,000 silver dollars, which for months has been going on at the United States Mint, was completed to-day, and resulted in showing a shortage of $769. Superintendent Townsend, in order to be sure there has been a loss, will have three or four men examine the vault to ascertain whether any pieces can be found. Many of the bags were broken and some of the dollars may be about the place.

Want a Dock at Sing Sing.

ALBANY, Jan. 14.—The Attorney General and State Engineer and Surveyor, as a committee of the State Land Board, gave a hearing this afternoon on an application of the Bay State Shoe and Leather Company of Sing Sing for a grant of land under water at Sing Sing, the company's desire being to secure dock privileges on the Hudson River. John Gibney appeared for the company and Samuel Watson and Richard Fitzherbert of Dover, N. J., for the remonstrants, heirs of Elijah Hunter, who claim to own the land wanted. The matter was adjourned for two weeks.

Swearing Off Personal Taxes.

Yesterday was the first day for the swearing off of personal taxes, and a large number of people went to the Tax Department for that purpose, larger than usual on the first day. The assessment rolls were closed at midnight Sunday, and the assessment for 1895 then became a lien upon real estate. The books will remain open until April 30, and during that time those who think they should swear off their personal taxes, either in whole or in part, can do so, and evidence can be presented for the revision of real estate taxes.

Parliament May Be Dissolved.

OTTAWA, Jan. 14.—An evening paper says:

The idea is gaining ground in Ottawa that the dissolution of Parliament is at hand. It is thought that Premier Bowell fears the result of an immediate session as likely to expose the weakness of the new Government. On this account it is

MR. GORMAN HAS SPOKEN

His Much-Advertised Speech Delivered in the Senate.

NOT A THING IN IT BUT GORMAN

Barren of Suggestion Touching Currency Matters—Hill, Whom He Attacks, Gives Him a Trouncing.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Mr. Gorman has spoken, and the horizon is no clearer. His much-advertised speech, delivered this afternoon in the Senate, instead of pointing the way to a satisfactory solution of the currency problem, consisted only of an illogical defense of his course in connection with the framing of a tariff law, an attack on Mr. Hill, a confession of Democratic weakness, and, finally, an appeal to Republican Senators to cast partisanship aside and aid the majority in extricating the Treasury from its perilous position. It was a typical Gorman speech, in which Gorman was paraded as the one man in the Senate who had discounted all the evils now surrounding the Treasury, and stood last Summer as a bulwark in the Chamber against the "horde" bent on enacting legislation that would have produced even smaller revenues than those finally made possible by the compromise bill.

Mr. Gorman sees in the present condition of the country a complete vindication of his attitude when the tariff bill occupied the attention of the Senate, but apparently the idea has not occurred to him that the country would take more stock in this alleged vindication if some one other than himself had made the discovery. It is possible that had he refrained from singling out Mr. Hill as one whom it would be safe to charge inferentially with questionable practices, his speech would not have provoked more than ordinary criticism—certainly the spectacle of Democratic leaders assailing each other for alleged shortcomings in connection with vital legislation would not have been presented to the country. Mr. Gorman had, however, long treasured resentment against Mr. Hill because of the latter's sarcastic allusions to his well-known tendency to compromise on matters of legislation, and felt that the time had come when he might settle safely his score with the New-Yorker.

Every person who to-day witnessed the extraordinary scenes in the Senate knows that Mr. Gorman blundered in making an attack upon Mr. Hill. The latter was in good fighting trim, and in a speech which is generally acknowledged as one of his best impromptu efforts gave Mr. Gorman such a trouncing as he never before had been subjected to.

The contention of the Maryland Senator, stripped of its verbiage, was that the tariff law had not succeeded in producing the necessary revenue; that the Wilson bill proper would have produced less revenue by $100,000,000 at least; that only through the efforts of a few "patriots" of whom, of course, Gorman was chief, had the plans of the more zealous tariff reformers been thwarted; that Mr. Hill had been foremost in the attempt further to deplete the Treasury, and that the time had come when the country ought to know the facts.

Mr. Gorman found it convenient to abstain from reference to the infamous deal which gave the Sugar Trust a monster bonus and to other incidents connected with the tariff fight which revealed to the country the true sentiment which inspired the so-called "patriots." Mr. Hill was not so forgetful. He spoke with marked emphasis of the differential which enriches the Sugar Trust at the expense of the people, and asked pointedly whether such legislation was designed to increase the revenues. Mr. Gorman did not see fit to answer this question, nor did he choose, in the exceedingly lame retort he made to the New-Yorker's remark, to refer to other equally pertinent inquiries.

It was quite clear long before the war of words came to an end that Mr. Gorman regretted having aroused Mr. Hill, for the latter's hot shot had completely riddled his light armor. Several Democratic Senators, notably Mr. Pugh, came to his aid, but Mr. Hill proved to be more than a match for them. Between the latter's thrusts and the sarcastic flings of the Republicans whose aid Mr. Gorman had so piteously implored, the unhappy condition of the majority was thoroughly exposed, much to the mortification of every Democrat who had hoped that good feeling rather than recriminations would mark the alleged desire of the Democratic leaders to get together in favor of a measure to relieve the existing financial troubles.

CURRENCY IN THE SENATE.

Mr. Jones Discouraged by the Comments on His Compromise Scheme.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The prospect of the presentation in the Senate of a satisfactory currency bill has not improved in the last twelve hours. Mr. Jones has not yet introduced the measure outlined last night in these dispatches, and not much surprise would be expressed if he should conclude to keep it in the background. Mr. Jones has been engaged all day in discussing the features of the plan with silver Senators on both sides of the chamber, and the opinions he has secured have served to discourage him very much. What Mr. Jones and others who favor his plan are inclined to regard as an indirect blow was administered by Mr. Gorman in his remarkable speech to-day, when he declared that he should hesitate to follow the lead of any man who in time of peace would increase the national debt by an enormous issue of bonds. It is a part of Mr. Jones's plan to issue $500,000,000 in gold bonds at 3 per cent. interest, redeemable in twenty years, and payable in thirty years, and it is reasonable to suppose that he expected the aid of Mr. Gorman in carrying out this project.

There was a decided sensation when the Maryland Senator threw cold water on the bond project, and Mr. Jones is said to have been very much disgusted. The attempt to gain the support of the silver Senators to the Jones proposition was begun early to-day, without encouraging results. Mr. Jones, Mr. Camden, and Mr. Teller met in Mr. Jones's committee room and went over the plan carefully. Mr. Teller made a strong objection to the restriction of the coinage of silver to the product of American mines, taking the ground that the price of silver could be enhanced only by the opening of the mints to the coinage of the silver of the world, and that unless the price of the metal should be advanced, nothing would be gained of value to the country through its coinage. Mr. Teller said that this view was shared by all the other silver men, and that the provision would have to be changed in order to secure their indorsement. The extent of the bond issue proposed was also objected to by him, on the ground that it would be practically going to a gold basis, which is directly antagonistic to the purposes of the silver advocates.

Mr. Jones later in the day had opportunity to talk with other Senators, and he found that the differences of opinion were as sharply defined regarding his chief proposition as they were before his proposed bill was talked of. The leaders on the Republican side who were consulted expressed their opposition to the proposal in such de-

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silver of the world. In advancing this demand, Mr. Teller said that he did not expect to see much foreign silver presented for coinage, but he believed that only by a sweeping provision covering the coinage of the white metal could the price be forced upward.

Mr. Jones went to the Treasury late this afternoon and had a long talk with Secretary Carlisle about the situation, in which it is said the Secretary took a discouraging view of the prospect for affirmative action in the present session on any plan of currency reform.

The Republicans have intimated plainly their unwillingness to come to the rescue of the Democrats for the relief of the Treasury on any proposition which shall not call for increasing the rates of duty on articles covered by the tariff law, which, they think, are insufficient to the needs of the Government. Mr. Gorman has expressed the sentiment of the majority on the Democratic side against changing the rules of the body, and everybody with knowledge of the situation knows that, with the rules in their present shape and opinions on both sides of the chamber so widely divergent as they are at present on the subject of the currency, there is but a remote possibility of any financial bill becoming a law. The attempt to bring harmony out of the chaos which now exists will be renewed to-morrow, but there are few Senators who feel that anything hopeful is likely to grow out of it.

Some of the Democrats who have heard to-night of Mr. Jones's disappointment in being unable to enlist the support of Mr. Gorman for his proposed financial bill are sympathizing with him in his disposition to regard with indignation Mr. Gorman's refusal to support a funding measure. It is reported that, while Mr. Jones was arranging the terms of the bill he intended to introduce, one of his advisers as to what the bill should contain was Mr. Gorman. Those who have heard this report insist that it is reasonable, as the bill contains many provisions which have been suggested from time to time since this Congress began to discuss financial measures as about what would constitute the new Gorman "compromise" bill that would be offered to take the place of any measure that might meet the approval of the House, or be brought forward in the Senate in default of action by the House of Representatives.

The agitation of Mr. Jones this afternoon, on learning from Mr. Gorman himself that he would refuse to follow the leadership of any one who suggested a plan contemplating an increase of the bonded indebtedness of the Government, is accounted for, and his resentment of what would appear to be the treacherous abandonment of a colleague is justified by all who have heard the story. The only reason assigned for Mr. Gorman's change of mind is the discovery by him that the President was disposed to favor consideration of the Jones bill.

PATCHING UP THE CARLISLE BILL

House Banking and Currency Committee to Meet To-day.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The Democratic members of the House Banking and Currency Committee will meet to-morrow and consider a number of amendments with which it is proposed to change the Carlisle bill that was sidetracked last week. Some of these amendments were agreed upon, and would have been offered to the bill had it not been laid aside.

Among the amendments is one to make the ten dollar limit applicable to notes of both kinds of banks. Another is to repeal all acts giving a quasi legal tender quality to national bank notes in payment either to the baks or to the Government.

Another of the amendments strikes out the 30 per cent. legal tender deposit provision for security for circulation and adds instead, as a more effectual relief for the Treasury, permission to the Secretary of the Treasury to provide for the redemption and cancellation of legal tenders equal to the amount of the new circulation taken out, and in addition to the use of the surplus already proposed by Section 9 of the bill gives the Secretary authority to borrow sufficient funds additional on short term 3 per cent. bonds.

It is understood that a number of Southern men who are especially anxious to secure the passage of the Carlisle bill in order to enjoy the benefit of its State bank feature are willing to agree that that part of the bill shall be so amended as to put State banks under the same provisions for inspection and report of condition as now applies to the national banks.

These amendments will, it is claimed, meet the objections which were made against the original bill that the Treasury notes and greenbacks might be cornered by the bankers. Some of the Democratic members of the committee believe that if the foregoing and other proposed amendments shall be adopted they will so far satisfy the opponents of the bill as to make its passage a strong probability.

THE SENATE DEBATE.

A Discussion in Which Many Leaders on Both Sides Participated.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The debate in the Senate on the Urgency Deficiency bill was resumed this morning by Senator Stewart. He completed the speech he began last week.

Gorman Takes the Floor.

Then came the promised speech from Mr. Gorman.

Mr. Gorman opened by saying that the pending proposition was a simple and plain one. An appropriation bill was before the Senate providing for deficiencies, among them one to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to carry out the law for the collection of an income tax. It was the duty of Congress to provide the money for that purpose. Ordinarily there would not be a single objection in either house of Congress to such a proposition. He quoted from Mr. Hill's speech, and referred approvingly to the assertion of Mr. Sherman (Rep., Ohio,) that ample provision now existed for testing the constitutionality of this or any other law.

"But what the Senator from New-York desires," Mr. Gorman continued, "is a provision, separate and distinct—exceptional in its case—a provision that would enable any taxpayer to suspend the income tax; by injunction to reverse the rule and to prevent the money coming into the Treasury until every question that might be raised by every unwilling taxpayer should be decided by the Supreme Court of the United States."

To accept Mr. Hill's proposition, Mr. Gorman said, would be wrong, would be beyond the power of the Senate, and would be destructive to the interests of the Treasury. He had been opposed to the income tax as a permanent policy, but he had accepted it as part of a compromise of a great reform. He had accepted it as an emergency tax, limited in time and necessary to prevent the issue of interest-bearing bonds to meet the current expenses of the Government.

It was a part of the structure for which Senators were responsible, and was a necessary part of it. Any delay in it, any questioning of its collection, or any prevision of its being collected during 1895, as

opportunity for demagogues," but no political party could live that would deliberately cut down receipts while it kept up expenses, and then issue gold bonds by the hundred millions per annum to pay the ordinary expenses of the Government. And yet that was precisely the proposition presented to the Senate, and supported by the public press throughout the country.

More Revenue Needed.

The Senate had added $60,000,000 to the Wilson tariff bill as it came from the House; and if he had supposed that the law would not have produced sufficient revenue he never would have voted for it. He believed that the tariff law, as it stood, would not produce revenue sufficient to meet the expenses of the Government for the fiscal year 1896.

Mr. Vest (Dem., Mo.,) asked Mr. Gorman whether, in making that statement, he took into consideration the revenue which would be derived from the sugar tax and from the increased revenue duty on whisky.

Mr. Gorman said that he made his estimates on information derived from the Secretary of the Treasury—to whom, in passing, he paid a high compliment.

In further discussing the tariff law Mr. Gorman said:

"You cannot eliminate a single provision of the tariff law which brings revenue into the Treasury without substituting something in its place that will produce an equal amount of revenue. And I repeat that there is no justification or excuse for any Senator who proposes to make a reduction unless he can show that this body can legally add to the revenue an equal amount by other provisions—and that cannot be done.

Only Hill Disagreed.

"There never was a more hazardous undertaking than that of revising the tariff law at the time the Democratic Party undertook it. The bill was a compromise measure, and no bill could have passed the Senate except by a compromise to which every Democratic Senator, except the Senator from New-York, (Mr. Hill) agreed. As a whole, and as it stands to-day, the tariff law is the act of the Democratic Party, and it is the best tariff law that has been on the statute book for forty years.

"The Senator from New-York was not a party to that compromise. There is something in the atmosphere of Northern New-York which, it seems to me, makes it impossible for a statesman from that section ever to compromise. [Laughter.] The question then was the McKinley act or the pending bill, but the Senator from New-York told his colleagues on this side of the chamber, 'Either give me my way, or you shall never pass the bill.' In that compromise we put the income tax.

"Now, I might excuse the Senator from New-York for antagonizing this provision if it were not for the fact that while we were considering the Tariff bill he not only opposed the income tax feature of it, but he joined with the extreme tariff reformers who wanted to cut down the revenue from customs. If that Senator had had his way, he would have had five hundred millions of bonds to issue in order to pay the current expenses of the Government between that time and 1897.

"I could never follow a leader who would deliberately put this Government in a position to increase the national debt to pay its current expenses. I do not believe that a national debt is a national blessing. I have no sympathy with those men who proclaim themselves advanced reformers and who, under guise of reform, want to increase the national debt."

Mr. Voorhees Says Something.

Mr. Voorhees, (Dem., Ind.,) interrupting, referred to the statement which he had furnished to The Indianapolis Press last April in reference to the tariff law, and he added his belief that in a very short time the provisions of the tariff law would be ample to furnish the necessary revenue—and yet he did not disguise from himself the perils that surrounded the Government.

Mr. Gorman, in further discussion of the tariff law, said that under it the larger part of the revenue came, not from customs, but from internal revenue taxation. The customs did not furnish revenue enough to pay the pensions. "Can we," he asked, "reduce the expenditures? I answer, No. You cannot reduce the expenditures materially. In 1893 the great pension budget (for which the Democratic Party was not responsible, but for which the country was probably responsible) amounted to $160,000,000. It is said to have reached the highest point, and is down now to $141,000,000. No man in either house of Congress will vote to reduce that pension list. It will only go down as the old soldiers die and pass away. It will be a gradual reduction.

"The general expenses of the Government will grow rather than diminish. Indeed, the Secretary of the Treasury puts the expenditures for 1896 some millions higher than those for 1895, and he is quite right in that estimate."

Gorman Calls for Help.

Passing to Senator Quay's speech last week and to his assertion that the Democratic Party had been dismissed from power and commanded by an overwhelming majority of the people to do no more mischief, Mr. Gorman said that the Democratic Party was defeated at the polls last November, but that, as Mr. Teller said on Saturday, it was not because the people loved the Republican Party or had more confidence in it. In the hour of this great crisis, the people would have removed from power any party that was in power. Then, appealing directly to Republican Senators, Mr. Gorman said:

"You come into power on the 4th of March next under better conditions than we did on the 4th of March, 1893. We have removed from your pathway many of the obstructions. You have, as compared with our work, little to do. You come with a majority in the other House as great as we had there. You have in this body a majority equal to if not greater than that which we have. The responsibility will be then on you. And I say to the Senator from Pennsylvania, [Mr. Quay,] that I, for one, will treat him and his friends in a spirit different from that which he has manifested to us. In any question that affects the finances of the Government, or that is necessary to prevent the bankruptcy of the Treasury, or that is necessary to reform the currency, I will help you, and you ought to volunteer to help us now."

Mr. Quay (Rep., Penn.,) declared his willingness to co-operate at any time with the Senator from Maryland and with the Democratic Administration in supplying additional revenue and in reforming the currency, as he had co-operated in the repeal of the Sherman law. Nothing which he had said could be construed, he declared, into any general opposition to the conservative policy of the Democratic side of the chamber.

They Laugh at Aldrich.

Mr. Aldrich, (Rep., R. I.)—The Senator from Maryland says that the responsibility of legislation will be on this side of the chamber after the 4th of March next. Does he mean to suggest by that the Executive will be with us after the 4th of March next? [Scornful laughter on the Democratic side.]

Mr. Gorman—I distinctly stated that the party of the Senator from Rhode Island would be in the majority in both houses of Congress, and then you will have the power to frame any measure which you may think wise and judicious. I have no doubt that the President of the United States will gladly co-operate with that majority, and add it in any measure that will tend to the advancement and prosperity of this country.

Mr. Hale, (Rep., Me.)—The Senator has declared that after the 4th of March next the responsibility will be on this side of the chamber, and he has promised his aid in anything that will be attempted by this side to relieve the country from its embarrassment. Does he not know that the administration of the Government, the conduct of the Treasury Department, the management and the collection of the revenue will be as much with his Administration for two years after the 4th of March next as it is now? And when he says that the President will patriotically join with this side in any measure to relieve the situation, I ask him, does he believe that should a Republican measure, on Republican lines, that will raise revenue enough be passed, the President will join with us?

Mr. Gorman—The Senator from Maine certainly did not catch the point of my remarks. I said that here is a condition of things which confronts the American people. I believe that that condition was inherited, in part, from the other side. But the great, the underlying cause, is beyond party. Now is the time for patriotic action. I appeal to you now to come to our aid, as patriots, not as Republicans.

Mr. Aldrich asked Mr. Gorman what remedy he would propose.

One Voting at a Time.

would bring from $15,000,000 to $30,000,000 annually into the Treasury, and I prefer to deal with one thing at a time. That can be the only question in the consideration of this bill. What can we do? I do not know. We cannot do anything in this body except make provision for the enforcement of the law and get all the money, which it will bring into the Treasury.

Mr. Aldrich—Why not increase the revenue by more simple means?

Mr. Gorman—We have no such power.

Mr. Aldrich—We have lying on the table several bills from the House of Representatives which can be amended.

Mr. Gray, (Dem., Del.)—Those are bills to reduce revenue.

Mr. Aldrich—But the Senate can amend them so as to increase the revenue.

Mr. Gray—Will you agree to take them up?

Mr. Aldrich—Certainly, if you will agree to some measure to increase the revenue.

Mr. Gorman, passing from this point, said that there was an impression, widespread, extending beyond the Senate Chamber, that with the tariff law properly enforced—if some of the currency laws were modified—the people would be able to start the wheels of industry, to make the factories hum, to supply the railroads with transportation, and to bring back the hope of prosperity. But what precisely could be done or ought to be done, he could not say. No human being had yet devised a measure that would meet the approval of both houses of Congress. He did not know that between now and the 4th of March next, any well-devised plan that would have a beneficial effect would be formulated. He hoped that there would be. He trusted that, if there were, it would have the earnest support of the Senators on the other side of the chamber.

Allison Makes an Offer.

Mr. Allison (Rep., Iowa,) complimented Mr. Gorman for his frank and truthful statement, and said that he would vote for any fair measure looking to the temporary increase of the revenue. He did not agree with Mr. Aldrich that the Senate could take up the House bills to repeal the duty on coal, iron ore, and sugar, and amend them so as to increase revenue. Under the Constitution, bills for raising revenue must originate in the House of Representatives.

He declared himself amazed that, in the existing condition of affairs, no communication had come from the Secretary of the Treasury or from the President of the United States, calling the attention of the taxing power to the fact that there was a constant diminution of the current revenues below the current expenditures of the Government. It was to that question that Senators should address themselves as far as they could, and not to a question of the currency, which would require a long time to discuss and debate, and which could not be comprehensively dealt with in the few remaining weeks of this session.

"I want," Mr. Allison continued, "to emphasize the crisis in which we are, and to suggest to all who are responsible for this crisis, and especially to those who have a majority in both houses of Congress and who have an Executive to give them advice and counsel, that it is for them to deal with it now as the most pressing and important duty resting with Congress and the Executive."

Hill Replies to Gorman.

Mr. Hill (Dem., N. Y.,) replied to the speech of Mr. Gorman, who should, he said, have confined himself to a vindication of his own course, instead of trying to put other Senators in a false position. That Senator had been with him (Mr. Hill) in his fight against some of the provisions of the tariff bill. That Senator had not been alone in his predictions of the failure of revenue under the bill. He (Mr. Hill) had also made the like predictions. He had not voted for the Tariff bill, which he again alluded to, facetiously, as "the Gorman-Smith-Brice-Wilson & Co.'s bill," and he declined to be held responsible by Mr. Gorman or anybody else for any of the evils which it had inflicted on the country.

He supposed that the men who voted for a bill should be held responsible for it—not those who voted against it. The Senator from Maryland, instead of complaining of the amendment offered to the Urgent Deficiency bill, should have been glad of the opportunity afforded him to vindicate himself. That was an opportunity which the Senator had, doubtless, long sought. He (Mr. Hill) did not propose now to enter into any discussion about the propriety of the income tax. The distinguished Senator from Maryland had been with him (as he supposed) when he made the attack on that provision of the bill, but, on one day, after he (Mr. Hill) had been absent in the North, he returned to the Senate Chamber and, presto change, the Senator from Maryland was for the obnoxious, iniquitous income tax, (sarcastically,) "for a period of five years." [Laughter.]

Mr. Vilas (Dem., Wis.,) asked Mr. Hill whether a suit brought in the District of Columbia to enjoin the Commissioner of Internal Revenue from collecting the income tax on the ground of its alleged unconstitutionality would interrupt entirely the collection of the tax throughout the United States.

Mr. Hill replied that it would not, and gave legal reasons for that opinion. Then he drifted into a reference to his attempt to have the rules of the Senate changed, in the line of closure, and accused Mr. Gorman of having opposed such a change, which would, Mr. Hill said, "have enabled us to provide the necessary revenue for the Government."

Rules Must Be Changed.

"I know," he continued, "that it is utterly impossible for us to legislate unless these rules are changed," and he referred contemptuously to "the exhibition which the Senator from Maryland made to-day, turning round to his Republican friends, and appealing to them, in a piteous manner, to come and save this side of the chamber." [Laughter in the galleries.]

"I do not," Mr. Hill continued, "join in any such appeal. I would appeal, rather, to our own friends here, if we are in the majority. The appeal of the Senator will be in vain. Our friends on the other side opposed this tariff reform bill, and they do not propose to help us out of our difficulties. That is natural. The patriotic appeal which the Senator made to them will not find any response on this side of the chamber."

Taking up Mr. Gorman's allusion to the atmosphere of Northern New-York not being favorable to compromises, Mr. Hill sarcastically said:

"I do not know that that atmosphere is just as good as the atmosphere of another State not far from here, where they always want to compromise every public question. [Laughter.] There are some things which can be compromised, and there are some things which cannot be. I did not suppose that, at this late day, it was necessary for the Senator from Maryland, in order to vindicate himself in his opposition to the Wilson bill, to attack me and my vote."

One of the "Mob."

Referring to a point in Mr. Gorman's speech where he spoke of the Secretary of the Treasury standing up "against a mob" that wanted to reduce the revenues, Mr. Hill said that Mr. Gorman, when he made that remark, looked around as if he expected that the leaders of the mob were present.

"I was one of those," he went on, "who thought it wiser, in those particulars, to place the articles on the free list, and I so voted then, and will so vote again. I stand where nine-tenths of the Democratic Party of the country stands, as evidenced by the results of State conventions, and I make no apology to the distinguished Senator from Maryland for my votes.

"The single object of the Senator's speech to-day is to convince the country that, in the framing of the tariff law, he was nearer right than we were. Did he not advocate the amended bill? Did he not say, in his famous speech, that he believed it would produce sufficient revenue to meet the expenses of the Government? And is he not as far out of the way as some of us would have been if the Wilson bill had become a law? Has there not been some mistake on both sides? I am not the apologist of the Wilson bill, or of the men who framed it."

The Recent Caucus.

In the course of further remarks Mr. Hill referred to a recent Democratic Senatorial caucus, and said that it had done nothing on the subject of currency reform.

Mr. Pugh (Dem., Ala.)—That was one of the specific subjects before the caucus.

"What has become of it?" Mr. Hill asked, contemptuously. "Is it up in the air; or where is it?" [Laughter.]

"The Finance Committee," Mr. Pugh replied, "did not consider it its duty to act on that subject until it is disposed of by the House. After action by the House I take it for granted that a committee of this body will consider it, and bring it before the Senate. I understand that the Finance Committee is now pondering."

"Pondering is good," Mr. Hill interrupted, with a sneer.

"Pondering with great care," Mr. Pugh continued, with disregard of Mr. Hill's remark, "and with a sense of the responsibility which the Senator himself recognizes, because the question is full of complications and difficulties. No party has ever had the responsibility which is now resting on the Democratic Party, and no party has ever been able to deal with it without the trouble which now surrounds us."

"If there has been discussion of a measure to relieve the finances of the country," said Mr. Hill, "I am glad to hear it. Certainly the secrets of that caucus were more carefully concealed than caucus secrets have ever been concealed before."

Another Mistake, Pugh Says.

"That is another mistake," Mr. Pugh remarked.

Mr. Ransom (Dem., N. C.,) sought to interpose a remark, but Mr. Hill declined to yield the floor.

HOOD'S PILLS Cure LIVER ILLS

to his piteous appeal to Republican Senators, and yet, from the beginning to the end of the Senator's speech, he had not suggested a single remedy for the evils that confronted the country—not a scheme, not a proposition.

Mr. Gorman recalled his answer to Mr. Aldrich that he did not desire to make a suggestion on any other question than the one now pending before the Senate.

Mr. Pugh (Dem., Ala.,) said that he knew of no Senator better qualified than Mr. Hill to suggest a remedy, and he asked him to do so. [Laughter in the galleries.]

Mr. Hill thanked Mr. Pugh for his compliment, and said that he would assume that responsibility with pleasure whenever the Senator from Alabama would vote with him to amend the rules so that the responsible majority could pass whatever bill it agreed upon, but that it was useless, under the present rules, to attempt legislation.

Mr. Pugh—Prepare your remedy, and we will remove the obstructions.

Mr. Teller inquired of Mr. Hill if he knew of any bill which had been suggested that would meet the difficulties.

Mr. Hill replied that he had hoped to hear the Senator from Maryland make a suggestion. The responsibility, he added, devolved on the Democratic Party, and he hoped and believed that, before this session closed, some financial measure would be agreed upon and passed.

Hale Speaks Jocosely.

Mr. Hale (Rep., Me.,) asked Mr. Hill, jocosely, whether the difficulty was not probably that suggested in a Washington paper this morning, that the reorganization of the Democratic Party on some measure touching the finances would not begin until after the members of that body stopped stoning the funeral procession. Was not that the real trouble? [Laughter.]

"Something like it," Mr. Hill admitted, amid renewed laughter.

In the further course of his speech, Mr. Hill said:

"I do not propose to-day, or in the immediate future, to submit a financial measure. I have my ideas of what ought to be done, but, unless we have the rules amended so as to be able to pass our legislation, it is practically useless to present any measure."

Mr. Gorman made another short speech in reply to Mr. Hill, denying that he had made any "piteous appeal" to the Republican side of the chamber, and asserting that no change of the rules was necessary. The rules never had been, he said, a measure pending in the Senate looking to ameliorating the condition of the party, or to advancing its interests and honor, at home or abroad, which had not been acted upon under the existing rules.

The interest in the debate closed when Mr. Gorman resumed his seat. Some remarks were made by Mr. Call, (Dem., Fla.,) and the Senate, after a short executive session, adjourned at 5:30 P. M.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:15—A White Lie.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:15—The Cotton King.
AMERICAN, 42d St-8th Av—8:00—The Silver King.
BIJOU, Broadway, 30th, 31st Sts—8:15—A Run on the Bank.
BROADWAY, 30th St-Broadway—8:00—Madame Sans Gene.
CARNEGIE HALL, 7th Av-56th, 57th Sts—2:30—Ysnye, Second Recital.—8:15—Frieda Simonson and Juanito Manen.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:00—Heart of Ruby.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—2:30 and 8:00—Grand Concerts, Wax Works, Pantomime.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—The Masqueraders.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:00—Gismonda.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:15—Palmer Cox's Brownies.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Little Christopher. Living Pictures.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—Superba.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-7th Av—8:15—Pou-Pou.
HARRIGAN'S, 35th St-Herald Square—8:15—Notoriety.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Rob Roy.
HOYT'S, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—A Milk White Flag.
IRVING PLACE, 15th St-Irving Place—8:15—Die Gwentreise.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville. Living Pictures.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:30—The Case of Rebellious Susan.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN CONCERT HALL—2:30—Stavenhagen and Jean Gerardy.
MADISON AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Ned Murphy.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:00—The Fatal Card.
PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Vaudeville.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:30—Too Much Johnson.
STAR, Broadway-13th St—8:15—The Old Homestead.
ST. JAMES'S LECTURE HALL, Broadway-29th St—11:00 A. M.—"The Alps."
TONY PASTOR'S, 14th St-3d Av—8:00—Variety.
333 4TH AV—9:00 A. M.—Tiffany Chapel and Favrile Glassware.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

	1894.	1895.		1894.	1895.
3 A. M.	35	15	3:30 P. M.	43	30
6 A. M.	32	18	6 P. M.	40	28
9 A. M.	34	22	9 P. M.	38	24
12 M.	36	28	12 P. M.	36	28

Average temperature yesterday.....23⅝
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....36⅜
Average temperature for corresponding date last fifteen years.....32⅛
—From Hudnut's record, 218 Broadway.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's Weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau report: Fair, Westerly Winds.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 6, Column 5.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JAN. 15, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

GOING BEHIND THE RETURNS.

Henry Clay Evans, Republican, appeared "on the face of the returns" to be elected Governor of Tennessee, and in the ordinary course of events he would have been declared by the Legislature to be elected and would have been inaugurated last week. But the Democratic candidate for the office was the present Governor, and the Democratic majority in the Legislature seems to be determined to go behind the returns "to the end that the person having the highest number of legal votes may be ascertained, the vote determined, and such person inaugurated at the earliest possible day during the present session." A resolution to this effect was adopted by the Senate at Nashville last week, and there was no doubt of its adoption by the House. This action is taken upon a petition of Gov. Turney, alleging that the result of the election as it appears on the face of the returns was "due to gross and fraudulent disregard and violations of the law," and praying to be permitted to appear before the Legislature and "contest the returns" and show that he, and not Evans, was elected.

The Constitution of Tennessee contains these declarations: "The returns of every election for Governor shall be sealed up and transmitted to the seat of Government by the returning officers, directed to the Speaker of the Senate, who shall open and publish them in the presence of a majority of the members of each house of the General Assembly"; "the person having the largest number of votes shall be Governor"; "Contested elections for Governor shall be determined by both houses of the General Assembly, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law." This contemplates possible contests for the office, but no law has been passed prescribing the manner of determining them. The majority of the present Legislature proposes to pass one and to apply it to the contest arising out of the last election, and in the meantime it proposes to retain Gov. Turney in office until this law has been passed and the contest determined. That is in effect the declaration of the resolution already adopted by the Senate and pending in the House.

Two bills have been introduced prescribing the manner of determining contests of the election of Governor. That which is understood most closely to represent the plans of the majority provides for a joint committee consisting of five Senators, not more than three of whom shall be of the same party, and seven members of the House, not more than four of whom shall be of the same party, to investigate the grounds of the contest and report thereon. Upon that report the members of the two houses in joint convention are to "determine what person received the highest number of legal votes, and declare and determine who has been elected Governor of Tennessee." This means in the present case that a joint committee of seven Democrats and five Republicans shall make the investigation of the charges of fraud, violation of law, &c., and report thereon, and that the Democratic majority in the Legislature shall then determine the result. In effect it transfers the election of Governor from the people at the polls to a party majority in the Legislature.

It is not necessary to know the merits of the various and conflicting charges of fraud and irregularity—a thing, probably, that no man or committee can find out—in order to pronounce upon this method of determining the result of a popular election. Every possible safeguard should be provided for fair elections, honest counts, and inviolable returns, but there is no safety in going behind returns finally made up in accordance with the requirements of law. No partisan committee can be trusted to find out what votes were "legal" and what not, to cast out all that were illegal and to retain all that were legal, and decide who would have been elected if everybody had been honest and faithful. It is a "returning board" method of revising the action of the people which was long ago discredited and will damage any party that resorts to it.

The policy of the election laws of this State is the safest one that has ever been devised. The two parties should have equal representation upon all boards of election officers, and all candidates should be allowed to have authorized watchers at the polls, entitled to watch the voting, counting, and making up of returns in every precinct. When a return is completed, certified, and sealed up, the ballots should be destroyed and recounting made impossible. No change in returns should be permitted, except the correction of clerical errors by those who make them, and the process of canvassing should be a purely ministerial act of consolidating returns and ascertaining aggregate results. Officers charged to modify or reject. The election should be determined by the popular vote, and not by any after-judgment as to what it should have been. Nothing would do so much to build up the Republican Party in Tennessee and still further to weaken the Democratic Party as to have the Legislature declare that Evans was not elected Governor last November.

A BAD START.

The strikers on the Brooklyn trolley lines have made a bad start, as is so apt to be the case in strikes ordered by officers or committees of the Knights of Labor, and it will turn public sympathy against them at once, regardless of the merits of their demand.

The present is not a favorable time for any strike of workmen unless very clear grounds of justification can be shown, for there are still many men out of employment and many others who are compelled to work for less than regular pay. The demands of the employés of the trolley lines for higher pay and shorter hours are such that the declaration of the officers of the companies that they are more than the business will bear is quite credible. At all events, the haste with which the strike was ordered and the refusal to allow time for a statement of the situation indicate weakness in the position of the workmen.

It is not alone the companies and their employés that are concerned. The public convenience is greatly affected, and the men and the organizations to which they belong appear to have paid no heed to that. No railroad strike can be justified until every reasonable effort has been made to settle differences by amicable methods.

But these considerations have nothing to do with the fatal mistake of the strikers at the very start. They began by a violent interference with the running of cars without them, and even interrupted the transmission of the United States mails in Brooklyn. This simply will not do, and until good order is observed, interference with the rights and property of others is refrained from, and the laws are obeyed, there can be no discussion of hours or trips or wages. Public order and submission to lawful authority are the first considerations, without which attention will not be given to anything else. These men have a right to leave off work, even if it is a mistake. If the cars cannot be run without them or without coming to their terms, that will prove that they were justified. If they can be run with new men and on the terms offered by the company, it will prove that the strike was a mistake and will make it a failure. But an attempt to prevent cars running and other men from working, by violence, is a crime and should be dealt with as such with promptness and rigor. We have had too much of this kind of striking, and workingmen must learn that it can never succeed. These men will do well to come right back to their senses and to their rights, even if it means returning to work without having gained anything. They will gain nothing by the methods with which they started. The community cannot afford to let them.

POISONOUS MILK.

While making an inspection at the farm buildings of the New-Jersey State Insane Asylum two or three weeks ago the Tuberculosis Commissioners of that State discovered that the large dairy herd from which milk was supplied to the inmates of the asylum contained many "consumptive" cows. Measures were taken at once to obtain a supply of milk elsewhere, and the tuberculin test was applied to the asylum's herd. As a result of this inquiry 27 tuberculous cows were killed. It is evident, however, that for a considerable time the State had been supplying to the inmates of this institution milk which carried the germs of the disease commonly called consumption.

The latest report of the Board of Health of this State shows that among the dairy herds inspected last year in New-York and found to be tuberculous were two that were supplying milk to public institutions, one of the latter being a hospital. In February of last year the board inspected the herd of M. Wiard, Jr., in Avon, Livingston County. In this herd there were fifty-nine cows, and eleven of them were found to be tuberculous by the tuberculin test. They were killed, and the autopsies, as reported by the board, show how badly they were diseased. Attached to the tabular statement relating to this herd is the following note: "Supplies milk to Rochester City Hospital."

In East Avon, same county, the board examined the dairy herd of William E. Dana in March last. Here were forty-two cows, and no less than twenty-five of them were found to be tuberculous and were killed. A report of the autopsies in each case is published. In some instances the disease was very far advanced. The note attached by the board to the record of this inspection is as follows: "Supplies milk to State Indian School."

The reasons which should prevent the sale and use of tuberculous milk have all possible force when the persons exposed to infection are inmates of a hospital, for while human beings in good health may not be harmed by the use of such milk, those who are enfeebled by illness or whose constitutions have been sapped by chronic disease are peculiarly susceptible to infection. It is quite probable that patients in the hospital referred to were irreparably injured by the milk supply from the diseased herd in Avon before the board undertook to purify that herd, and it is possible that by the action of the board lives have been saved that would have been sacrificed if the diseased cows had not been condemned and killed. It is clearly the duty of the State to prevent the poisoning of the wards in its public institutions by supplies of tainted milk, and it is equally the duty of municipal and other authorities in charge of hospitals to protect helpless patients against doses of such poison in their food. We remember that the report of Dr. Blaine concerning the prevalence of tuberculosis in a large dairy herd connected with one of the asylums in this State was one of the papers on this subject which forcibly directed public attention, several years ago, to the danger of tuberculous infection by means of milk. It is also the duty of the State to protect consumers of milk who are not in hospitals or asylums, and there is abundant evidence now, in the recent messages of several Governors, the latest annual reports of Cattle Commissions and State Boards of Health, and such thorough inspections as the one now in progress in Massachusetts, that this duty is recognized and the value of a purification of the milk supply is clearly perceived.

REPUBLICAN "GLORY."

The Troy Morning Telegram, in the course of an impassioned recital of the incapacities of the Democratic Party, declares that the Democrats of the present Congress have as yet produced no measure of financial relief "which does not embody some Populistic scheme of inflation or currency depreciation that would make the last state of the case worse than the first."

Our Troy contemporary is in error. The bill introduced in the House on the 5th inst. by Representative Lewis Sperry of Connecticut is a perfectly sound measure. It contains no sops for Populists, inflationists, "wildcats," or other vermin. Its provisions commend themselves to sound-money men and financial experts. They must commend themselves to the private judgment of every sound-money Republican in the House, though the sound-money Republicans both of the House and of the Senate are much too extreme in their partisanship ever to let it be known that they approve a measure of Democratic origin.

The Morning Telegram speaks hopefully of "the prospect that the Republican Party is going to win all the glory of relieving the country of all the embarrassment and misery that Democratic success has brought upon it." If the Democrats of the present Congress, in their weakness, folly, and division, fail to enact any remedial financial measure, we shall be heartily glad to have the Republican Congress called together at once for the purpose of winning this glory and relieving the country. We hope the relief will be immediate and the glory unstinted.

But a word of caution to our Troy contemporary. Republican leaders at Washington, we understand, are by no means eager to assume the responsibility of "relieving the country," by no means agreed as to how they would relieve it, and by no means sanguine that the process would cover them with a sumptuous and enduring quality of glory.

THE SCHOOL QUESTION IN CANADA.

The Times yesterday published an interesting letter from its correspondent at Winnipeg, setting forth what a burning question the school question has come to be in Manitoba. Indeed, it is likely to be the most angry question in all Canadian politics until it is settled on rational grounds. It appears that when the Province of Manitoba was formed, the Catholic element in the population was so preponderant that the inhabitants did not think to make the condition that the system of parochial education, then the only system existing, should not be interfered with. As the population increased, the majority became Protestant, and Protestant of a particularly intolerant and proselyting type. The Protestant ascendency became so great in 1890 as to enable the Legislature to pass a law abolishing the parochial schools and compelling all children to resort for education to the public schools, which are alleged by the Catholics to be Protestant propaganda.

The legal and the political consequences of this action were serious. The aggrieved Catholics made an appeal to the courts on the plea that the Legislature had exceeded its powers. The plea was held to be good by the Supreme Court of Canada, but on the further appeal allowed by the Canadian Constitution to the Privy Council, the action of the Legislature was sustained. Then the Catholics appealed to the Government of the Dominion for aid in getting the Dominion Parliament to override the obnoxious provincial legislation. This put the Government in a serious predicament, because, on the one hand, the votes of the Catholics were necessary to it, and on the other it could not afford to offend the prevailing sentiment in Manitoba. After temporizing as long as possible, Sir John Thompson died before the question of the power of the Dominion Parliament was determined, but it has since been determined in favor of the plea of the Catholics.

In this country the question has not, except in one or two Western States, reached so acute a stage as in Manitoba. Indeed, we believe that nowhere in the Union has the right of Catholics to educate their own children at their own expense been denied, as seems to have been done by the violent Protestants of Manitoba. But there is scarcely a State that has not its school question. Both States and Provinces will continue to have such a question until the matter is settled on a just and reasonable basis. What that basis is, is so obvious that only bigotry and intolerance can fail to recognize it. In the first place, the State educates its children on the principle of self-preservation, and has the right to demand and to make sure that a certain minimum of instruction shall be given to all children within its borders. In the second place, it is the duty of the State absolutely to secularize its public institutions, so that the minority, no matter how small, shall not suffer from the fact that their children are taught religious doctrines of which they disapprove. In the third place, whoever holds that the public instruction is inadequate is at liberty to supplement it in his own way. But he must do this strictly at his own expense, and he has no claim whatever upon any portion of the school fund because he thinks that subjects outside its curriculum should be taught. If these principles are laid down and adhered to, there will be no further school question, in Manitoba or in Massachusetts.

THE ALDRICH STATEMENT.

The insincerity and dishonesty of Senator Aldrich's statement as to the policy of the Republican Senators with respect to the proposed repeal of the discriminating duty on German sugar are shown not only by the fact that he bases the greater part of his argument upon a false assertion concerning the McKinley sugar schedule, as we have already pointed out, but also by what he says about reopening the tariff question. Having argued—upon the false basis already mentioned and in utter disregard of all recent reports from Germany—that this duty cannot be the cause of dissatisfaction and retaliation abroad, he then says:

"The introduction of the question [of repealing this duty of 1-10 of a cent a pound] in Congress could not fail to reopen the entire tariff question, to precipitate a tariff debate, to unsettle the business of the country, which is only just beginning to reach a normal basis, and to destroy any beneficial results from what it had been hoped was to be an adjustment of the tariff situation for at least two years."

On the day before Mr. Aldrich gave this to the public as "the Republican position" the Republican members of the Senate Committee on Finance held a conference at which it was decided that the Republicans of the Senate would urge, in opposition to such plans for the relief of the Treasury as the Democrats might propose, an increase of all the duties in the present tariff by 10 or 15 per cent. Twenty-four hours later, Mr. Aldrich, the Republican leader and spokesman in the Finance Committee and with respect to all tariff matters, declared that the Republicans were opposed to any consideration of the bill to repeal the discriminating duty on sugar because it would reopen the entire tariff question and "destroy any beneficial results from what it had been hoped was to be an adjustment of the tariff situation for at least two years."

Well, would not an attempt to increase every duty in the new tariff "reopen the tariff question"? Would not an increase of every existing duty by 10 or 15 per cent. disturb that "adjustment"?

The discriminating duty of 1-10 of a cent a pound on German sugar could be repealed in one hour without reopening the entire tariff question or causing any disturbance whatever of the entire remaining tariff, if the Republican Senators, or only half of them, would simply vote to repeal it. But the proposition which Mr. Aldrich and his associates have decided to support—that every duty in the entire list shall be increased—is practically one for a revision of the entire tariff. It necessarily involves, by its terms, a "reopening of the entire tariff question." Mr. Aldrich's statement is a pitiable exhibition of weakness, insincerity, inconsistency, and willful misrepresentation of facts.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Times pointed out the other day that delays were dangerous for Japan, and that the sooner she made the peace the more secure she would be of the results of the war. This view seems since, as the foreign dispatches indicate, to have impressed itself upon the minds of observers in the East as well as in Europe. To the conviction that time is pressing and that peace must be made at the earliest moment in order to be made on the best terms must be ascribed the renewed activity that is reported from Manchuria, and the dispatch of a fresh army corps, in spite of the rigors of the season, to assist the considerable army already on Chinese soil. In some degree these preparations are justifiable as tending to put a pressure upon China, which has already shown a characteristic Chinese disposition to postpone the peacemaking which she herself has invited. It is quite certain that if a truce were arranged till a treaty could be signed, China would never sign the treaty so long as the truce lasted. The pushing on of military preparations and operations may be intended merely as a notification to China that there is to be no truce, and that the season, which would undoubtedly suspend Chinese military operations, does not obstruct her enemies.

Simply in order to quicken the action of the Chinese negotiators, then, the Winter campaign is intelligible. But it is scarcely credible that Japan hopes to capture Moukden and Pekin, or either of them, before the Spring. She has nothing to hope from the chapter of accidents, and China has everything to hope, simply because Japan can scarcely be better off than she is now, nor China worse off. It has been conclusively shown that China has no means of organizing resistance to the invaders, and that nothing but the weather prevents the Japanese from making an undisturbed march to the Chinese capital. The showing would not be more conclusive if the march had been made. The Japanese victory is complete for every purpose short of absolute conquest of China, which, of course, no intelligent Japanese expects. Japan can now exact any terms except a dismemberment or a destruction of the Chinese Empire. That would do Japan no good, and, although China is not in a condition to resist even that, the European powers are both able and disposed to intervene to prevent such a consummation. It has been shown that they are not disposed to ask Japan of the fruits of her victory, so that the principal fear from assenting both indemnity from her beaten enemy. But the most pressing concern of Japan is to make peace at once, and to make war no longer than is necessary thoroughly to impress the Chinese with the necessity of making peace.

LUNAR PROPERTY.

In spite of all the recent disclosures concerning the fraudulent nature of the "foreign estate" industry, the conviction of Howard in this country, the conviction of Jacques and Thomas in England, and the warning published a few weeks ago by Mr. Bayard, the American "heirs" of the mythical Hyde estate cling to their delusion. An association of these "heirs" in Detroit has recently published a circular from which we take the following:

"Since our organization on June 27 last, much has been accomplished in proof of our interest in these funds, which are the proceeds of large estates in and about London, sold by the Government and placed on deposit as the hereditary funds of three brokers who left London about the year 1630.

"To-day we know where we are, and the manner of getting them. We know the proof required, and much of the necessary proof we have, enough to link us with those estates. Their magnitude, however, will require a chain of evidence the links of which must be without a flaw, made strong as truth can make them."

The "heirs" have been led to believe that the value of the estate is $350,000,000.

The hopeful claimants in Detroit may know where they themselves "are," but they have been deceived as to the location of the estate. As we have shown heretofore, it is situated not in England but in the moon, and until the heirs shall be able to establish communication with the moon their contributions to defray the expense of prosecuting their claims will be thrown away.

The new Legislature in Connecticut will have to deal with some important questions arising in connection with the growth of trolley railroads, and one of these is whether such roads should be permitted to cross the tracks of the steam roads at grade. There ought not to be two opinions about this. It is the policy of the State to decrease the number of wagon-road crossings at grade every year, and the New-Haven company has shown commendable energy in eliminating dangerous crossings on its main lines. Certain trolley companies now ask, however, that they shall be permitted to cross these lines at grade, and petitions for the dangerous privilege have been submitted to the Legislature. The Railroad Commissioners urge in their report that such crossings should be forbidden by statute. We presume that the Legislature, if it respects and fairly represents well-informed public opinion, will act in accordance with this earnest recommendation. The construction of no additional grade crossings should be allowed; no trolley road should be permitted to cross a steam road at grade; and the number of existing wagon-road crossings should be reduced by a considerable percentage every year.

A DOUBLE BILL AT THE OPERA

"Lucia" and "Cavalleria Rusticana" Before a Moderate Audience.

There was a new combination on the programme at the Metropolitan Opera House last night. It consisted of Donizetti's "Lucia," ending after the mad scene, and the terse and vigorous "Cavalleria Rusticana" of Mascagni. The cast in the first opera included Mme. Melba as Lucia, Mlle. Bauermeister as Alice, Signor Bensaude as Enrico Ashton, Signor Abramoff as Raimondo, and Signor Russitano as Edgardo. The performance was a smooth one, but it cannot be said that it had any inspiring features outside of Mme. Melba's familiar singing of the music of Lucia. It is not too late in the day, however, to repeat the expressions of admiration which arise so readily when this remarkable mistress of florid singing takes Donizetti's cadenzas in hand. Last night, as always, she surprised and delighted her hearers with the facility and clearness of her execution.

Signor Russitano was a pleasing Edgardo. His voice is well suited to the music, and he sings smoothly and agreeably at all times. He is not capable of expressing the tragic emotion of Edgardo in the contract scene. Signor Bensaude's Enrico has been seen and heard before. It is a mild and innocuous performance.

In the "Cavalleria Rusticana" the singers were Mlle. Mira Heller as Santuzza, Mlle. Bauermeister as Lucia, Mme. Mantelli as Lola, Signor Ancona as Alfio, and Signor Tamagno as Turiddu. This made a strong and satisfactory cast. Mlle. Heller's performance had the same characteristics as have been heretofore noted. Signor Ancona was a great improvement over his predecessor as Alfio, and Mme. Mantelli added to the general excellence of the performance by her Lola. Signor Tamagno was in good voice, and he made his usual effects with his principal numbers. The chorus sang with an abundance of vigor, but without any finesse. Signor Bevignani conducted the operas.

FOR BETTER MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

Board of Trustees of the City Club Holds a Special Meeting.

A special meeting of the Board of Trustees of the City Club was held last night to take action in regard to proposed legislation for better Municipal Government. Prof. Van Amringe presided.

It was decided to approve the Mayor's Power of Removal bill and the bill providing for a special hearing of city bills. It was recommended that the bill providing for the reorganization of the Department of Education and the Committee of Seventy's Street-Cleaning bill be referred to the Committee on Legislation.

The Executive Committee of the club was authorized to call a special meeting of the club to consider the question of reorganizing the Police Department and to consider excise reform. No date has been fixed for this meeting.

Y. M. C. A. Directors Elected.

The annual election for Directors of the Young Men's Christian Association was held yesterday afternoon at the general office, 40 East Twenty-third Street. The following ticket was elected: S. Victor Constant, Cornelius C. Cuyler, M. Taylor Pyne, and Samuel Sloan, Jr. The term of office is for five years. The annual meeting of the association will take place Monday evening.

The Park Department's Report.

Mayor Strong has received the report of the Department of Public Parks for last year. It gives a history of the park system, and shows the amounts of appropriations and the expenditures, and closes

ADDITIONAL DUTY ON CUBAN SUGAR

Orders from Washington to Collect One-Tenth of 1 Per Cent. on Each Pound Under Bounty Law.

Many importers of sugar visited the Custom House yesterday to inquire in relation to the Treasury order imposing on Cuban sugar an additional duty of one-tenth of 1 cent per pound, under the bounty provision of the tariff law. Collector Kilbreth had received by the morning mail a letter from the Treasury Department on the subject, which he showed to callers. It read as follows:

The department is authoritatively informed that, under the laws of Spain, a bounty is directly paid on the export of sugar from that country when the exported sugar is the product of the refining of sugars proceeding from its colonial provinces and possessions; that the bounty is equivalent to the tax which may have been paid for the raw material, plus 20 per cent., and that, in cases where no bounties are received by exporters, official certificates to that effect may be obtained.

In view of such information, said department is of the opinion that sugars, the products of Spain and her colonies, are subject, on importation into the United States, to the additional duties of one-tenth of 1 cent per pound under the provisions of Paragraph 182½ of the act of Aug. 28, 1894. You will be governed accordingly.

Collector Kilbreth said that under such positive instructions he would at once apply the additional duty to all sugars from Spain and her colonies. In order to relieve himself of all doubt in the matter, however, he would telegraph to Washington for more specific instructions, since the instructions received would seem to be broader than the premises warranted, the premises referring apparently to refined sugars, while the instructions embraced all sugars. Until directed otherwise, he will apply the one-tenth differential to all sugars from Spain or Cuba.

No word came from Washington yesterday modifying the instructions received in the letter, although Collector Kilbreth remained at the Custom House until nearly dark. He had telegraphed the department early in the day, asking to be specifically advised if the department did not intend the letter to apply to raw sugar from Cuba.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The House Appropriation Committee to-day heard the Louisiana Congressional delegation in support of the several resolutions providing for the payment of the bounty to sugar producers given under the McKinley tariff. The committee took no action.

CONGRESSMAN COCKRAN SILENT

He Comes to Town, But Does Not Meet Mr. Croker—They Will Soon Be Far Apart—Tammany Politics.

Congressman W. Bourke Cockran was in town yesterday and at his office in the Drexel Building, Wall and Broad Streets. This was Mr. Cockran's first visit to the city since Richard Croker challenged him to repeat before the Executive Committee of Tammany Hall certain alleged remarks Mr. Croker says he has made elsewhere.

Mr. Croker was in his office in the Trinity Building, 111 Broadway, not much more than a block away, but there is no record of a meeting between the two men.

When seen at his office by a reporter, Mr. Cockran declined to talk about Mr. Croker's attack.

Mr. Croker said: "I have nothing further to say."

It is reported that Mr. Cockran will go to Europe very soon.

Mr. Croker will start for Rock Ledge, Fla., on Thursday. He will be gone about a month. He will go to Europe in March.

As already announced, ex-Mayor Gilroy will sail for Europe on the Paris to-morrow. He will be gone until April. He has already said that he will not re-enter politics actively again.

There is good reason for believing that President James J. Martin of the Police Board, who is Chairman of the Executive Committee of Tammany Hall and the leader in the Twenty-first Assembly District, will retire from active politics on or before the reorganization of the committee, which will take place after the reapportionment of the city Assembly districts.

And so the old "Big Four," so powerful at the begining of 1893—Messrs. Croker, Gilroy, Cockran, and Martin—will have quit the field of local politics, and all will be ready for a recasting of Tammany on new lines.

There is trouble in the Tammany organization of the Ninth Assembly District, where James W. Boyle is the Tammany leader. Some of the members of the General Committee of the district have refused to pay their dues for this year, and they want Mr. Boyle to retire from the leadership and give place to ex-Alderman Keahon, Thomas Gorman, or some one who will suit them.

CHICAGO GAS TRUST ENJOINED.

No Action at the Annual Meeting—Injunction Obtained by the State.

CHICAGO, Jan. 14.—This was the day set for the annual meetings of the gas corporations which compose what is called the Gas Trust of Chicago, but a judicial injunction prevented any action being taken. Attorney General Moloney of Illinois appeared before Judge Tuthill, and, on behalf of the State, applied for an order restraining the Fidelity Trust Company of Philadelphia from voting any of the stock which is held in trust by that corporation.

The injunction was issued, and no election of officers or Directors, or other business requiring a vote of the stock could be brought before the meetings. The order of the court was served on Robert T. Lincoln, Attorney Burr, of the Pullman Company, and Mr. Sheedon of New-York, who held the proxies of the Fidelity Company. The gas companies merely called the regular meeting, and adjourned for a week, pending a disposal of the injunction matter.

FREE WOOL WAS A HARD BLOW AT ENGLAND

American Cloth Can Now Be Sold at a Profit in Bradford.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 14.—A woolen mill in this city is now employing 300 persons day and night, and the proprietors attribute the increase of orders to the free admission of wool, which, they say, was the hardest blow France and England ever received commercially from this country. Two English experts who examined the product and prices of this mill say the cloth could be sold at a profit in Bradford, England.

No Politics in Theft.

From The Kingston (N. Y.) Leader.

War is about to be made on municipal corruption in Philadelphia, and, strange to say, a New-York newspaper, The Times, is leading the onslaught.

For years Philadelphia has been grossly misgoverned by a ring of politicians as wicked and unscrupulous as any that ever gained control of the affairs of New-York, and the decent element among the residents of the Quaker City are now coming to the front for the purpose of driving out the corruptionists.

While the people are bent on reform, it is a good thing to make their efforts to that end non-partisan as far as possible, and Philadelphia's condition under Republican rule offers an opportunity that will not be neglected. It will be found as a result of such investigation that there is no politics in theft and other forms of iniquity in city government, and that Philadelphia's ring of Republicans is about the most

FRENCH CABINET RESIGNS

Result of a Discussion on the Railways' Guaranteed Interest.

PREMIER DUPUY AND THE SESSION

Casimir-Perier Tried Vainly to Persuade the Cabinet to Reconsider Its Resignation—The Situation.

PARIS, Jan. 14.—Premier Dupuy handed the resignations of the French Ministry to President Casimir-Perier to-day, after a session of the Chamber of Deputies, the details of which are as follows:

M. Millerand, Socialist, in view of the resignation of M. Barthou, Minister of Public Works, raised an interpellation in regard to the guarantees of interest upon railway shares under the convention of 1883. M. Millerand reproached the Ministry for their failure to support M. Barthou in demanding a limit to the guarantees, and proposed that the Chamber appoint a commission of in-

Charles Dupuy,
Who Has Just Resigned the French Premier's Portfolio.

quiry to decide whether M. Raynal, formerly Minister of Public Works, should be prosecuted.

M. Raynal replied to M. Millerand's speech, but his remarks were extremely temperate. He simply assented to the proposal to appoint a commission of inquiry.

Premier Dupuy explained the position of the Ministers, and held that M. Barthou's resignation was needless.

The Chamber then voted on the question of appointing a committee, and the proposal was carried, 253 to 225.

M. Pourquery de Boissorin offered a resolution inviting the Government to defend the rights of the State in dealing with the railway convention.

The Chamber voted—283 to 231—to give priority to the proposal of M. Pourquery de Boissorin over all other orders of the day.

Premier Dupuy declared that the Ministry would resign if the vote was insisted upon, whereupon the Chamber reversed its decision by a vote of 264 to 246.

At 7:05 o'clock the Chamber, by a vote of 263 against 241, rejected a resolution offered by M. Trélat approving the Government's conduct throughout in dealing with the railway conventions, and also approving the Government's dissociation from the acts of Mr. Barthou.

Premier Dupuy then ascended the tribune and said:

"After this vote the Chamber must understand that the Cabinet cannot continue to participate in its deliberations."

The Ministers then left the Chamber in Indian file and proceeded to the Palace of the Elysée and tendered their resignations to President Casimir-Perier.

After the Ministers had taken their departure, the Chamber unanimously adopted a resolution, offered by M. Krantz, reserving the rights of the State in dealing with the railway conventions. The Chamber then passed to the order of the day, and adjourned until Saturday.

President Casimir-Perier tried vainly to induce Premier Dupuy to reconsider his resignation. The Premier would not listen to any proposals looking to his retention of office, and after a conference of forty minutes his resignation was accepted.

To-morrow M. Henri Brisson, President of the Chamber, and M. Challemel-Lacour, President of the Senate, will be summoned to the Elysée to consult with M. Casimir-Perier.

The Official Journal will publish to-morrow a decree charging the members of the Dupuy Cabinet to carry on the routine business of their departments until their successors shall be appointed. This evening the general opinion is that, if a Radical Ministry be formed, M. Bourgeois, Minister of Justice during the Panama scandal, or Eugene Godefroy Cavaignac will be the Premier. Those near the President are making strenuous efforts to assure the choice of M. Bourgeois. Whether a composite or homogeneous Cabinet be arranged, probably several members of the Dupuy Ministry will remain in office.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—In the course of the debate Premier Dupuy explained that it was the railway companies and not the Government that referred the convention to the Council of State, which decided that the convention was durable until 1960.

M. Barthou replied reaffirming his opinion that the duration of the convention was limited to 1914, in spite of the decision of the Council. If he was mistaken, he said, he would prefer to retain his independence and withdraw, rather than, as a Minister, preside at the execution of a judgment he believed to be erroneous. This declaration evoked a storm of applause.

M. Goblet severely stigmatized the decision of the Cabinet to accept the decision of the Council as final.

M. Millerand said that the guarantees of railway interest had already cost France 52,000,000 francs. Toward the close of the debate the Government refused to accept a motion for the order of the day, pure and simple, which the Chamber had passed and the motion was rejected on a second vote by a majority of 16. Finally M. Dupuy demanded a vote on M. Trelat's resolution approving the Government's acceptance of the decision of the Council of State. This resolution was rejected by a vote of 283 to 241. The closeness of the vote necessitated a recount, during which there was great excitement on the floor and in the lobbies.

The Times has this dispatch from Paris:

"M. Barthou, whatever his excuse, must bear a large part of the blame for the Ministry's defeat. No Premier ever placed a case before a Chamber more frankly than did M. Dupuy. Eighty members abstained from voting, otherwise the result would have been quite different. A large proportion of the votes against M. Raynal were not condemnatory, but rather in accordance with his own request that he be granted a chance to confound his calumniators."

It was predicted that the re-election to the Presidency of the Chamber of Deputies of M. Henri Brisson, who is a Radical Republican, would entail soon the resignation of the Dupuy Cabinet, which was Conservative.

The Ministry was composed of Charles Dupuy, President of the Council, Minister of the Interior and of Religions; Guérin, Minister of Justice; Hanotaux, Foreign Affairs; Cavaignac, War; Lockroy, Marine; Poincaré, Finance; Viette, Agriculture; Lourties, Commerce; Leygues, Public Instruction; Lourties, Agriculture, and E. Delcassé, Colonies. M. Barthou, Minister of Commerce, had resigned, and his office was not yet filled.

M. Charles Dupuy was born at Puy, Nov. 5, 1851. A pupil of the Superior Normal School, a teacher of philosophy, an honorary Vice Rector, and an Officer of Public Instruction, he was elected a Deputy of the Haute-Loire, for his native district, in 1885. He was re-elected in 1889, 1893, and 1894. He was Minister of Public Instruction in the Ribot Cabinet, in 1892; President of the Council and Minister of the Interior in April, 1893; President of the Chamber of Deputies in December, 1893, and had been President of the Council and Minister of the Interior in May, 1894. He was regarded as a strong rival to Casimir-Perier in the canvass for Carnot's successor to the Presidency of the Republic.

TRIAL OF BELGIAN ANARCHISTS.

Baron Sternberg, Whom the Charges Designate as Jagolkovsky.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 14.—The trial of sixteen Anarchists charged with blowing up the house of the Burgomaster of Liège, on April 22 last, began at Liège this morning. The prisoners are also charged with attempting to blow up the Church of St. Jacques, in Liège.

Their leader, Jagolkovsky, alias Baron Sternberg, disappeared after the Burgomaster's house was blown up, and was subsequently arrested by the Russian police. It is supposed that he is now imprisoned in Russia.

This information explains the "acte d'accusation" against Baron Sternberg, the terms of which are as follows:

"Cyprien Bernard Philippovitch Jagolkovsky, twenty-nine years of age, without occupation, born at Boboff, Government of Vononeja, in Russia, having lived at Liège, a fugitive presently detained at St. Petersburg."

How the man could be a fugitive and detained at St. Petersburg nobody knows. Now it is clear that he was a fugitive—from Liège and in the Liège point of view.

Nobody ever saw this Baron Sternberg except a reporter for The Echo de Paris, who describes him as follows:

"He is hardly thirty years old, under the medium height, blonde, and graceful and even distinguished in bearing. At the beginning of 1894, when I saw him at Nice, he wore a long beard. His blue eyes are very soft. His physiognomy is open and intelligent."

Baron Sternberg—if the personage be not mythical—has been arrested many times and in many cities. The Anarchists say that he must be an "agent provocateur."

KASSALA GARRISON BESIEGED.

Gen. Baratieri Started to Relief with All Available Troops.

ROME, Jan. 14.—Private advices from Massowah say that an overwhelming force of dervishes is besieging the Italian garrison at Kassala. The garrison, which is 1,500 strong, recently made a sortie, but the soldiers were repulsed and driven behind the fort works.

Gen. Baratieri has collected all the troops available, and started from Keren to the relief of the beleaguered garrison. The wires between Agordat and Kassala are cut, and the fate of a company of infantry which started a short time ago to convey a quantity of ammunition and provisions from Agordat to Kassala is unknown. The Government is withholding all official news from Massowah.

The conquest of Kassala, in the Summer of 1894, proved that the Italian occupation was not to be limited to the triangle formed by Massowah, Kerch, and Asmara, as officially announced. Italian journals convey the impression that the conquest is to be extended in the direction of the Ethiopian plateau. Menelick has repudiated the text of the treaty by which Italy claims a protectorate.

HANLEY COLLIERY FLOODED.

Lives of One Hundred Miners Are Estimated to be Lost.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—The Diglake Colliery, at Hanley, was flooded this morning while about 240 miners were at work. The water came from a part of the mine which had been closed for some time. It swept through the workings with tremendous force, carrying with it timbers, cars, and tools.

The men nearest the shafts were rescued and others fled to remote workings, where they would be above the level of the flood, although cut off from the shafts. It is thought that about 140 of the men were saved and that the rest were drowned.

The estimate is only approximate, as nobody knows how many of those below ground are still alive. Engines have pumped up water for hours, and the flood in the mine had subsided greatly at 11 o'clock.

INCREASING THE GERMAN NAVY.

Arguments for the Kaiser's Scheme by a Minister and a Deputy.

BERLIN, Jan. 14.—In the Reichstag to-day Dr. Hasse, National Liberal, called attention to the scant protection afforded to Germans abroad and quoted a statement made by Chancellor Caprivi on the occasion of Chilean disturbances. The German fleet was not sufficiently large to protect Germans everywhere.

Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, Foreign Minister, said that the fleet of cruisers ought to be increased, and the German flag should be seen more widely, so as to strengthen the national feeling in Germans abroad. This, he said, would be more effective than protection.

KAISER WILHELM AND BISMARCK

An Invitation to Visit the Imperial Family in Berlin.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—The Central News correspondent in Berlin learns that Chancellor Prince Hohenlohe carried to Bismarck yesterday an invitation to visit the imperial family in Berlin on Jan. 27, the Emperor's birthday. His Majesty is said to have intimated that he would be pleased to return such a visit on April 1, Bismarck's eightieth birthday.

BERLIN, Jan. 14.—The Koelnische Zeitung confirms the report that the Emperor has invited Bismarck to attend his birthday celebration at the Old Castle. Its Berlin correspondent says that Bismarck will come if his health permits.

ARMENIANS AND THE POPE.

An Impression that the Troubles Were Not Religious.

CAIRO, Jan. 14.—The native journal, Al Mokattam, publishes the following:

"The Sultan recently asked the Pope to arbitrate the Armenian question, and his Holiness sent to Constantinople a delegate, who proposed that the powers intervene, and intimated it would be necessary to get practical guarantees that the desired governmental reforms be carried out. The Pope purposes to make representations to Europe that the troubles in Armenia arose, not from religious animosity, but from bad government."

CHINESE OFFICERS PENITENT.

Gen. Sung and Two Other Kaiping Defenders Crave Punishment.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—The Central News correspondent in Wei-Hai-wei says that Gen. Nodsu, drove out of Kai-Ping, has asked the Pekin Government to punish him and two other high officers for losing the town. All three cases have been submitted to the Board of Punishment.

Death of Siam's Crown Prince.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The Secretary of State has received from the Marquis Maya Yotha, Siamese Minister to the United States, who is now in England, being also accredited to Great Britain, an official note dated London, Jan. 5, announcing that his Royal Highness Prince Maha Vajirunhis, Crown Prince of Siam, died at Bangkok on Friday, Jan. 4, at 8:30 o'clock in the evening.

Prince Maha Vajirunhis was born June 27, 1878, and confirmed as the heir to the throne Jan. 14, 1887.

Death of Sir John R. Seeley.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—Sir John R. Seeley, K. C. M. G., M. A., Professor of Modern History in Cambridge University, died suddenly last evening. He was in his sixty-first year.

Prof. John Robert Seeley was born in 1834, the son of a celebrated publisher of Fleet Street. He was educated at the City of London School, of which he became the Captain. Then he went to Christ's College, Cambridge, where he took the B. A. degree in 1857. In July, 1858, he was elected a Fellow of his college, where he was a lecturer for about two years and a half. He was then appointed principle classical assistant at his old school, and held that post until his appointment to the Professorship of Latin in University College, London.

The Queen, on Mr. Gladstone's recommendation, appointed him Professor of Modern History at Cambridge Oct. 9, 1869. He was elected to a professorial Fellowship at Caius College, Cambridge, in October, 1882. Prof. Seeley's chief work, published anonymously in 1865, is entitled "Ecce Homo; a Survey of the Life and Work of Jesus Christ."

It passed rapidly through several editions, created great excitement among the members of the various Protestant communities, and elicited numerous replies.

Another of his works appeared in 1882, "Natural Religion," and he published also "Classical Studies as an Introduction to the Moral Sciences," "English Lessons for English Readers," "Lectures and Essays," an edition of Livy, with an introduction and notes, "Life and Times of Stein; or, Germany and Prussia," "The Expansion of England," "A Short Life of Napoleon the First," and "Greater Greece and Greater Britain."

Explosion of a Bomb in Paris.

PARIS, Jan. 14.—A bomb was exploded at midnight last night in the Rue Monceau, near the residence of a magistrate who was concerned in the Ravachol inquiry. The bomb was filled with shot and scrap iron and charged with dynamite. The explosion made a great deal of noise, but did no damage beyond shattering a few windows in the neighborhood. No arrests have been made.

Claims Against Guatemala.

CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 14.—Seventy private claims for damages have been made against Guatemala in consequence of the recent frontier excesses. The prospect is that there will be considerable friction in the settlement of them. Several newspaper men will be prosecuted for insulting the Guatemalan Minister.

Trouble in Argentine Republic.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—The Times's correspondent in Buenos Ayres says that the conflict between the Argentine President and Congress is becoming more acute owing to the President's refusal to grant amnesty to persons implicated in the last revolution.

The Senate and the Japanese Treaty.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—In executive session this afternoon the Senate agreed to take up the Japanese treaty next Friday afternoon. It is thought that, owing to the absence of any opposition to this convention, it can be acted upon at this session.

Hungary Has a New Cabinet.

BUDA-PESTH, Jan. 14.—Baron Banffy has succeeded in forming a Ministry, as follows: Banffy, President; Perczel, Interior; Lukaes, Finance; Erdlyi, Justice; Fejervary, War; Daniel, Commerce; Festetics, Agriculture; Wlassitsch, Education and Worship.

Return of a French Explorer.

SHANGHAI, Jan. 14.—M. Grenard, the French explorer who was arrested as a rebel by Chinese in Thibet last Fall, has arrived here. He is in good health. Rhins, who went to Thibet with him, was murdered near L'Hassa.

Land Tax Bill Abandoned.

MELBOURNE, Jan. 14.—The Victorian Cabinet has abandoned the Land-Tax bill and has decided to submit again the Income-Tax bill. The municipal subsidy is to be reduced £100,000.

Lessiemouth in Scotland Submerged.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—During last night's gale the sea made a breach in the harbor wall at Lessiemouth, Scotland, and the lower part of the town is submerged.

Denial About Herbert Bismarck.

BERLIN, Jan. 14.—The report that Count Herbert Bismarck has been appointed German Minister to Washington is denied upon authority.

Patti Will Sing at Covent Garden.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—Mme. Patti has arranged to appear in six operatic performances in the Covent Garden Theatre.

Contributions to the Parkhurst Fund.

The Treasurer of Dr. Parkhurst's Testimonial Fund, J. Langdon Erving, 37 Wall Street, who will acknowledge subscriptions of any amount, reports the following subscriptions up to noon yesterday:

Previously acknowledged, $16,270.25; Joseph Larocque, $500; Miss Olivia E. P. Stokes, $100; A Friend, $100; William H. Scott, $100; H. W. Southworth, $50; Miss C. P. Stokes, $50; Allan Schenck, $25; John H. Bloodgood, $25; Edward G. Kennedy, $25; Mrs. E. C. Dick, $25; Henry N. Taber, $20; Lewis & Conger, $20; W. G. Choate, $10; Dr. A. B. Wilson, $10; Dr. W. C. Jarvis, $10; Dr. J. W. Clowes, $5; W. H. L., $5; Dr. Theodore Dunham, $5.

Collected by Frederick Nathan in West Eighty-fifth Street: Mrs. Frederick Nathan, 50 cents; Frederick Nathan, 50 cents; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hendricks, $1; Mr. and Mrs. Edgar J. Nathan, $1; Mrs. E. N. Solis, 50 cents; Mrs. C. J. Oppenheim, 50 cents; Messrs. Oppenheim, $1.50; Mrs. A. H. Shulz, 50 cents; Mr. and Mrs. Evert Brown, $1; Mrs. J. M. Jacobs, 50 cents; Dr. Clark Wright, 50 cents; Mrs. J. A. Dugfons, 50 cents; Mrs. E. R. Lyon, 50 cents; Mrs. C. S. Longstreet, 50 cents; Dr. W. Monzler, 50 cents; William Monzler, Jr., 50 cents; Mrs. Manuel Kuanth, 50 cents; Mr. Thompson, 50 cents; Mrs. A. H. Wyans, 50 cents; Dr. W. A. Heacock, 50 cents; J. L. Baird, 50 cents; the Rev. and Mrs. A. M. Stewart, $1; Misses Fink, $1; Samuel Adams, 50 cents; Thomas E. Adams, 50 cents; Jacob Barry, 50 cents; Mrs. S. Taylor, 50 cents; Moses Helpeman, 50 cents; Joseph Jonasson, $1; Mrs. William Naumburg, 50 cents; Mrs. Atooha, 50 cents. Total, $17,375.25.

State Boards to Meet.

The State Railroad Commissioners will meet to-day at the Brooklyn City Hall and continue their investigation of the cause of deaths on the trolley lines.

The State Board of Mediation will meet at the City Hall at 10 o'clock this morning to

NEW THEATRICAL BILLS

Much Heralded "Mme. Sans Gene" at the Broadway Theatre.

AUGUSTUS COOK AS NAPOLEON

Olga Nethersole Does "Frou Frou" in Harlem, and Roland Reed Makes a Hit in Brooklyn as Limber.

It was a familiar kind of "first night" at the Broadway Theatre. The house was packed in more senses than one. We do not have professional "claques" in this country—more's the pity, for they generally do their work well, and work that's worth doing at all is worth doing well. But three or four of the performers in the Pitou version of "Mme. Sans Gêne" had friends in the audience—determined and vociferous friends. In addition to which "everybody" was there. The play, moreover, was familiar by name and story, though never acted here before. That is another characteristic of most "first nights" in this metropolis of great, original, creative America. We get our new plays from abroad after all the gloss is worn off of them. Probably two-thirds of last night's audience knew every incident in Sardou and Moreau's play called "Mme. Sans Gêne" before they went to the theatre; knew about the furor Rejane's portrayal of the principal rôle, the washerwoman of the first republic, who became the Duchess of Dantzig of the first empire, had created in Paris and London; and probably few of them anticipated a great artistic triumph for the English version in the circumstances. Wherefore, few were disappointed.

The scenic setting is very handsome—even gorgeous. Almost everything that liberal expenditure of money could do for clothes, properties, and painted scenery, had been done to make the play "go"—as, by the way, it will "go" with a rush, for everybody must see it. The fact that Rejane will be here to act the Sans Gêne woman within a month or so, will send thousands of persons to see the English version of the play beforehand. And the present performance is an excellent preparation for something better. It is a fine play—we have had few more interesting for many years.

What if the whole first act is a clear crib from a much earlier one-act French piece, which we knew here years ago as "The Angel of the Attic," and the development of the plot of the jealous husband, the innocent wife, and the guiltless lover, in the later acts, is along very familiar lines? The character of Catharine, the laundress, the vivandière, the Duchess, the Marechale, the Sans Gêne, is superb, original, delightful in every trait, in every dramatic situation. It makes no difference, so far as the interest of the play is concerned, that this woman was not the bona fide Mme. Sans Gêne of history.

Nor ought it to make a difference in the receipts at the Broadway Theatre that almost everybody who sees the performance will decide that with Ada Rehan as Catharine and Richard Mansfield as Napoleon, and the superb stage managemen that characterizes every performance in which those two great artists appear, it would be better! Such a combination, in the present condition of the stage, is impossible. More's the pity, again.

The present performance is zealous, painstaking, and generally commonplace. Miss Kidder is better than commonplace, but no other actor in the cast approaches her. She has studied hard, and loses nothing through carelessness or inattention. She has a few delightful moments. Once, in her narration to Lefebvre of what she would say if the Emperor commanded her to divorce her husband, she moved her hearers to tears. She often does that with a simple recitation. The reader's talent is Miss Kidder's; she lacks the magnetism and force of a great actress, and only a great actress could play Sans Gêne with thorough success.

When the announcement was made that Augustus Cook would play Napoleon, people smiled, because he was remembered chiefly in broad, low-comedy characters as a funny, plump little man. But Mr. Cook has had severe training and long experience. His Napoleon never excited ridicule. He was plump and little, but never funny, not even when Napoleon and his sisters had a vulgar family quarrel, in which the shovel and tongs played a part. But he lacked the authority, the suggestion of invincible power, the splendor that belong to the Napoleon of 1811. He was a bourgeois Napoleon, and Napoleon was not bourgeois one moment in all his life. Many of the scenes between these two actors, therefore, held the attention but fitfully. The play sometimes dragged. But its pictorial side was gorgeous, and the revelation of Empire costumes, uniforms, and furniture at the Duchess of Dantzig's reception will be the talk of the town.

Napoleon	Augustus Cook
Marshal Lefebvre	Harold Russell
Fouché	Wallace Shaw
De Nelpperg	James K. Hackett
Savary	James Cooper
Despréaux	Charles Plunkett
Leroy	Carroll Fleming
St. Marsan	George R. Bowers
Lauriston	T. J. McGrane
Canouville	Pancoast Kidder
Junot	Alvin Drehle
Constant	Edward Mackay
Queen Caroline	Marie Shotwell
Princess Elisa	Henrietta Lander
Madame De Bulow	Vivian Patee
Catherine Hubscher	Kathryn Kidder

MISS NETHERSOLE AS GILBERTE.

A Performance That Could Be Seen with Great Pleasure.

Miss Olga Nethersole played the rôle of Gilberte Brigard for the first time in New-York last night, and won from the good Harlem people, a large number of whom had gathered in Mr. Hammerstein's Opera House to see her, much applause that seemed to be altogether sincere, and, after each of the traditional "great scenes," came the repeated recalls that are supposed to be the ultimate expression of popular appreciation.

Miss Nethersole earned these marks of approval. Her work was done with intelligence and care, her conception of the part was a comprehensible one, and not without original elements, and she inspired it with an emotional sincerity which, though it rarely moved, and never deeply, was none the less perfectly sufficient to hold closely the attention of every one of her auditors during all five of those long, long acts.

It was an extremely younthful Gilberte that appeared in the first scene, at most a child, indeed, with old-fashioned ringlets hanging straight on each side of her face, a kittenish vivacity of motion, a babyish petulance of word, and leaps upon sofas and cuddlings in the arms of sister and father to make vivid the impression. It was very pretty, very exact—very obviously artificial. There was not much change of manner for the rehearsal scene, and the protest against going to Carlsruhe. Four years of married life seemed to have changed Frou-Frou marvelously little. She still pouted, still walked with a queer little stiff-kneed gait, that at moments grew a bit tiresome. There was a firm moment of angry quietude, just before the quarrel between the sisters, and in the quarrel itself both vigor and fierceness. The culminating moment in the Venetian scene—when Gilberte learns that the mother of Valreas is with her wounded son

expression. The death—the queer giving over of husband and child to the convenient sister—always makes that death a curious spectacle, but not particularly impressive, whoever may be the player.

The Sartorys of Mr. Barrymore was big and handsome. His pathetic promise to "dine with Georgie" was worth going further than to Harlem to hear. Mr. Barton Hill's Brigard was admirable. Mr. Nash's Valreas not bad.

Henry Sartorys	Maurice Barrymore
Brigard	Barton Hill
Comte de Valreas	George F. Nash
Baron de Cambri	John Buckstone
Pitou	T. C Valentine
Zanetto	Grant Stewart
Louise	Laura Hansen
Baronne de Cambri	Marion Grey
Pauline	Ethel Mollison
Governess	Virginia Graves
Angelique	Marie Noelte
Gilberte	Olga Nethersole

COLUMBIA THEATRE, BROOKLYN.

"The Politician" Presented by Roland Reed and His Company.

"The Politician; or, the Woman's Plank," which Roland Reed presented at the Columbia Theatre in Brooklyn last night, lightly satirizes the methods of the "machine" politician. The original of the play, "For Congress," was written by the late David D. Lloyd for John T. Raymond. Sydney Rosenfeld, who collaborated with Mr. Lloyd in "The Senator," has taken "For Congress," and "edited" it, so to speak, retaining the original story, but elaborating the humor and bringing the spirit of the farce up to date. As presented last night, the piece evoked continuous laughter from the appearance of Mr. Reed as General Josiah Limber to the final curtain.

The story of the play is very slight. Josiah Limber, professional politician, is in need of a candidate for Congress with a "barrel" that can be judiciously tapped. He selects Peter Wooley, a country gentleman addicted to horticulture and with less idea of politics than the average schoolboy, and nominates him in spite of himself. Incidentally, Cleopatra Sturgess, a niece of the old man, and a girl very much up to date, is brought into the picture as an ally of Limber, in forcing the old gentleman into compliance with the plans of the politician. Cleopatra is an exaggerated type of the "advanced woman," and her aid is secured by making her believe that her uncle is an advocate of woman suffrage. Two of the acts are devoted to the efforts of Limber to keep uncle and niece apart, so that Cleopatra may not discover the real views of Wooley on the "woman's plank." Cleopatra is quite as important a personage as Limber himself, and the twentieth century costumes in which Miss Isadore Rush appears are striking and remarkably effective. Very few women of the stage could appear in them to such advantage as does Miss Rush. There is nothing "loud" or repulsive about them, as she appears in them, and they are one of the features of "The Politician" which contribute greatly to the fun of the performance.

The third act is the great scene of the play. It takes place in an anteroom of the convention hall, where Limber and his friends are receiving news of the proceedings of the convention, the noise of which can be heard from within. This scene resembles strongly the committee room scene of "The Senator," and those not familiar with the history of the two plays might be tempted to make a charge of plagiarism against the authors. As a matter of fact, however, the convention scene of "The Politician" furnished the idea of "The Senator," which was written long after "For Congress," and was built around this very scene, at the suggestion of Joseph Brooks, manager for William H. Crane. This act, which ends in the nomination of Wooley, is provocative of uproarious laughter from beginning to finish. In the final act, all complications are cleared up by the transfer of the nomination to Limber, and the marriage of the politician to Cleopatra.

General Josiah Limber	Roland Reed
Peter Wooley	Sheridan Tupper
Pelham Perriwinkle	Will R. Bernard
Charles Montgomery	Charles Hallock
Mike	John H. Bunny
John Price	Julian Reed
Bill Black	James Douglass
Cleopatra Sturgess	Isadore Rush
Anna Wooley	Jeannette Lowrie
Mrs. Susan Muffin	Mary Myers

The Kendals at Abbey's Theatre.

It is to be regretted that Mr. and Mrs. Kendal delayed the presentation of Sydney Grundy's comedy, "A White Lie," until so near the close of their engagement in this city, for it is certainly better suited to the capabilities of them both than either "Lady Clancarty" or "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray." The parts of Kate Desmond and Sir John Molyneux are admirably adapted to their respective methods. Mrs. Kendal's almost brutal Paula is forgotten in appreciation of the womanly charm with which she fills the part of Grundy's heroine. Mr. Kendal is as conscientious, as manly, and as well bred as he always is. It is a pity that New-York will not see "A White Lie" after this week; it is wholesome comedy with a pretty moral.

Miss Marion Lea, who now appears as Lady Molyneux, in "A White Lie," is an American lady and daughter-in-law of Dr. S. Weir Mitchell of Philadelphia. She has been in London eight years and has been very successful there in the Ibsen plays, particularly in the rôle of the gentle young amanuensis in "Hedda Gabler."

Ward and Vokes at the Bijou.

Messrs. Ward and Vokes, the Harold and Percy of the music hall stage, have become "stars" in so-called farce comedy in the sere, the yellow leaf of that form of theatrical entertainment. But they are still Harold and Percy, and folks who laughed at their fun at Tony Pastor's will find it just as amusing at the Bijou Theatre. The title of their piece is "A Run on the Bank," but Harold and Percy are the same old tramps, of the William Hoey variety, with the same close familiarity with the technical terms and slang of the dramatic stage. They are funny fellows. The gravest person cannot escape the influence of their drollery if he gets within earshot of them.

Brooklyn Park Theatre.

Otis Skinner, supported by an uncommonly capable company, began a week's engagement at Col. Sinn's Park Theatre last evening, presenting a romantic comedy by Mr. Clyde Fitch, entitled "His Grace de Grammont," which treats of English Court life early in the Restoration. Mr. Fitch got his idea for this play from the Grammont memoirs, but his plot is wholly original. Grammont is a fine, dashing, fervent fellow, a splendid figure in velvets and laces, and the hero of a pretty romance, which, of course, ends happily. The play will be continued until Friday, when Mr. Skinner will appear in "The King's Jester," a new version of "Le Roi s'Amuse," made by Mr. Charles M. Skinner, who is well known as a versatile and authoritative writer on dramatic subjects.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

—Eden Musée.—The dainty pantomime called "The Dresden Shepherdess" continues to draw well at the Eden Musée, where its slender story and conventional artifices are prettily and skilfully set forth by Mme. Pilar-Morin and her associates. M. Lachaume's descriptive music for the pianoforte is both graphic and agreeable. Such a performance is much better adapted to a place of amusement like this, where people go expressly to see odd and curious things, than to the modern theatrical stage, in a country which knows not Pierrot, except as an obscure and eccentric forefather. Most of the symbols and devices of the Italian pantomime, of which this is an example, are purely arbitrary. But "The Dresden Shepherdess" is worth seeing.

—Koster & Bial's.—The reappearance of Gabrielle de Granville, the clever French singer and character impersonator, after an absence from America of three years, was a feature of the bill at Koster & Bial's last night. His performance evoked a great deal of applause, which it fairly merited. Ivan Tschernoff and his dogs, Josephine Sabel, the four Diez, the Mayos, in their wonderful skating exhibition; the Rossows, Eugenie Petrescu, Amelia Glover, and A. O. Duncan contributed to a fine vaudeville entertainment. Next Monday Cissy Loftus, the English mimic, will make her first appearance in New-York, at this house.

—Tony Pastor's.—Maggie Cline returned to the stage at Tony Pastor's last night, after a week of rest, and received an uproarious welcome from her admirers. Princess Dolgorouky, the Russian violinist, was a new-comer to this house, and was greeted with much favor. Other artists who contributed to an excellent variety performance were Mlle. Fougère, Bentley and Greve, the Patterson Brothers, on the triple horizontal bars; McMahon and King, Kitty Nolan, the Fortesque sisters, and Tony Pastor, in new songs and parodies.

—Proctor's Theatre.—Princess Paulina and the three Romas are still the leading features of the vaudeville bill at Proctor's, and they created as much enthusiasm yesterday as on their first appearance. Four new living pictures were exhibited, "Odalesque," "A Flower," "Phoebe," and "In the Studio." The artists this week include specialists in all varieties of vaudeville, and as the performance is continuous, the visitor is sure to see something interesting at any hour of the day or evening.

—Grand Opera House.—Hanlon's "Superba" began a week's engagement at the Grand Opera House last night, and a large audience laughed heartily at the pantomimic tricks, and admired the spectacular effect of the piece. Since "Superba" was last seen here a number of new specialties and apparently incomprehensible feats have been added, and it is practically a new spectacle.

—American Theatre.—Wilson Barrett began the last week of his engagement at Mr. French's handsome west side playhouse last night. "The Silver King" was the play, and this admirable drama will be kept in the bill all the week, except Friday night, when Mr. Barrett will be seen as Othello.

JUSTICE TAINTOR'S ORDER NOT OBEYED

The Gerry Society Said His Directions Were in Violation of Its Rules.

Agent Moore of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children arrested Annie Minet, fourteen years old, of 175 Wooster Street, and May McCluskey, fifteen years old, of 141 West Houston Street, on Saturday, on suspicion that they had been enticed into the rooms of Joseph Santos, a cigarmaker, at 66 South Fifth Avenue. Santos was arrested last week for enticing Irene McLoughlin, fifteen years old, to his place.

The Minet and McCluskey children admitted that they had been at the man's rooms, but denied that they had suffered any harm. They were taken before Justice Taintor in the Jefferson Market Police Court, and he issued orders to the society for an examination of the children, giving the Minet girl's mother the privilege of being with her child.

Agent Moore said he thought it would be ill-advised for the mother to be present. He added that such an order had never before been issued by a Police Justice, and that he did not think that the society would allow the mother to be present, as directed.

Justice Taintor told Agent Moore that he knew what he was doing, and that all Moore had to do was to present the order to the society, as directed.

Agent Moore did as directed, but the society refused to comply with the order, on the ground that Justice Taintor had not the right to issue such an order. The child was not examined, and yesterday morning Agent Moore was instructed to tell Justice Taintor, with the compliments of Mr. Gerry, that the society respectfully refused to comply with the order, on the ground that it was not wise to have the mother of the child present at the examination ordered by the court. He was also instructed to say to Justice Taintor that the society had decided that the presence of children's mothers at such times was extremely unwise, and could not for an instant be tolerated.

When Mr. Gerry's message was delivered to Justice Taintor he grew red in the face, and sat for a few moments without speaking. Finally he took the order, tore it into small pieces, and threw the pieces on the floor, saying:

"Unless the society can obey my orders, it need not have anything to do with the child. I only accorded the mother a right which would have been accorded her by any physician in private practice. I think her request was a most natural one, and one which I think ought to be complied with."

Superintendent Jenkins of the Gerry Society said yesterday: "The order to admit that child's mother was a distinct violation of the rules of the Police Department and of the society. We have never allowed any one else except the physician and trained nurse to be present, and would not under any circumstances. While we have no desire to disobey the orders of any of the Police Justices, we must at the same time obey the rules of our own society. We have, therefore, respectfully declined to make the examination, as directed, and shall continue to so decline."

Justice Taintor refused to discuss the question.

It Is Appomattox Once More.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Surrender, the Virginia Post Office where, under the famous apple tree, Lee handed his sword to Grant, is Appomattox once more. The Post Office Department has found a way of bringing about the change by calling the new county seat, formerly known as Nebraska, West Appomattox, and restoring to the original Appomattox its historic name. An elaborate official explanation accompanying the change shows that the selection of the name Surrender was on the advice of Henry St. George Tucker, the Representative in Congress for that District.

Woman Shoplifter Locked Up.

A plainly-dressed woman, about fifty years of age, who refused to give her name or tell anything about herself, was locked up in the West Thirtieth Street Station House last night, charged with shoplifting by Special Detective Jones of Ehrich's. Jones saw the old woman slip a pair of silk stockings from one of the counters into her pocket and placed her under arrest. When searched at the station house, four yards of silk crape, the stockings, and several small articles, in all valued at $3.50 were found. She took her arrest very coolly.

The Cloakmakers' Strike.

A mass meeting of the striking cloakmakers was held last night at new Irving Hall, in Broome Street, to consider the present condition of the strike and determine whether it should be declared off or continued. After a stormy discussion it was decided to refer the question to the respective branches of the trade for decision.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night to 12 o'clock Monday night.)

2:10 A. M.—274 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street; Kate Harte; flats; damage, $200.

7:50 A. M.—32 Columbia Street; tenement; damage, $10.

11:35 A. M.—64 Fulton Street; Louis Tallie's restaurant; damage slight.

3 P. M.—2,421 Second Avenue; Matthew Dooley; damage, $10.

5 P. M.—141 Monroe Street; Aaron Watcosky; no damage.

5:30 P. M.—58 Washington Street; Salim Ganin; damage, $50.

5:50 P. M.—408 St. Nicholas Avenue; Gordon B. Pendleton; damage, $6,200.

6:10 P. M.—92 Green Street; D. D. Kesner, dealer in furs; damage, $500.

7:35 P. M.—226 Columbus Avenue; Peter Goruthrichts; damage, $50.

7:45 P. M.—197 Wooster Street; Thomas Nicholsen and others; damage, $25,000.

8:05 P. M.—215 East Seventy-third Street; Thomas Sanders; damage, $300.

8:40 P. M.—101 and 103 North Street; Durkee, Buckley & Co., owners; no damage.

9:50 P. M.—21 Bowery; Hyman Brobermas; damage trifling.

10 P. M.—222 West Fifty-second Street; Tobin Bolton; damage $25.

PRITCHARD DEFEATS HOLTON

Selected for Candidate for Senator by North Carolina Republicans.

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 14.—The Republican caucus to-night nominated Jeter C. Pritchard of Madison County as Senator Vance's successor in the United States Senate. The nomination was made on the first ballot by a vote of 33 to 21 for A. E. Holton of Yadkin County, Chairman of the State Republican Executive Committee.

Mr. Pritchard is a native of Tennessee; served his time in a printing office; became a revenue officer; read law; was admitted to the bar; served in the Legislature; was the Republican candidate for Governor in 1888, and for Congress, both times being defeated. He is forty-two years old, and is a strong, aggressive Republican partisan.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Gen. Austin Lathrop of Corning, N. Y. is at the Gilsey.

—The Rev. Dr. Alexander Mackay-Smith of Washington is at the Savoy.

—Senator Richard F. Pettigrew of South Dakota is at the Fifth Avenue.

—Martin J. Russell, Collector

A NEW PARK JOB EXPOSED

A Real Estate Deal in Which Ex-Mayor Gilroy Figures.

JUDSON LAWSON MAKES A STATEMENT

The Reilly Bill of Last Year Under Which the Attempt to Unload Property on the City Is Made.

ALBANY, Jan. 14.—If Mayor Strong carries out a determination that he expressed to Mr. Judson Lawson, who represents the Twenty-third District of New-York, an investigation will be instituted concerning the circumstances leading up to the formation of a bill creating a public park for the Twelfth Ward, in New-York City. Mr. Lawson was full of the subject when he arrived in this city to-day. He said to a reporter for The New-York Times:

"I shall mail to Mayor Strong to-night a copy of the Reilly bill, with a letter, making it plain that I believe that there can be dug out of this job some grave scandal. This park has been located in a part of the city which is practically one vast park already. There is no reason or excuse for the park, except to permit some one to make money out of it. I shall learn if all of the assessments have been paid, and, if not, I shall introduce a bill vacating them.

"My attention was called to this matter by a notice of an assessment of $750, sent to me a few days ago, for another park between One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Seventh Streets, on the Boulevard, where there is a little, triangular strip of land, about a lot and a half, which was bought by the 'ring' a short time ago for $16,000. Now they are going to make a park out of it, at a cost of $32,500, plus expenses. That was bad enough, but this bill of Reilly's is worse yet. It seems to me on its face to be one of the most audacious things I ever knew to be attempted.

"The bill provides for the acquisition by the city of a strip of land lying between One Hundred and Forty-fifth and One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Streets, and Edgecombe and Bradhurst Avenues, for the purpose of a public park, and if my recollection serves me, these ten blocks are included in that strip of precipitous bluff in the neighborhood of the Polo Grounds, which it would take hundreds of thousands of dollars to reduce to a proper level for a park. This in itself would be a wicked enough waste of the people's money, but there is a more serious feature about it than mere inprovidence."

Mr. Lawson paused and said impressively: "I am told on very good authority that this property was purchased, either by the Gilroys or in their interest, about two years before this bill to turn it into a public park was introduced. Indeed, I seem to recollect reading a record of its transfer to either ex-Mayor Thomas F. Gilroy or his son. As you can see, this is a very serious state of affairs. The property in itself could no doubt be bought for a song in its original state, and offered a very alluring field for speculators, especially if those speculators had all the means at hand to make their speculation profitable without a dollar of expense to themselves. At the time that this property is said to have been purchased by or for the Gilroys, ex-Mayor Gilroy was Commissioner of the Department of Public Works, and his opportunities for making advantageous real estate investments were correspondingly large. At any rate, the property was bought in the Gilroy interest, I am told, and at the last session this bill to turn it into a public park was introduced by Assemblyman James F. Reilly of the Twenty-eighth District of New-York City. The bill appeared early in the session, and a few days after a Tammany lawyer, who makes a specialty of taking assessment cases on a contingent fee, came to me and said: 'Lawson, Reilly has got a couple of little park bills up here that he does not seem to be making much headway with, and I wish you'd help him.' I said I'd do what I could, and thought no more about the matter; nor did I hear of the bills again that year.

"This particular bill was passed, however, and received the Governor's signature Jan. 26, 1894, not very long after its introduction. The condemnation proceedings were begun at once, I believe, and, for all I know, they may be completed by this time. Mayor Strong will inquire as to that. He has promised that he will thoroughly investigate the matter, and, as I said before, if there is any way in which it can lawfully be done I shall move to have these iniquitous assessments set aside."

"It would be bad enough," said Mr. Lawson, "for the city to buy this worthless property at first hands, but to purchase it after some one else has bought it in anticipation and has made an enormous profit out of it, is little short of downright robbery and outrage. You may depend upon it, we shall sift this matter to the bottom."

Mr. Reilly's bill, No. 541, which was amended in important particulars before its passage, is a curious study in itself. It seems hardly possible that its extraordinary provisions could have escaped the sharp eyes of those on the lookout for just such eccentricities, and the inference is irresistible that these features were added after the bill was withdrawn from the public inspection and before it reached the hands of the printer. In Section 2 it is provided: "That in cases where the owners or parties interested are not fully known, it shall be sufficient for the Commissioners to set forth in general terms the respective sums to be paid the owners and proprietors generally of said lands, without specifying the names of the estates or interests of such owners or proprietors or parties interested, or any of them." What better arrangement could be conceived for successfully concealing the real ownership of the land which was to be unloaded upon the city than such a clause.

Then, further on, the provident legislator says: "The said Mayor, Aldermen, and commonalty shall, within four calendar months after the confirmation of the said report, pay to the parties thereto the respective sum or sums so estimated and reported in their favor respectively, and in default thereof said persons or parties respectively may sue for and recover the same, with lawful interest, from and after demand thereof, and the costs of suit."

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE

Bills Introduced and Nominations Made by the Governor.

ALBANY, Jan. 14.—Among the bills introduced in the Assembly to-night were the following:

By Mr. Krenrich, prohibiting the hunting of deer with dogs at any time in the State.

By Mr. Audett, regulating to $1 per thousand feet the price of illuminating gas in Brooklyn.

By Mr. Rockwell, establishing a State Printing Office and creating a Superintendent of State Printing.

By Mr. Rockwell, prohibiting the construction of railroads on Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, between Broadway and Boulevard, except with the consent of a majority of the property owners.

By Mr. W. A. Clark, Senator Raine's blanket ballot bill.

By Mr. Vacheron, prohibiting the sale of liquor, beer, or cigars by Excise Commissioners to persons taking out excise licenses.

By Mr. Conklin, providing for the reorganization of the Richmond County police force.

By Mr. A. R. Conkling, fixing the salary of the Clerk of the Court of General Sessions in New-York City at $3,000; of the Deputy Clerk at $2,500, and of the Assistant Clerk at $2,000.

By Mr. Bell, the New-York City Power of Removal bill, introduced at the request of the New-York City Republican Club.

By Mr. Wieman, making the Aldermanic districts of Brooklyn conform with the new Senatorial districts, and providing for the election of four Aldermen from each district, making twenty-eight in all.

Workingmen crowded the Senate gallerie[illegible]

Stone Cutters' Union labored with the Senators previous to the opening of the Senate. They oppose the proposed repeal of the law requiring the cutting and dressing on the ground of all stone for State or municipal work.

The annual report of the Superintendent of Banks was submitted. Senator Childs, from the Committee on Banks, reported favorably Senator Persons's bill relative to changing the locations of banks. It was ordered to a third reading.

The following communications were received from the Governor:

To the Senate—I hereby nominate as Civil Service Commissioner, Willard A. Cobb of the City of Lockport, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of E. Prentiss Bailey.

LEVI P. MORTON.

To the Senate—I hereby nominate as State Commissioners of Health, Daniel Lewis, M. D., of New-York City, to fill the vacancy caused by the expiration of the term of office of Henry G. Wolcott; Case Jones, M. D., of the City of Rochester, to fill the vacancy caused by the expiration of the term of office of William Millbank, and Owen Cassidy of Havana, to fill the vacancy caused by the expiration of the term of office of John Edwards.

LEVI P. MORTON.

The nominations were referred.

Among the bills introduced in the Senate were the following:

By Senator Bradley—Requiring Inspectors of Paving and Curbing to pass a civil service examination before appointment in cities which exceed 20,000 population.

By Senator Kilburn—Amending the banking law to conform with the suggestions of Gov. Morton's message. It provides for divorcing discount from savings banks; requiring paid-up capital; prohibiting officers from borrowing money without the approval of the Directors; compelling the creation of a surplus fund, &c.

By Senator Owens—Providing that in New-York and Brooklyn the price of electric lights shall not exceed one-half cent per light per hour for each incandescent light, nor more than 4 cents per hour per light for each arc light.

By Senator Coffey—Regulating the price of gas in Brooklyn, not to exceed $1 per 1,000 feet.

By Senator Guy—Amending the jurors' law by (1) substituting one Coroner for a board of four; (2) abolishing the jury; (3) increasing the number of physicians from four to six; (4,) providing that the Coroner shall act principally in a judicial capacity, the minor duties of the office to be performed by the medical examiners under the Coroner's supervision.

By Mr. Lexow—Abolishing Police Justices in New-York City, and providing for nine city magistrates after May 1, to be appointed by the Mayor, to hold office ten years, at $7,000 per year, to perform similar duties.

A GUIDE FOR OFFICE SEEKERS

The Salaries of the Heads of State Departments and When Their Present Terms Will Expire.

ALBANY, Jan. 14.—The following was given out at the Executive Chamber to-day, showing when the terms of offices of the heads of State Departments will expire, and whether appointed by the Governor or elected by the Legislature:

COMMISSIONER OF THE NEW CAPITOL—Isaac G. Perry, appointed April 10, 1893; term expires Dec. 31, 1894; salary, $7,500.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS—Term, Two Years.—Michael Delehanty, appointed Jan. 17, 1894; term expires Jan. 20, 1896; salary, $3,500; law permits a change at any time by a majority vote of Trustees.

STATE ENTOMOLOGIST—Joseph A. Lintner, appointed May 1, 1893; no specified term; salary, $2,000.

INSPECTOR OF GAS METRES—Term Five Years.—Anthony Clinchy, appointed March 30, 1892; term expires March 30, 1897; salary, $5,000; three assistants, appointed by Inspector, at $1,500.

STATE GEOLOGIST AND PALEONTOLOGIST—James Hall, appointed by the Governor; no specified term; salary, $5,000.

STATE ASSESSORS—Term, Three Years.—William H. Wood, John A. Mason, Henry D. Brewster; appointed Jan. 10, 1893; terms expire Jan. 10, 1896; salary, $2,500; expenses, $500 each.

SUPERINTENDENT OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES—Lewis Boss, appointed Feb. 29, 1894; no specified term; salary, $500.

COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE—Term, Three Years.—Fred C. Schraub, appointed April 19, 1893; term expires April 19, 1896; salary, $4,000 and necessary traveling expenses.

MINING INSPECTOR—Term, Three Years.—Robert H. Rogers, appointed March 16, 1893; term expires March 16, 1896; salary, $3,000 and actual expenses.

SUPERINTENDENT OF STATE PRISONS—Term, Five Years.—Austin Lathrop, appointed April 17, 1893; term expires April 17, 1898; salary, $6,000.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION—Term, Three Years.—James F. Crooker, appointed Feb. 10, 1892; term expires April 7, 1895; salary, $5,000; elected by the Legislature on joint ballot.

SUPERINTENDENT OF THE BANKING DEPARTMENT—Term, Three Years.—Charles M. Preston, appointed March 29, 1893; term expires May 9, 1896; salary, $5,000.

SUPERINTENDENT OF THE INSURANCE DEPARTMENT—Term, Three years.—James F. Pierce, appointed Feb. 27, 1894; term expires Feb. 11, 1897; salary, $7,000.

STATE BOTANIST—Charles H. Peck, appointed by the Governor; no specified term; salary, $2,000.

RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS—Term, Five Years.—Samuel A. Beardsley, appointed Feb. 1, 1892; term expires Jan. 20, 1897. Alfred C. Chapin, appointed March 15, 1892; term expires May 11, 1897. Michael Rickard, appointed Jan. 26, 1893; term expires Jan. 29, 1898. Salary, $8,000 each.

STATE COMMISSIONER IN LUNACY—Term, Six Years.—Carlos F. MacDonald, (physician,) appointed May 15, 1889; term expires May 15, 1895; salary, $5,000. Henry A. Reeves, (citizen,) appointed April 19, 1893; term expires May 15, 1897; compensation, $10 per day. Goodwin Brown, (lawyer,) appointed April 19, 1893; term expires May 15, 1899; salary, $3,000.

COMMISSIONER OF LABOR STATISTICS—Term, Three Years.—Thomas J. Dowling, appointed Jan. 25, 1893; term expires Jan. 25, 1896; salary, $3,000.

COMMISSIONERS OF CLAIMS—Term, Six Years.—Hugh Reilly, appointed Jan. 1, 1892; term expires Dec. 31, 1897. Wilbur F. Porter, appointed Jan. 5, 1892; term expires Jan. 12, 1898. George M. Beebe, appointed March 13, 1893; term expires Dec. 31, 1899. Salary, $5,000 and $500 in lieu of expenses.

FOREST COMMISSIONERS—Term, Five Years.—Francis G. Babcock, Samuel J. Tilden, Clarkson C. Schuyler, Nathan Straus, William R. Weed; appointed April 10, 1893; terms expire April 10,1898; reasonable expenses paid.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSIONERS—No Specified Terms.—E. Prentiss Bailey, Willard K. McKinstey, De Forest Van Vleet; salary, $2,000 and necessary traveling expenses.

STATE BOARD OF MEDIATION AND ARBITRATION—Term, Three Years.—William Purcell, Gilbert Robertson, Jr., Edward Feeney; appointed March 16, 1893; terms expire May 19, 1896; salary, $3,000.

FACTORY INSPECTOR—Term, Three Years.—James Connolly, appointed April 10, 1893; term expires April 10, 1896; salary, $2,000 and necessary expenses.

SUPERINTENDENT ONONDAGA SALT SPRINGS—Term, Three Years.—Peter J. Brumelkamp, appointed Jan. 19, 1893; term expires Jan. 19, 1896; salary, $1,500.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Albany, Jan. 14.—Judge Albert Haight of Buffalo took his seat upon the Court of Appeals bench for the first time to-day when the court convened. He took the seat to the extreme right of Chief Justice Andrews, a seat which is always taken by a new Judge on first entering on his court duties.

Elmira, N. Y. Jan. 14.—The dwelling house of Mrs. Mary Skinner, at Watkins, was destroyed by fire early this morning, and Mrs. Skinner was burned to death. It is thought that she overturned a lamp, and, being seventy-nine years of age and quite feeble, was unable to escape.

Detroit, Jan. 14.—Julius Stoll, aged sixty-seven years, an old citizen of Detroit, and one of the most prominent Germans in the State, committed suicide at his residence here this morning by shooting himself in the head. Despondency is supposed to have been the cause.

Boston, Jan. 14.—B. T. Wheeler, Assistant Chief Engineer of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, was to-day appointed Superintendent of Streets by Mayor Curtis.

Asheville, N. C., Jan. 14.—G. W. Cannon, Postmaster here under President Harrison, was arrested to-day on the charge of embezzling over $8,000 while holding that office.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

St. Catherine's, Ontario, Jan. 14.—The Masonic Temple burned to-day. Loss, $40,000. The public library was on the second floor.

Mount Holly, N. J., Jan. 14.—The agricultural implement warehouse of George Taylor [illegible]

BRAVE SAILORS DROWNED

Continued from Page 1.

an invalid by the hardships of that venture, and it was reported yesterday that he had died at his home in Massachusetts.

Second Officer Davidson told of the Santuit's second failure in the towing line. He invited the reporter into the sharply-careened messroom, and the engineers and the other officers of the vessel gathered around.

Mr. Davidson said that the steamship and her tow had got under way Sunday and stood out by Sandy Hook bound for Boston. The barges were towing tandem, the Low astern of the Ringleader. A stout nine-inch manila hawser, 200 fathoms in length, attached the Ringleader to the Santuit. Riding to a 180 scope of hawser, the Low brought up the rear. The latter vessel had 1,650 tons of coal between decks, and the Ringleader was burdened by 1,500 tons. The Santuit carried 1,125 tons.

The tow rounded Sandy Hook at 2 P. M. The wind was gusty then, and a choppy sea was rolling. It looked as if both would get worse before they got better, and the Santuit took up a position under the lee of the Highlands, where she remained until 6 P. M.

Either the sea and wind had moderated for a space or else the shelter of that long bank of hills had deceived the Captain as to the kind of weather that could be expected out where wind and sea had full sweep. Its real character was revealed shortly after the outside course for Boston had been shaped. The Santuit began to roll deeply in an ugly, confused sea, and then suddenly, as a boat encounters a tide rip, the steamship and her tow were surging heavily through a sea which had a midocean strength in its folds.

The rolling of the Santuit became so frightful that an order to set the main staysail so as to steady the vessel was given. Mr. Davidson and two seamen attempted to set the piece of canvas. The tackle which hauled the sail aft led along the port side of the steamship between the deckhouses and the rail. Just as the three men got the tackle ready for hooking on, the Santuit gave a quick roll to starboard, and so far over did she go, that the men had the deckhouse almost under their feet.

"Now you see," explained one of the men, "a ship is like a pendulum. The further she swings in one direction the further she will go in the opposite one. We could tell by the 'scend of her, as she commenced to recover, that her port rail was going to be wet when she lurched back."

And all speaking at once, they described how it was. The mate had time to catch a doorknob of the deckhouse when the wall of that structure was made more like a roof than a floor. The port railing dipped under and the waves swirled to the mate's shoulders. He was carried off his feet, but held on to the knob, and right glad he is that the knob held on to the door. One of the seamen, a Swede, was swept outside the iron railing. He clasped arms and legs around it, and, although he was carried three or four feet under water, he clung to it as the drowning man clings to the straw.

That roll shifted the Santuit's cargo, and, as if she were not in trouble enough, with coal piled all on one side and engine room knee-deep in water, the Low must then add to her difficulties. One long blast, being the attention signal, was sounded from the barge, and then four short blasts announced that the Low had broken adrift.

Capt. Keene of the Ringleader interpolates a word here. He said that when the Low's hawser parted, he realized that the Santuit could never rescue her, handicapped as she was with the Ringleader, and, regardless of his own safety, he stood, axe in hand, ready to cut the line that held him to the Santuit, should that vessel so signal.

Although a heavy gale was blowing at the time and a treacherous leeshore was not far away, this quiet-spoken, sturdy mariner was willing to run the desperate risk involved in separating himself from the Santuit in order to aid that vessel to succor the Low, wholly regardless of his own safety.

The signal was not made. Capt. Hall, perhaps, never thought of asking what would probably have been a useless sacrifice. Then a rocket shot up from the Low and burst in a quivering flash. Then another shot up, followed in quick succession by others. Each announced that the barge was in desperate straits. The Santuit was none the less so. Her port railing was waist deep in water at every roll, and it was as much as one could do to stand on the slippery decks. One of the men managed to fire a rocket to let the Low's people know that their condition was appreciated.

Then the cry "All hands save ship!" echoed down the hatchway. That cry once heard on a foundering craft is never forgotten. The men responded, and scrambled along the reeling deck to a point where their officers directed them. It was imperative that the shifted cargo should be restowed, else the ship might swamp outright when caught beam on by a wave. But how to get at it was the question. To remove a hatch when waves were constantly washing over the decks meant a certain and swift way of ending the difficulty, for the craft would doubtless have drowned herself outright a minute later.

It was then decided to gain access to the hold by means of the coal chute. The deck plate was removed, and one of the men tried to squeeze his body through the narrow aperature. Just then a big wave swept over the ship, and burst over the group. The man served as a sort of a plug, and kept much water out of the hold. He finally got below and was followed by others. They worked hard at the cargo, but with little success.

The Low meanwhile was sending up rockets, and a sheaf of five discharged at once told that if a rescue was to be effected there was no time to spare. The Santuit was headed for the barge, and grimly did she roll as she brought the seas abeam. There was no standing on deck then, and every man had to look out for himself. The vessel steered between the barge and the shore, and had it been possible for her to have signaled, she would by that means have told the barge's crew to anchor the craft, take to the lifeboat, light Coston signals so as to indicate their position, and trust the rest to the Santuit and to Providence.

All three vessels were rapidly drifting shoreward. Before the Santuit's men knew it white water was perilously near, and the roar of the breakers could be heard. No time was lost in heading seaward, and it was just as much as the steamship could do to drag her heavy burden in the teeth of the gale to a place of safety. As they ranged near the Low, a line with a bit of lead attached was made ready to heave aboard of her, which, in turn, would have hauled on board a rope, and then a cable. But that effort failed.

Realizing that nothing more could be done, the Santuit and Ringleader hastened back to port. Capt. Hall intended to anchor the Ringleader, restow the cargo, and put back to the scene as quickly as possible. He found this was impossible. His men were utterly worn out, the ship carried tons of ice, and he found that it would take a long time to get the vessel on an even keel. He therefore reluctantly abandoned the idea, when told that two Dalzell tugs had been hurried to the scene with orders to save life at all hazards.

The Santuit made a record during the war in Brazil by towing the submarine gunboat Destroyer, reshirtened the Piratinig, to Pernambuco and Rio for the Brazilian Government.

Why do so many intelligent and practical housekeepers, who for years used other baking powders (which they considered the best), now use **Cleveland's** baking powder? It is the best that money can buy, **that's why.**

for the Government of Brazil, from her owners, L. G. Burnham & Co., of Boston. She carried on her deck the Yarrow torpedo boat Moxoto. The Santuit left New-York Harbor with the Pirating in tow Dec. 7, 1893.

There was much doubt when the Santuit started out about her being able to get the Pirating to Brazil, because the latter boat was not built for heavy weather. The Santuit, however, reached Pernambuco safely Jan. 20, and afterward went on to Rio, towing the Pirating.

At Pernambuco there was trouble between the sailors on the Santuit and the Brazilian troops that were quartered on the vessel, and nine men belonging to the Santuit were discharged at their own request.

Capt. W. A. Sturgis, who commanded the Santuit, died at Rio March 4 from yellow fever. Three other men died from the same disease during the ship's homeward voyage, including Quartermaster Sylvanus Phillips, Chief Engineer Alonzo Brown, and James Budd, a fireman.

The Santuit reached New-York April 26, 1893, in command of Chief Officer Doane, The men who made the memorable voyage with the Santuit were paid by the Brazilian Government through the United States Consul.

The Santuit was formerly the British steamer Alp. Several years ago she was sunk in New-York Harbor. As the cost of repairs equaled 75 per cent. of the original cost of the craft, it was possible to obtain for her an American register.

The Santuit left Boston last Christmas Day for Baltimore, having in tow the barges Seth Low and Ringleader. Heavy weather came on the following Wednesday night, and during a storm of wind and snow the towing cable parted, leaving the two barges adrift. The cable connecting the barges was cut. The Ringleader made her way to this port without much trouble. The Seth Low was obliged to anchor at sea, and was not towed into harbor until New Year's Eve.

The Santuit went on without the barges, and put into Delaware Breakwater.

DRIVEN TO BOATS BY FIRE.

The Crew of the Abandoned Bark Heber Brought to Port.

Many other instances of the sea's inhumanity to those who sail upon it were had yesterday. One was told by Capt. Dowling of the bark Heber, who, yesterday, arrived from Pernambuco on board the Brazilian bark Elma.

Capt. Dowling says that on Nov. 25, at 10:20 P. M., while in latitude 10 degrees 40 minutes, longitude 25 degrees 30 minutes, his vessel took fire in the forehold. The Heber was bound from New-York for Rio Grande do Sul, with a cargo of case oil and resin, and the alarm of fire naturally created a panic on board. Every effort was made to stifle the flames, and the decks were wet down continually, but without avail, and it was soon realized that the crew must at once take to the boats to save themselves.

The intense heat of the decks made it a difficult and dangerous feat to get the long boat over, but it was finally accomplished and all hands shoved off, leaving all their goods behind them. The bark was a mass of flames fore and aft in a few minutes, and the crew congratulated themselves on their narrow escape. The next morning the Norwegian bark Solad fell in with them, and landed them about fifty miles from Pernambuco, where they eventually arrived in a destitute condition.

Capt. Dowling was without money to buy food or even to pay his carfare. The crew shipped in other vessels, and were cared for. Finally Capt. Dowling fell in with Capt. Pedersen of the Elma, who was much interested in his story and provided him with a change of clothing and offered him a free passage to this port, which offer was thankfully accepted.

The Heber was an old barkentine of 334 tons register, and was owned in St. John, N. B. Capt. Dowling did not know whether she was insured.

Another detachment of distressed mariners was brought by the steamship Seneca from Havana. These comprised Capt. McNeil and seven men of the American schooner Elbridge Souther,, which was wrecked on a coral reef Dec. 31 while making passage from Philadelphia for Cuba. The vessel proved a total loss. She was partly insured.

Seven men of the crew of the Norwegian bark Lauercost were passengers by the same vessel. The bark was lost Dec. 21 on a reef off Cape Breton, Cuba. The craft was in ballast at the time.

COAL BARGE MOONLIGHT BEACHED

Her Skipper and His Wife at the Pumps All Night.

WHITESTONE, L. I., Jan. 14.—To prevent her from foundering, the barge Moonlight was beached here at flood tide today, and now lies in a bed of mud. The Moonlight, together with Barges No. 9 and 12 of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, ran ashore on Browne's Point, opposite Astoria, during a fog several days ago. They were laden with coal consigned to Benedict & Downes of New-Haven. They were drawn off the beach and towed here Thursday. All three were leaking, but Nos. 9 and 12 only slightly.

The following day the barges were attached by a United States Marshal for salvage claimed by the tug R. W. Burke.

Nos. 9 and 12 furnished a bond and proceeded to their destination. The Moonlight was obliged to lay moored a short distance from the village wharf, where she was left by the tug. She has 620 tons of coal aboard, and was leaking profusely through a hole in her port side about midships. It was only by the most strenuous efforts on the part of the skipper, Capt. W. Basson, and his wife, who toiled alternately with the handpump, that the boat was kept afloat. At one time last night, Skipper Basson, almost exhausted for want of rest, having been to work at the pump almost constantly since the accident, decided that he would have to abandon the boat. He hailed the shore, and he and his wife were landed in a yawl from The Herald station. When the Captain stood on the dock and imagined he could see the Moonlight gradually sink, he was aroused by a sense of his responsibility and again went aboard. He and his wife labored assiduously all night and managed to keep the boat afloat. He received a telegram to-day from James McWilliam, the owner, of Jersey City, telling him to employ all the help necessary to keep her afloat, and to see that the cargo of coal will have to be removed before she can be repaired sufficiently to leave this place.

MANY LIVES ARE LOST.

Several Disasters Along the English and French Coasts.

MARSEILLES, Jan. 14.—The French steamer Anais, trading between this port and Cette, foundered in the Marseilles Roadstead last night, and thirteen of her crew were drowned.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—The schooners Balgay and Dandy Teaser have foundered near Farne. Of the crew, ten were drowned and only one was saved.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—The Italian bark Teresina, Capt. Mortola, from Liverpool for Trieste, has been wrecked near Strangford. Three of her crew were drowned and eight were saved.

The brig James and Eleanor has been wrecked near Southwold. Three of her crew were lost and four were saved.

An unknown brig has been wrecked near Humber, and all on board were drowned.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—The British steamer Rowan, which sailed from Huelva Dec. 27 for Goole, foundered in the Bay of Biscay. One of her boats, containing four of her crew and the bodies of two other members of the ship's company, has been picked up, but it is feared that another of her boats, in which seven persons left the ship, has been lost.

PROBABLY LOST WITH ALL HANDS

The Ship Norris Sailed from Baltimore Two Months Ago.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 14.—The ship Norris, Capt. C. W. Barstow, sailed from Newport News Oct. 13 for Barcelona, Spain, and has not been heard from since passing Capes Charles and Henry, on her way out to sea. The voyage to Barcelona should not have occupied more than forty days, and, even allowing for tempestuous weather, the Norris should have reached her destination by Dec. 1. Among the vessel's passengers was Edward Hanewinckle of Richmond, who took passage to Spain in the hope of recuperating in health. He was accompanied by Dr. J. P. Hubbard of Boston. In addition to the crew, there were also on board Capt. Barstow's wife, daughter, and two nephews, all of Boston.

In shipping circles the opinion is expressed that the Norris has been lost, with all on board.

LIFE-SAVING SERVICE BUSY.

The Crews of Two Shipwrecked Vessels Are Rescued.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Superintendent Kimball is informed that the British schooner Mossrose of Lunenberg, N. S., went ashore at Cuttyhunk, Mass., this morning. All hands were saved.

Superintendent Kimball is informed that the schooner Eva L. Leonard went ashore last night off Brenton's Point, R. I. The crew was saved by the life-saving crew of the station in the breeches buoy.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Jan. 14.—The schooner Liconia, light, bound from Boston to St. John, was driven up high and dry on Fishing Island by last night's heavy blow. The Jerry's Point life-saving crew is aboard, and an effort will be made to float her at high water.

AN UNKNOWN VESSEL FOUNDERS.

The Gale the Heaviest Known on Puget Sound.

PORT TOWNSEND, Washington, Jan. 14.—An unknown vessel is believed to have foundered Saturday night during a gale near Port Wilson. The steamer Rosalie reports seeing a large quantity of wreckage, including a large binnacle box, ship's furniture, &c. The gale and heavy seas prevented any wreckage being secured for identification. The gale is reported to have been the severest ever experienced on the straits.

The New-York Is Safe.

SOUTHAMPTON, Jan. 14.—The rumor which has been circulated here regarding the American Line steamer New-York, to the effect that she met with an accident in the English Channel on Saturday, the day on which she sailed hence for New-York, caused many inquiries to be made at the office of the company. The officials of the line declare that the report is entirely without foundation. The New-York, they say, passed the Lizard at 10:20 o'clock Saturday evening at full speed and signaled "All well."

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14—8 P. M.—Forecast for Tuesday:

NEW-ENGLAND, fair, warmer, southwesterly winds.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, and NEW-JERSEY, fair, westerly winds.

DELAWARE, fair warmer, southerly winds. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, MARYLAND, VIRGINIA, and NORTH CAROLINA, fair, warmer, southerly winds. SOUTH CAROLINA and GEORGIA, fair, warmer, southeasterly winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, fair, warmer, easterly winds. WESTERN FLORIDA, ALABAMA, and MISSISSIPPI, local rains, warmer, southeasterly winds. TENNESSEE, fair in northern, local rains in southern portion, warmer, southeasterly winds. KENTUCKY, fair, warmer, southerly winds. LOUISIANA and ARKANSAS, local rains, warmer, variable winds. EASTERN TEXAS, fair, variable winds. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, fair, colder in northwestern portion, variable winds, becoming northerly. ILLINOIS, fair, warmer, southerly winds. MISSOURI, fair, warmer in western portion, southerly, shifting to westerly, winds. WEST VIRGINIA and WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, fair, warmer, southerly winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, clearing in the early morning, fair Tuesday, westerly, shifting to southerly, winds. OHIO and INDIANA, fair, warmer, southerly winds. LOWER MICHIGAN and UPPER MICHIGAN, local snows, warmer, southeasterly winds. WISCONSIN, fair, warmer, southerly winds. MINNESOTA, fair, warmer in eastern, colder in extreme northwestern portion, southerly, shifting to westerly, winds. IOWA, fair, warmer in eastern, colder in western portion, winds becoming northwesterly. NORTH DAKOTA and SOUTH DAKOTA, fair, colder, northwesterly winds. NEBRASKA and KANSAS, fair, colder, westerly winds. COLORADO, fair, colder, winds becoming northerly. MONTANA, fair, colder, westerly winds.

The pressure has fallen in the Mississippi Valley, the Southwest, and on the Pacific coast; in the Middle and Northern Rocky Mountain regions it has risen. It has also risen east of the Mississippi Valley. An area of high pressure of little intensity is central in South Carolina, and a second of slight energy is central in Western Montana. The low area pressure noted in the Northwest has moved slowly eastward and is now central north of Minnesota. The temperature has fallen in New-England; it has risen rapidly in the Middle and South Atlantic States and throughout the central valleys. In the central and western lake regions there has been little change in temperature. There is a decided fall in temperature in the Central and Northern Rocky Mountain regions. Precipitation during the last twelve hours is confined to scattered and light snowfalls about the lower lakes, in Illinois, Eastern Iowa, and Minnesota. A slight rain area has developed in the Lower Mississippi Valley. Local snows are indicated in the lake regions, and local rains in the Lower Mississippi Valley. Generally fair weather will prevail in other districts. Higher temperature is believed also [illegible]

JAMES S. CLARKSON'S PLANS

They Are Thought to Have a Bearing on the Presidency.

WHAT HE WOULD DO WITH A PAPER

Politicians Think if He Should Purchase The Inter Ocean He Would Conduct a Fight Against Harrison.

CHICAGO, Jan. 14.—It is said on good authority that Gen. James S. Clarkson of Iowa, formerly Chairman and now a member of the Republican National Committee, has recently been negotiating for the purchase of an interest in The Inter Ocean.

The attempt on the part of Mr. Clarkson to acquire an interest in this paper has been productive of a series of entertaining rumors of a political nature.

The attempt is regarded as laying the foundation for an organ for a Presidential candidate in 1896. Should Clarkson edit The Inter Ocean and control its sentiment, he would make it strongly anti-Harrison, and there is some speculation whether it would be made a McKinley or a Reed organ.

Well informed politicians believe that Clarkson favors Reed, and this attempt to secure a newspaper on the part of the Maine man's friends is said to be the result of a well-thought-out plan by which the effect of The Cincinnati Commercial Gazette and the Indiana newspaper support of Mr. Harrison may be counteracted.

Reed's friends in the East are said to have felt it necessary to secure a newspaper backing for their candidate in the middle West. Clarkson is said to be backed by men in Colorado and Utah who were willing to advance $500,000. He has been engaged in railroad and other enterprises with them for two or three years. With cash contributed by them for the purchase, it is said, Clarkson would advocate free silver.

Mr. Clarkson's political aspirations of late years have been supposed to be of a negative character. He has been more deeply interested in working against Mr. Harrison than in favor of any other candidate. His falling out with Mr. Harrison dates from the early months of Mr. Harrison's Administration, when he (Clarkson) was Assistant Postmaster General. Clarkson attempted to conduct the office on the old principle "to the victors belong the spoils." Fourth-class Postmasterships he regarded as the bulwark of strength of his party, and he acquired the reputation of being the most expert "headsman" who had held that position for years. His ideas as to civil service reform were widely different from those of Mr. Harrison. After Clarkson left the department he made war on Harrison, in his position as a member of the National Republican Committee, and when he succeeded Quay as Chairman of that organization he brought all possible pressure to bear against the President's ambition for a re-election. He was for Blaine, and, after trying in vain to compass Harrison's defeat at the Minneapolis Convention, his hatred of Harrison was such that he refused to become manager of Harrison campaign. Mr. Harrison reciprocated the dislike, and made it plain to his friends that he would not allow Mr. Clarkson to act in that capacity.

Mr. Clarkson, with Mr. Manley of Maine, was a member of the Executive Committee of the National Committee, and assisted Chairman Thomas H. Carter in the campaign. They professed to be enthusiastic for the candidate, but when he was defeated under the tidal wave that swept Mr. Cleveland into office Clarkson and Manley bore up under the blow with almost suspicious cheerfulness. Since then Mr. Manley has declared openly that his choice for the Presidency in 1896 is ex-Speaker Reed. It would not be unnatural for Mr. Clarkson to join with his friend, and allow the feeling of admiration which he once had for Blaine to go to Reed, who has become the successor of the Plumed Knight, so far as Mr. Manley is concerned.

CLARKSON DENIES.

Says that He Will Not Buy the Paper, but Goes to Chicago.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Jan. 14.—J. S. Clarkson was asked to-day while here on his way from California to New-York about the report that he was to be the editor or secure a controlling interest in the Chicago Inter-Ocean. He said it was news to him.

"It is strange," he said, "that every town I go into they have a paper bought for or by me. I don't know why it is, unless they think I ought to have a paper. I have no intention of buying or becoming editor of the Inter-Ocean. I am going to Chicago to-night, but no one there knows I am coming."

WHAT CLARKSON WOULD DO.

If He Had a Paper He Would Support the Most Promising Candidate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Chicago men who have heard the report that James S. Clarkson has acquired an interest in The Chicago Inter Ocean are interested, but incredulous. They have heard from week to week for many months that Mr. Clarkson was buying The Tribune, or some other paper, but have assumed, as time went on, and The Tribune continued to be published by Mr. Medill, that Clarkson's purchases were confined to single copies of the issue of the paper from day to day.

One well-informed gentleman who was asked what interest Clarkson could have acquired in The Inter Ocean said that he certainly could not have acquired enough of the stock of that newspaper to entitle him to control its editorial utterances or policy. The affairs of The Inter Ocean, it is asserted, are so arranged that it will be impossible for many years for Mr. Clarkson or anybody else to obtain such a control as described.

Supposing that Clarkson had acquired the interest he is reported to have secured, there are prompt answers to the inquiry as to which candidate he would support for the nomination in 1896. The general impression is, among those who have followed the bent of Mr. Clarkson's mind, that he would endeavor to fix his preferences upon the man who seemed most likely to be the winner in the National Convention. He would like to be right, and his idea of being right is to be a winner.

Among Washington politicians—Republicans, of course—Clarkson has never been regarded as a man to be consulted about candidates. He was not consulted in 1892 when he went to Minneapolis to work and predict for Blaine. With the old favorite of the "aggressive" Republicans removed from the reach of nominating conventions, and with Reed, McKinley, and Allison looming up as possibilities, Clarkson, as an Iowan, would be expected by his State to turn in for Allison. But he has never been an Allison man. If he could get The Inter-Ocean and the impression that Allison had a ghost of a show he would be for Allison.

Clarkson has a strong desire to shine in the newspaper way. He has repeatedly, in the last two campaigns of the Republican Party, expressed his conviction that one of the reasons why the party has not won has been that it had so few newspapers that [illegible]

mented

CUP CHALLENGE RATIFIED

Big Meeting of Yachtsmen at the New-York Club House.

A SYNDICATE TO BUILD A DEFENDER

It Is Headed by Vice Commodore Brown — Gould May Build a Boat and the Colonia to be Improved.

At the special meeting of the New-York Yacht Club last night, held at the club-house, 67 Madison Avenue, Vice Commodore Brown announced, for the information of the club, that efforts, with promise of success, are being made to secure requisite funds for a new boat for the defense of the America's Cup, the result of which will be announced shortly.

It was intended that, unless a syndicate was formed, to ask for subscriptions from the members of the club for the purpose of building a boat, but all that was heard officially of a defender was the statement made by the Chairman.

This was a disappointment to many, who thought that there ought to have been some more definite statement made. One member said: "I think a boat built by popular subscription would have been very popular, and I think that even now it may be done."

The syndicate, being formed, is headed by Vice Commodore Brown, and he is supported by the Belmonts, Iselins, E. D. Morgan, and other yachtsmen who subscribed for the Vigilant. George Gould, it is said, is not in this syndicate, and is not likely to be. It is reported that he will build a boat himself, and that W. Butler Duncan, Jr., will manage it for him.

The meeting last night was well attended. Among those present were James D. Smith, Latham A. Fish, J. V. S. Oddie, Vice Commodore E. M. Brown, R. S. Bowne, A. B. Jones, S. Nicholson Kane, J. B. Townsend, George A. Cormack, George J. Gould, Newberry D. Lawton, R. Suydam Palmer, T. C. Zenega, W. Gardner, Woodbury Kane, Gouverneur Kortright, J. F. Tams, A. Cass Canfield, Leon F. Doremieulx, Robert Center, Archibald Rogers, Lloyd Phoenix, E. J. Greacen, R. Floyd Clark, F. T. Shaw, Dwight Brayman, J. C. Bergen, Richard Peter, Charles Tobias, James A. Fay, H. C. Ward, D. Willis James, F. W. J. Hurst, Joseph R. Busk, John E. Brooks, Chester Griswold, W. Butler Duncan, Jr., H. Edwards Fincken.

The first business was to hear from the Cup Committee. All the members were present except C. Oliver Iselin. Chairman James D. Smith read the following:

Report of America's Cup Committee:

Jan. 14, 1895.

New-York Yacht Club:

Gentlemen: The America's Cup Committee has the pleasure to report that, having made such concessions as were, in their opinion, necessary to assure a match, they have succeeded in obtaining from the Secretary of the Royal Yacht Squadron a definite assurance by cable that the America's Cup shall be held according to the terms of the deed of gift.

London, Jan. 7, 1895.

Smith, Yacht Club, New-York: Having regard to construction placed on deed of gift, 1887, New-York Yacht Club, Royal Yacht Squadron are willing to accept on terms contained in deed of gift 1887.

GRANT, Cowes.

The committee have replied that with this understanding the terms of the pending challenge are satisfactory, and they therefore request the club to take action in the matter, as the power of formal acceptance was not delegated to the committee.

The following is therefore proposed:

Resolved, That the challenge for the America's Cup from the Royal Yacht Squadron, dated Dec. 2, 1894, be accepted with the understanding that the squadron have agreed to receive the cup according to the terms contained in the deed of gift.

This resolution was adopted unanimously. To-day Secretary J. V. S. Oddie will notify the Royal Yacht Squadron of the action of the club, and Secretary A. Cass Canfield will write to Lord Dunraven.

Mr. Smith was much pleased with the result of the meeting, and said that now, instead of there being no cup defenders, there were any quantity of them. The Cup Committee made the following announcement for the benefit of all who intend to have defenders:

The America's Cup Trial Races.

The America's Cup Committee of the New-York Yacht Club begs to announce that, for the purpose of selecting a vessel to represent the New-York Yacht Club in the coming contest for the America's Cup, trial races will be sailed, probably during August. These races will be sailed under the rules and time allowances of the New-York Yacht Club, as far as applicable, but any excess of length in the load water line over 89 feet will be counted double for time allowance. These trial races will be open to all vessels of one mast, constructed and owned in this country, and between 65 and 90 feet on the load water line.

In their selection of the vessel best adapted, in their judgment, for the defense of the America's Cup, the committee reserve to themselves absolute freedom of choice, based upon all-around qualities, the results of the trial races not to be considered as necessarily conclusive, and the evidence furnished by performances prior to such races to be considered or not, at their discretion.

Due notice will be given of the exact dates of the trial races.

Signed: James D. Smith, Latham A. Fish, J. F. Tams, Gouverneur Kortright, A. Rogers, C. O. Iselin, Committee; A. Cass Canfield, Secretary.

John E. Brooks, who returned last week from England, where he went with his schooner Laska was welcomed by the members. It is probable that there will be a meeting of the members of the Colonia syndicate soon. Mr. Brooks was one of the yachtsmen who had this boat built. The Colonia will probably have her keel deepened and improved in other ways, so as to enter the trial races. It is said that A. Cary Smith or Lewis Nixon will superintend the work.

The report that the Valkyrie will be over here in July pleased the yachtsmen, and they hope that she will take part in the cruise and race for the Goelet Cup.

YACHTING ON THE ICE.

Dr. Kidd's Snow Drift Wins All the Races Sailed Over Orange Lake.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Jan. 14.—This is to be a great week at Orange Lake. Every day there will be ice yachting, and on Saturday the national skating races. At present the ice is rough, but this does not materially interfere with yachting, as may be judged from the fact that at the annual regatta of the Orange Lake Ice Yacht Club to-day the fastest time ever made over a ten-mile triangular course on the lake was made. The wind at the outset was strong from the southwest, but before the third race was called it had died almost away.

The attendance was large, including, among other distinguished out-of-town sporting men, Skater Davidson of Canada, Major Royce of Monticello, C. N. Williamson of Marlborough, Capt. Merrett of Low Point, and E. E. Kinney of Marlborough.

The Regatta Committee called the first race, that for the Challenge Cup of 1888, at 10 A. M. The entries included all classes, and the contestants finished in this order: Dr. Willett Kidd's Snow Drift, 26:22; H. M. Kniffen's Frolic, 27:00; H. S. Ramsdell's Ice Queen, 27:24; H. C. Higginson's Cold Wave, 27:57; I. N. Miller's North Star, 29:05; Quinlan & Krom's Ice King, 29:12. Robert Kernochan's Troubler broke down and did not finish.

The Van Nostrand Challenge Cup was open only to second and third class boats. This barred the Ice Queen, all the other boats in the first race being eligible. This race was a beauty, and the winner made the fastest time recorded on the lake. The summary is: Snow Drift, 17:14; Cold Wave, 18:18; Ice King, 19:43; North Star, 20:22. The others did not finish.

Race No. 3 was for the Kidd Challenge Pennant, which provides a handicap for the several classes. The contestants were Cold Wave, Troubler, Ice King, Ice Queen, North Star, Frank G. Wood's Flying Jib, Frolic, and Snow Drift. The race was sailed in a fitful wind, and was won by Dr. Kidd's Snow Drift in 42:20, defeating Ice King, its nearest competitor, by 1 minute and 13 seconds.

Dr. Kidd will sail his boat for the Harper Watch and the Higginson Cup to-morrow, they being the only races on the card. Dr. Kidd will be called upon at once to defend the trophies won, and the sport will thus be kept continuous. The success of the Snow Drift was a great surprise, as there are boats in the fleet that were supposed to be much faster.

Valkyrie Will Come Here Early.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—The Times learns that Lord Dunraven intends to race the Valkyrie III. in the Clyde regattas only. She will be fitted for her western voyage immediately after them and thus will be able to start for New-York at the end of July. The Britannia was relaunched on Saturday at East Cowes. She will start for the Mediterranean on Jan. 21.

If the Englishmen Win the Cup.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—The Morning Post will say to-morrow in a leader reviewing the last negotiation for the America's Cup race:

"It may be concluded safely that no club hereafter holding the cup will demand ten months' notice, and, the other questions now being cleared, the probability of a dead-lock in international yacht racing is removed forever."

Hendersons to Build the Valkyrie.

GLASGOW, Jan. 14.—An order was received at the Hendersons' shipyard to-day to proceed with the work of constructing Lord Dunraven's new yacht Valkyrie III., which is to be finished by May. Designer Watson will constantly superintend the work, and special workmen will be employed. The work is to be conducted with the strictest secrecy.

NEW CYCLING ACADEMY.

To be Built in Six Weeks' Time at Sixtieth Street and the Boulevard.

The newest thing in cycling circles is the Metropolitan Bicycling Company, which, in about six weeks' time, will have the best-equipped riding academy ever built. It has been organized by well-known men of wealth, and will be managed by that astute promoter, William Easton, who originated the scheme.

The company' academy will be situated at Sixtieth Street and the Boulevard, and, in addition to a large riding floor, will contain lockers, dressing and lounging rooms for ladies as well as gentlemen, and a complete repair department. A spacious gallery will extend around the four sides of the riding hall.

It is expected that accommodations will be made for about 400 people, and in order to do this an extra story may be added to the building. This has been used as a horse auction sales house, and will require a thorough overhauling. Instructors will be on hand at all times to teach the art of riding, and in the dressing rooms will be attendants to attend to every want. Nothing will be lacking, so the management says, to make the plant attractive to enthusiasts of both sexes.

Chicago is considered a good field for cyclists, and the metropolitan company may branch out and open an academy there. They have a building in view, and may bind the offer at any day.

The Directors of the club are James B. Haggin, Col. Alexander A. Pope, Irwin C. Stump, William Redding, and Elliott Mason.

Contest About Club Management.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., Jan. 14.—The annual meeting of the Bloomfield Cycling and Athletic Association, which was quite an exciting one, has resulted in the election of all but two of the nominations on the regular ticket. There was no contest over the offices, but there was an independent set of nominees for members of the Board of Trustees, as some of the members want the club managed differently. David Oakes and John W. Knight of the independents were elected, while William L. Johnson and R. N. Dodd, Jr., of the regulars were turned down. B. S. Hulin, J. F. Willets, Charles W. Smith, and Alexander Steele of the independents failed of election, while T. Howell Jones, Frank G. Tower, Frank V. Oakes, and Charles W. Smith of the regulars won. J. Milton Unangst, F. C. Van Auken, and J. F. Vogelius were on both tickets. Where there were contests the majorities were very slim.

Those elected are Howard B. Davis, President; Edwin A. Raynor, Vice President; Frederick T. Camp, Recording Secretary; Harry H. Luke, Corresponding Secretary; Archie M. Cossett, Financial Secretary; William B. Dodd, Treasurer; J. Milton Unangst, Frank C. Van Auken, T. Howell Johnson, Frank G. Tower, J. F. Vogelius, Frank V. Oakes, David Oakes, John W. Knight, and Charles W. Smith, Trustees.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

—In a recent letter to The American Cyclist Henry E. Ducker, the newly-appointed Chairman of the State Racing Board, soliloquizes as follows: "How we used to travel miles and miles to see a race meeting. Springfield, Lynn, and Hartford were the Meccas to which all wheelmen of those days looked forward to with pleasure, and it was to those meetings that the enthusiasts used to travel miles and spend money to advance the interests of the wheel, never dreaming of how much could be got out of it. Then there were a few true amateurs, but to-day how scarce they are. In fact, it is almost impossible to find a true amateur. If one goes out on a run with a dozen or more it is apt to be a case of the last man who reaches such a place must stand treat, and so goes the spirit of gain. Still, after all, there was more fun and hard work in riding the wheel in those days, and, consequently, a great deal more pleasure to be derived from the sport than now."

—J. M. Irwin, the Chicagoan who traveled in Europe with the Zimmerman party, writes a very entertaining sketch of his observations in Paris. He says: "What American city could think of supporting a prosperous daily cycle paper the year round? Well, Paris has two dailies that are entirely given up to cycling—Le Velo and Paris-Velo. There are a half dozen others devoted largely to cycling, some of which are daily, others weekly, bi-weekly, or 'come out when they get ready,' to say nothing of what may be found relative to cycling in The Petit Journal, (Paris Daily News, with 450,000 daily circulation,) Le Journal, and other regular news dailies. Things cycling are gathered up as clean each day as are the events about the Chamber of Deputies, because everybody in Paris wants to read about what is going on in the cycling arena."

—About twenty-five members of the East Orange (N. J.) Cyclists will compose a theatre party which will occupy a box at the Garden Theatre, New-York City, to-night. Harry Macdonough of East Orange, who takes the part of the Second Mrs. Tanquery Block of Chicago in "Little Christopher," is one of the club's most enthusiastic members.

—The East Orange (N. J.) Ramblers have elected these officers: President—A. J. M. Edwards; Vice President—C. C. Forbes; Secretary-Treasurer—C. R. Deas; Captain—F. M. Bennett; Lieutenant—J. T. Scharf.

—The amendment to the so-called Springer bill, allowing The League of American Wheelmen Bulletin to be sent through the mails as second-class matter, has been defeated in Congress.

—The Metropolis Wheelmen will give a reception at Adelphi Hall, Broadway and Fifty-second Street, to-morrow evening.

—Chief Consul Boyle of Pennsylvania is now mentioned for the Second Vice Presidency of the league.

—England is said to have 250,000 cyclists, 8,000 of whom are employed in the trade.

—Cleveland is to have a cycling academy in a cyclorama building.

New Manhattan's Boxing Show.

The next subscription boxing entertainment of the New Manhattan Athletic Club will take place in the gymnasium on Tuesday evening of next week. The utmost care will be taken to prevent accident, both by ample padding of the ring and floor, and also by a rigid medical examination of contestants previous to their entering the ring. The latter precaution, a most wise one, originated with the New Manhattan, and is generally approved by patrons of glove contests.

Boat Club Officers Chosen.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 14.—The Eureka Boat Club has elected the following officers: President—Adam Groel; Vice President—Daniel McMillan; Secretary—Edward Cox; Financial Secretary—Adolph Braun; Captain—H. Max Jury; Lieutenant—William Mann; Lodge Keeper—James Nagle.

Epworth League Athletes.

ORANGE, N. J., Jan. 14.—The Epworth League Athletic Association has elected these officers: President—Abram Riley; Vice President—Albert Burd; Secretary—Albert Hobbs; Treasurer—William Wilkinson.

Mieses Wins at Chess.

PARIS, Jan. 14.—The sixth game of the chess match, played to-day in the Café de la Regénte, between Mieses and Janowski, was won by the former. The score now stands: Janowski, 3; Mieses, 3; drawn, 1.

MONTAUKS LOSE AND WIN

The Columbia Wheelmen Were Their Bowling Opponents.

THE ROOTERS MADE THINGS LIVELY

Ruprecht Made the High Score of the Evening's Play—Montauks Made the Same Total in Each Game.

One of those lively series of games that people hear about, especially when they reside within a couple of blocks of the alleys, was played in the bowling tournament of the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs, at Acme Hall, Brooklyn, last evening. The teams of the Montauk and Columbia Wheelmen furnished the excitement.

Capt. Boe's Columbias astonished themselves and the spectators by winning the opening game in a hand gallop, but in the second they weakened toward the finish, and the Montauks beat them out. To a genuine "rooter" the situation was very thrilling toward the end. "Billy" Tate, head "rooter" for the Montauks when not serving as Captain, almost lost his voice whooping things up for his side, and the same can truthfully be chronicled of half a dozen others.

The first game resulted in the score of 813 to 788. All but Darby and Schenck rolled in good form, they disgracing themselves with 116 and 122, respectively. Darby usually gets in the neighborhood of 180, and Schenck rarely falls below 150.

Frost rolled up a score of 192, which was "high" for the first game. Conrad stopped at 181, and Van Siclen secured 177. For the Columbias, Major Gaden did the better work, rolling in high-class form and getting 189. He led off, and then came Capt. Boe with his winning smile. That and the Captain's skill didn't make a flattering combination, for only 142 pins resulted for his labor. Bierling rolled in third place, and got 173, and then Ruprecht and Letzkus faced the pins. Ruprecht secured the very moderate score of 134, and the latter had 175 placed opposite his name. The Columbias' average for this game was 162 3-5.

In the seconds section of the sport all hands "rooted" from start to finish. The Montauks must have done the better work in this line, for, in a Garrison finish, they landed winners by 11 pins. This time Ruprecht carried off the "high score" honors of the game, and of the series as well, with 197 pins.

The summary follows:

FIRST GAME.

MONTAUK WHEELMEN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Conrad	3	5	2	181
Van Siclen	2	7	1	177
Darby	0	4	6	116
Frost	5	2	3	192
Schenck	1	3	7	122
Total	11	20	19	788

COLUMBIA WHEELMEN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Goden	3	6	1	189
Boe	0	7	3	142
Bierling	3	5	2	173
Ruprecht	1	3	6	134
Letzkus	3	5	2	175
Total	10	26	14	813

FRAMES.

Montauk 68 174 253 319 390 426 502 588 715 788
Columbia 97 155 279 368 456 528 595 667 743 813

Average—Montauk, 157 3-5; Columbia, 162 3-5.
Scorers—A. Wessels and James Turney. Umpire—William G. Yates.

SECOND GAME.

MONTAUK WHEELMEN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Conrad	0	4	6	126
Van Siclen	2	4	4	159
Darby	2	4	4	147
Frost	2	7	1	171
Schenck	2	7	1	188
Total	8	26	16	788

COLUMBIA WHEELMEN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Gaden	3	2	5	143
Boe	2	4	4	159
Bierling	3	2	5	135
Ruprecht	6	1	3	197
Letzkus	1	5	4	133
Total	15	14	21	767

FRAMES.

Montauk....76 153 240 297 367 441 517 611 692 788
Columbia....63 100 186 278 336 450 523 613 681 767

Average—Montauk, 157 3-5; Columbia, 153 2-5.
Scorers—A. Wessels and James Turney. Umpire—William G. Yates.

Ten Coroners Try Bowling.

Teams Nos. 1 and 2 of the Coroners' Bowling Club of Yorkville rolled the first game of a series of five at George Dege's East End alleys on Sunday night. Team No. 1 took the lead in the first frame and won easily, with 98 pins to spare. Dr. Anton Sieke and John L. Eymer carried off the high-score honors. The score:

TEAM NO. 1.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Wenk	2	4	4	152
Mersch	1	4	5	140
Sieke	4	3	3	156
Eymer	3	3	3	153
Fleck	2	4	4	142
Total	13	18	19	743

TEAM NO. 2.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Goetzinger	3	1	6	132
Fuchs	1	4	5	132
Newman	2	2	6	123
Yeager	1	4	5	137
Schmitt	1	3	6	121
Total	8	14	28	645

FRAMES.

Team No. 1..77 144 212 278 345 422 509 595 664 743
Team No. 2..51 128 199 265 317 372 456 522 575 645

Averages—Team No. 1, 148 3-5; Team No. 2, 129. Scorers—George Dege and W. Wersing. Umpire—J. Kruchenbacher.

A NEW SALES STABLE OPENED.

Successful Inauguration of I. H. Dahlman's New Auction Room.

There was no more busy, bustling scene in all New-York yesterday than that which marked the opening of I. H. Dahlman's new sale pavilion in the East Twenty-fourth Street horse market. The veteran dealer of the Bull's Head district has long enjoyed a reputation for straightforward methods which any business man might well be proud of, and the announcement that he had decided to open an auction department in connection with his private sales establishment served to bring together an enormous consignment of horses and a big crowd of buyers to bid on them. Horsemen were there on the lookout for bargains from Boston and all the New-England horse centres; from points in this State, and from Philadelphia, Baltimore, and other Southeastern cities. One extensive buyer hailed from Cuba and made purchases for shipment to Mexico and Havana, while another was buying for the European market, it was said.

The commodious new pavilion, a well-lighted, airy structure, covering a sales ring 100 by 50 feet in size, was filled with keen-eyed men, whips in hand, when Mr. Dahlman opened the inaugural sale at 10 o'clock, and from that time until after dark there was a continual fusillade of cracking whips, shouting horsemen, and glib-tongued auctioneers.

Three hundred and twenty-five horses of different breeds and types passed under the hammer, and the facility with which they were brought into the pavilion from the stables across the street, shown in harness or to halter on the sawdust, sold to the highest bidder, and hurried out to make room for others, was an interesting sight. While one that had just come in was being scrutinized by intending buyers, another was led up and down the ring to show off his action and sold in the twinkling of an eye, while a third that had just gone through the mill was being taken away for delivery to the buyer. Everything moved along like clockwork, except when some nervous young horse, frightened by the cracking of whips which followed close at his heels as the groom ran with him over the sawdust, let fly right and left, or bolted in the direction of the crowd. Once every two minutes a horse changed hands during the entire day, and at times the auctioneer handled them at a much faster rate without doing injustice to the seller.

As for the prices realized they were on the whole low, and scores of excellent animals were picked up by clever buyers at figures far below what people are accustomed to account a horse worth. The draught stock was particularly good in quality, many of the horses offered being really fine specimens of the Percheron and Clydesdale breeds, with enormous size and power and agility enough to handle their feet smartly. Some of the best ones, which were well conditioned and in readiness for immediate hard work, fetched as much as $300, the buyers being local truckmen for the most part. Other sterling good draught horses were sold for $100 and even as low as $75, while the few common ones in the lot went down to $50 or little more.

There were a number of fine driving horses scattered through the day's sale, and they were the bargains of the lot to all appearances. More than one breedy, handsome, sound young horse of this class went for $150 or thereabouts, although certainly worth nearly double the sum according to the scale of prices which rules among dealers at private sale. Some of the matched and cross-matched pairs of carriage horses were unusually choice, cobby-built animals, possessed of a lot of dash and style. In price they ranged from $300 upward, but the highest priced ones were cheap at $700.

Altogether, the sale was full of bargains, as compared with dealers' prices, yet the shippers who were present to look after the selling of their stock expressed themselves as well satisfied with the result of the sale.

Mr. Dahlman now has nearly half a block of street frontage between Second and Third Avenues, with stable accommodations for more than 500 horses, and this extensive establishment, which is probably the largest of its kind in the United States, if not in the world, has grown up through upright dealing from a small beginning on the same spot nearly fifty years ago. The veteran dealer began his business career in the Bull's Head Market when he was a mere lad, bringing in horses overland from Ohio and the Southwest. After a while he secured a single stable, which, by the way, he still occupies, at 214 East Twenty-fourth Street, and in time added others, as his business developed, until it reached its present proportions. His five sons—Leopold; Samuel, Isaac H., Jr., David, and Abraham—are now associated with him in his big concern, and all of them are thorough horsemen, familiar with every branch of the business.

Although it is expected that the auction feature will hereafter be the most extensive branch of the establishment, the private-sale business is still to be continued as before the semi-weekly public sales were inaugurated.

ABOUT LIGHT HARNESS HORSES.

—The New-England trotting circuit bids fair be a strong one next season, with a closing series of meetings in Boston, Saugus, Portland, Old Orchard, Providence, and Worcester. James O. Gray, who now controls the Franklin Park course, one of the oldest tracks in New-England, has just announced dates and purses for the Saugus meeting in this circuit, beginning June 24 and continuing until July 5, with $20,000 hung up in stakes and purses. The stakes, which close March 1, are for trotters of the 2:19, 2:29, and 2:40 classes, and for 2:14 and 2:25 pacers. Some of the conditions governing these races are new and novel to the trotting turf. One provides that all horses of unknown pedigree and history shall be ineligible to competition. This is a radical measure, aimed at the widespread practice of "ringing" trotters and pacers under fictitious names, and out of their proper classes. Under the Saugus rule every owner of a strange horse will have to "prove up" before he can start, giving the breeding and the antecedents of his entry clear back to the breeder, and if he cannot tell a straight story his horse will have to stay in the stable. This plan has long been advocated by the well-known starter, H. W. Burress, and other prominent horsemen, as an effectual protection against the pirates of the trotting turf which too often defraud young well-bred trotters of money which rightfully belongs to them.

—Joseph A. Wenderoth, the man who bought Woodnut, 2:16½, at Kellogg's midwinter sale of trotting stock last week, has just been elected President of the Philadelphia Turf Club, a social organization of Quaker City trotting horse men. It is said that Mr. Wenderoth purchased the Nutwood stallion for John Condon, and that Woodnut will be campaigned next season. He is thirteen years of age, but is sound, and his owner believes he will be a good horse in his class. Woodnut made his record of 2:16½ to a high-wheel sulky, and he beat such horses as Stamboul, 2:07¾; Jay Whites, 2:09¾; Aggie, 2:16¼, and all the other crack stallions of the Pacific coast, when he was in training in California. J. W. Knox of New-York, the man who owned Woodnut and who knows all the Nutwood family, says Woodnut is the best race horse ever sired by the famous half-brother to Maud S. His sale for $1,650 at auction last week shows that all stallions except a few of the very best ones are a drug in the trotting market at the present time.

—The Treasurer's statement rendered to the Philadelphia Driving Park Association at the annual meeting last week shows that the club lost $1,634 on the five trotting meetings which were given last season at the Point Breeze track. On the October meeting a profit of $2,383 was made, but the other four resulted in losses ranging from $42 to $1,806. The facilities for reaching Point Breeze are very poor, and the attendance is usually very light, being made up for the most part of regulars and horsemen. The gate receipts last year were only $1,969 for the five meetings, or less than $100 a day. For various concessions the club received $12,422, the betting privileges, of course, bringing in the bulk of this amount.

—Edwin Bither, the man who drove Kremlin, 2:07¾; Jay-Eye-See, 2:10, and Phallas, 2:13¾, to their champion records, and who is to open a public training stable at Fleetwood Park next season, will have the promising young trotter Day Bell in his string. Day Bell is a black colt, three years old, by Palo Alto, 2:08¾, out of the famous Beautiful Bells, 2:29½, the dam of three trotters that have held the world's record for yearlings at different times. He was bred at Palo Alto and sold for $5,500 to E. A. Mannise of Pittsfield, Mass., at Peter C. Kellogg's November sale of trotting stock in Madison Square Garden.

—The championship of the road in Philadelphia is in dispute between the pacers Jocko, 2:16¾, and Sallie C., 2:17¼. They came together on the snow path during the recent period of sleighing, and both owners claim to have won the brush. To settle the question, a match for $1,000 a side has been talked of, but with no result as yet. Jocko is owned and driven by a son of Edward de Cernea, the well-known trotting-horse broker of this city.

—Owing to the poor condition of the track at Fresno, Cal., the speed trials of Alix, Flying Jib, and other fast trotters and pacers set for to-day, have been declared off. Mr. Salisbury will take his string of horses to Sacramento this morning.

—Answer, 2:14½, and Edenia, 2:13¼, are said to be the fastest pair of trotters in New-England on the snow.

GOSSIP OF THE THOROUGHBREDS.

—Col. Jacob Ruppert, Jr., of this city has several mares in Tennessee in foal to Dandie Dinmont, the sire of Ajax. Some of them will foal in a week or two, and Col. Ruppert hopes to get a couple as good as, if not better, than Ajax. Louise T., by Rayon D'Or, is one of the mares which will drop a foal in a few days. Gen. Jackson and C. H. Gillock now own Dandie Dinmont.

—The horses belonging to W. J. Spiers of this city are now quartered at the West Side Park, at Nashville, Tenn. They are seven in number, and include O'Connell and Lonsdale. Mr. Spiers's old racer, Major Domo, is at the East Meade Farm, in that State.

—Rolla Colston, who trained Lissak and the other horses of the Kentucky Stable, owned by Col. "Jack" Chinn, has left the stable, which is now racing at San Francisco, and returned to his home in Kentucky.

—Because of the in-and-out running of the horse El Telegrafo, the horse and his owner, T. Curry, were ruled off the Alexander Island track yesterday. El Telegrafo was badly beaten on Saturday, and won easily yesterday.

—Green B. Morris is to send all his horses from his Gravesend stable to New-Orleans. It is now the intention of this sportylike owner to race on the Western circuit entirely during the coming season.

—R. A. Swigert has sent his two horses, Michael and Carlsbad, to the stud. Both are winners of "Derby" races, but Derbys don't amount to much in this country, and pretty poor cattle win them.

—Taral had his first mount at New-Orleans yesterday on the filly Melody, one of the cast-offs of the John A. Morris Stable. He won the race, which was the second on the card.

GLOVER DEFEATED BREWER.

Killed Ninety-four Birds Out of a Hundred and Won by Four.

ROCHESTER, Jan. 14.—To-day was a red-letter day in the history of the Rochester Rod and Gun Club, for not only did the members of the club participate in sweepstake shooting, but there was a match between Capt. J. L. Brewer of New-York, champion live-bird shooter of the world, and "Sim" Glover of this city at 100 live pigeons for $100 a side.

The match was an interesting one and attracted a large number of sportsmen, many from out of town, among the number being several well-known shooters throughout the State who stopped over on their way to Hamilton, Ontario, where a three days' tournament begins to-morrow. Some thought it rather presumptuous to put a local man against a marksman of the reputation of Capt. Brewer, but their fears were dispelled, for the Rochester man won a victory by a score of 94 to 90.

The weather was snapping cold, and the wind blew pretty hard, and the birds were lively, making the shooting exciting. Glover was the first to miss. He killed fifteen straight, then lost the sixteenth bird. Brewer killed twenty straight, and missed his twenty-first and twenty-third. This put the Rochester man in the lead, which he thereafter maintained. After missing his sixteenth Glover brought down thirty without a break, then missing again, he brought down a straight string of thirty-three, the best record of the day, while thirty-two between misses was the best Brewer did.

Glover the winner, came to this city in the Fall of 1893 from Ottawa, Canada. Previous to that time he had done but little shooting in the United States, but was recognized in Canada as one of the best shots in that country. During his residence here he has taken a great interest in the club events, and his average is higher than that of any other member. Capt. Brewer is one of the best-known sportsmen in the world, having been engaged for the past twenty-five years in trap shooting. He has participated in events in various parts of the world. He first attained his international reputation in 1888 in London, where he won the world's championship from Dr. W. F. Carver by killing 143 out of 145 birds. At present he and Dr. Carver are arranging for a series of ten matches for the championship of the world, to be shot before the 1st of next May.

FOR THE KEMP TROPHY.

Seventh Regiment Marksmen Begin the Annual Competition.

The annual shoot for the Kemp trophy, competed for by teams of twenty-five from each of the companies in the Seventh Regiment, began last evening at the armory range, Sixty-seventh Street and Park Avenue. One team will occupy the range every evening for the next two weeks, Saturdays excepted. Each competitor has five shots standing and five prone at 200 and 500 yards, respectively.

Company D's team led off last evening, but did not make a very good showing, getting one point less than they did last year, which was 1,016. The score follows:

Name.	200 yds.	500 yds.	Aggregate.
Corp. F. P. Duryea	22	23	45
Sergt. H. Everdill	18	21	39
Private O. T. Wenige	19	23	42
Private F. C. Pollard	20	18	38
Private C. G. Halliday	23	22	45
Private F. H. Parker, Jr.	18	16	34
Private W. F. Robertson	20	22	42
Private A. S. Best	20	21	41
Capt. W. C. Fish	21	20	41
Private E. S. Coy	21	23	44
Private C. W. Sturges	20	23	43
Corp. G. L. Townsend	15	18	33
Private E. M. Leask	21	23	44
Sergt. G. S. Towle	24	24	48
Private B. Kipp	22	22	44
Private W. K. Tobias	16	19	35
Private L. H. Cutter	19	20	39
Private F. A. Griffin	20	22	42
Private G. W. Duryea	17	21	38
Private J. Hopkins	20	21	41
Private A. McClave	19	16	35
Private H. B. Snyder	14	22	36
Lieut. F. H. Clark	20	24	44
Private J. McClave, Jr.	19	18	37
Private J. A. Campbell	22	24	46
Total	487	529	1,016

The team of Company F will shoot this evening.

CALENDAR OF SPORTS.

TUESDAY, JAN. 15.

Bowling.—Manhattan Bicycle Club vs. Kings County Wheelmen, at 331 Bowery; Brooklyn interclub tournament.

Meeting of American Yacht Club.

Annual meeting of St. George Athletic Club, Sixteenth Street, near Third Avenue.

Shooting for Kemp Trophy, Seventh Regiment Armory.

Meeting of the National Association Football League at 108 West Twelfth Street, at 8 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 16.

Bowling.—Tourist Cyclers vs. Bushwick Wheelmen, at Paterson; Castle Point Wheelmen vs. Atalantas, at Newark, Bank Clerks' League, at Academy Alleys, East Fourteenth Street.

Reception of Metropolis Wheelmen, at Adelphi Hall, Broadway and Fifty-second Street.

Ride at Durland's Academy in aid of St. Mark's Hospital.

Shooting for Kemp Trophy, Seventh Regiment Armory.

THURSDAY, JAN. 17.

Bowling.—Union County Roadsters vs. Manhattan Bicycle Club, at Rahway; Brooklyn Bicycle Club vs. Montauk Wheelmen, at 1,409 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Harlem Republican League.

Meeting of Jockey Club, 8 P. M.

Meeting of Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union, at Astor House, 8 P. M.

Shooting for Kemp Trophy, Seventh Regiment Armory.

FRIDAY, JAN. 18.

Bowling.—Kings County vs. Montauk Wheelmen, at 471 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn; Columbia Wheelmen vs. Union County Roadsters, at Acme Hall, Seventh Avenue and Ninth Street, Brooklyn; Bank Clerks' League, at Academy Alleys, East Fourteenth Street; Harlem Republican Club League.

Ryan-Dempsey glove contest, at Seaside Athletic Club, Coney Island, 8 P. M.

Reception of Harlem Wheelmen, at Lenox Lyceum.

Shooting for Kemp Trophy, Seventh Regiment Armory.

SATURDAY, JAN. 19.

Skating championship at Newburg, N. Y.

Opening National Cycle Show at Madison Square Garden, 8 P. M.

Griffo-Dixon glove contest at Seaside Athletic Club, Coney Island.

Bowling.—Drug Clerks' League, at 128 Church Street.

Shooting for Kemp Trophy, Seventh Regiment Armory.

MONDAY, JAN. 21.

Bowling—Bushwick Wheelmen vs. Atalanta Wheelmen, at Hamburg and Greene Avenues, Brooklyn.

Meeting of the Excelsior Cycle Club at 1,786 Broadway.

National Cycle Show at Madison Square Garden.

Shooting for Kemp Trophy, at Seventh Regiment Armory.

Corinthian Mosquito Fleet dinner and annual meeting, Bartholdi Hotel, at 7:30 P. M.

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V

SEWELL GETS THE PRIZE

Nominated for Senator by New-Jersey Republicans.

SIX WILL NOT OBEY THE CAUCUS

Only Eight of the Other Members Voted Against the Winning Man—Senator Bradley's Warning.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 14.—The joint Republican caucus for the nomination of a United States Senator was begun at 9:30 o'clock. The Assembly Chamber was cleared for the purpose, and while the caucus was in progress the other parts of the State House were packed with people.

At the Trenton House, where Gen. Sewell had his headquarters, there was a very large gathering of his friends. The members of the William J. Sewell Association of Camden, several hundred strong, were in the crowd. Franklin Murphy, Mr. Sewell's competitor for the office, held forth at the Windsor, and was also surrounded by many friends.

Senator Bradley of Monmouth refused to enter the caucus at all. He said: "I will not go into the caucus. I am unalterably opposed to Sewell. The consequences of his election will be far reaching for the Republican Party. If any other man should be chosen, the next Governor of New-Jersey would be a Republican. Sewell's success would lead to an uprising of the independent voters, which would result in the election of another Democratic Governor. The independent Republicans of New-Jersey have caught the spirit of the age, and that is that political bosses must go.

Senator Voorhees presided over the caucus, and Storrs of Essex was Secretary. After the roll call, Olcott of Essex offered a resolution which provided in effect that members should be allowed to vote as they pleased in the open joint meeting for the election of the Senator. This resolution was voted down, 58 to 10, and, as a consequence, Olcott and four other Assemblymen bolted the caucus. They were Zabriskie of Bergen, Drake of Hudson, Voorhees of Bergen, and Elsele of Essex. They declared that they would not be bound by the caucus action.

Nominations for Senator were called for, and Senator Rogers of Camden nominated Gen. Sewell, amid cheers. Senators Skirm, Stokes, and Hoffman made speeches supporting this nomination, and next Senator Ketcham of Essex nominated Franklin Murphy, and Mr. Skinner of Essex made a supporting speech. Mr. Benedict of Essex nominated Senator Ketcham of Essex, but that gentleman withdrew.

All the nominations now being made, a ballot was taken. With the six bolters out, sixty-four votes remained, and all were cast for Gen. Sewell except eight. These were cast by Ketcham, Benedict, Bullock, Duncan, Harrison, Mock, C. A. Schober, and G. L. Smith.

In a moment the nomination of Gen. Sewell was made unanimous and the caucus adjourned. The friends of Gen. Sewell shouted for joy, and thousands of them congregated in front of the Trenton House, where a serenade was tendered the victor, and he made a speech.

Gen. William J. Sewell, who has long been prominent in New-Jersey politics, has already served one term in the United States Senate, from 1881 to 1887.

He was originally from Ireland, having been born at Castlebar, Dec. 6, 1835. He came to this country when a young man, and was employed for some time in the mercantile business, making several voyages as a sailor on merchant vessels. At the beginning of the civil war he was mustered into the United States service as Captain in the Fifth New-Jersey Regiment. He rose to be Colonel in October, 1862, and commanded a brigade at Chancellorsville, when Gen. Mott was disabled by a severe wound. He was badly wounded here, as well as at Gettysburg, and served creditably on other battle fields. At the close of the war he received the brevet of Brigadier General of Volunteers for his services at Chancellorsville, and was later made Major General.

His career in politics has been successful. He served nine years in the New-Jersey Senate, and was chosen President of the Centennial Senate in 1876. He was a delegate to the Republican National Conventions of 1876, 1880, 1884, and 1888. He entered the United States Senate on March 4, 1881, and served until March 3, 1887. Gen. Sewell is a man of commanding presence, a terse speaker, and a skillful presiding officer. For many years he has been a prominent figure in railroad circles.

KANSAS REPUBLICAN ONCE MORE

Gov. Lewelling Steps Out, After Making Several Appointments.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 14.—At noon to-day the "First People's Party Government on Earth" passed out of existence, and the Republicans again took possession of the Kansas State House.

The office seekers brought a strong pressure upon Governor-elect Morrill to induce him to take the oath of office at 6 o'clock this morning, and thus prevent Gov. Lewelling from appointing any more Populists to office and having his appointments confirmed by the Populist Senate, but he declined to break the custom which has been in vogue ever since the organization of the State. As a result, the Senate was in executive session during the entire morning, acting upon Gov. Lewelling's appointments.

The Governor-elect and the retiring Governor were escorted to the State House by a civic and military parade. The oath of office was administered by Chief Justice Horton, and immediately after, the farewell address of Gov. Lewelling was delivered. The city is crowded with visitors, and the entire day and night have been given up to a celebration of the return of the Republicans to power.

PROTEST OF THE A. P. A. IN MONTANA

The Power of the Association Used to Defeat Carter for the Senatorship.

BUTTE, Mon., Jan. 14.—A committee of twelve from four local A. P. A. lodges left for Helena this morning with an address issued by State President J. D. Caldwell to the members of the Legislature, protesting against the election of the Republican National Committee Chairman, Thomas Carter, as United States Senator. A printed copy of the address will be laid on the desk of every legislator and read by the Clerk of the House.

Carter is a Catholic, and the address contains a violent denunciation of alleged Papal interference with civil and political affairs in this country, and warns the legislators, in the name of the A. P. A., not to elect a Romanist to the Senate, on penalty of political death. The address created a great sensation, and it is believed that if the members of the A. P. A. in the Legislature obey orders it may defeat the Republican caucus nominee for Senator. Balloting begins to-morrow.

A DEAD-LOCK IN ARKANSAS.

Six Ballots Taken and No Election of a Speaker.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 14.—The thirtieth Arkansas Legislature convened to-day. Gibson Witt was elected President of the Senate, and Prof. Charles Gordon Secretary. The House took six ballots for Speaker, when an adjournment until to-morrow was had. On the last ballot the vote stood as follows: J. C. South, 20; J. C. Colquitt, 23; Robert Toomer, 16; Thomas W. Newton, 16; Wiley Baird, 15; J. A. Crisp, (Pop.,) 8.

A long-continued dead-lock seems inevitable. Politically the House stands 88 Democrats, 9 Populists, and 3 Republicans. There is only Republican in the Senate and no Populists.

TENNESSEE'S GOVERNORSHIP FIGHT

The House Spends the Day in Discussing the Proposed Investigation.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 14.—The House of Representatives has been engaged all day in arguing the Senate resolution to investigate the Gubernatorial election before announcing the result. The adoption of the resolution is a foregone conclusion, but the Republicans are delaying action in the hope of reversing public sentiment.

Something of a stir was created in the Senate to-day when Senator Bates, by request, introduced a petition from a number of Democrats of Hamilton County, Evans's home, asking that no investigation be made, as the face of the returns show that Evans has a plurality. It is contended that if Evans is counted out because of the fact that certain voters failed to pay their poll tax, it will be injurious to the party, the State, and the Nation.

Senator Wolcott's Chances Good.

DENVER, Col., Jan. 14.—The first ballot will be taken in the Senate at noon to-morrow for the election of Senator to succeed Mr. Wolcott for the ensuing six years. On Wednesday the House and Senate will convene in joint session for the purpose of taking the official ballot. Mr. Wolcott will probably be selected to succeed himself.

The Texas Senatorship.

AUSTIN, Texas, Jan. 14.—At a Democratic caucus of the Senate to-day, it was decided to make Horace Chilton the nominee of the Democratic Party for United States Senator at the election to be held here Jan. 22. John A. O'Connor of San Antonio will be his opponent, running on the Populist ticket.

Ex-Senator Ingalls Is Waiting.

PEORIA, Ill., Jan. 14.—Ex-Senator Ingalls of Kansas, who came here last Saturday, said in regard to the reports from Topeka about the Senatorial contest, that he was taking no interest in it, and would rather be a candidate for Senator Peffer's seat two years hence.

The Oregon Legislature Organized.

SALEM, Oregon, Nov. 14.—The Legislature organized to-day. All the State officers except the Governor were inducted into their offices. Gov. Lord will be inaugurated Wednesday.

The Washington Legislature.

OLYMPIA, Washington, Jan. 14.—The Fourth State Legislature organized to-day. Balloting for United States Senator to succeed Mr. Allen will begin one week from to-morrow.

LABOR TROUBLE AT HOMESTEAD

One Hundred Men Discharged for Attending a Meeting for Organization—More to Follow.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Jan. 14.—Over 100 employes of Carnegie's Homestead steel plant, who attended Sunday's meeting for the purpose of forming a labor organization, were dismissed by the company to-day.

Twenty skilled workmen who reported for duty this morning were discharged, and about eighty others who reported for duty to-night were informed that their services were no longer required by the company.

It is expected that all of the 800 steel workers who attended Sunday's meeting will be discharged.

The dismissal of the men has caused the most intense excitement in Homestead, and a general suspension of the plant is freely discussed. The company was represented at Sunday's meeting by Capt. Newton of the Coal and Iron Police, and it is believed he has the names of all the employes who were present.

The action of the company has created a bitter feeling among the employes, and they now are more determined than ever to organize.

EMPLOYMENT AGAIN GIVEN TO MANY MEN

Factories Resume Operations After Long Periods of Idleness.

HOLLAND, Mich., Jan. 14.—After a two months' shut down the basket factory of C. L. King & Co. resumed operations this morning, giving employment to 250 hands.

NASHUA, N. H., Jan. 14.—Flather & Co.'s large machine shops, which have been running on short time for nearly a year, started up on full time this morning.

ROCKVILLE, Conn., Jan. 14.—The Samuel Fitch & Sons Company, idle for some time, manufacturers of stockinet, employing 250 persons, to-day began running on short time, eight hours a day.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

(All communications for this column must be addressed to the "City Editor, The New-York Times." Matter which correspondents desire to have used in the Sunday edition of The Times must reach this office not later than Thursday evening.)

—Burger-Carter Wedding—The marriage of Miss Edith Fairfax Carter, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John M. Carter of 59 West Forty-ninth Street, to Clarence Livingston Burger will be quietly solemnized on Jan. 17 at 5 o'clock in the Church of the Heavenly Rest. The Rev. Charles R. Treat of St. Stephen's Church will officiate. Miss Annette Reynand will be the maid of honor, and Frank Melvain Burger, brother of the bridegroom, will act as best man. The ushers will be William B. Anderson, Norman S. Dike, Wyllis Tury, Duncan Edwards, Frank Cunningham, and Dr. James B. Cutter, cousin of the bride. There will be no reception after the ceremony, owing to illness in the family of the bride. Mr. Burger was graduated at the Princeton University in 1885, and is a member of the University, Athletic, Princeton, Hamilton, and Larchmont Yacht Clubs.

—Tuesday Dance at Sherry's.—The Tuesday dance at Sherry's, which has been looked forward to with considerable pleasant anticipation, will be given to-night. The Reception Committee, as has been announced before, includes Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. H. Le Grand Cannon, Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Jr., and Mrs. L. P. Morton.

—Miss Anna Gould Not Engaged.—Mr. Harry Woodruff, the young Harvard student, to whom it was reported Miss Anna Gould was engaged, denies the rumor in an interview in a Boston paper. Mr. Woodruff states that he is only in his first year in college, and that he expects to secure an education before thinking of matrimony.

—Dinner to Gov. and Mrs. Morton.—One of the most interesting social incidents yesterday was a dinner given by Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt to the Governor and Mrs. Morton. A large number of guests were present. The guests were received at the Fifty-eighth Street entrance.

—Engagement of Miss Sloane and Mr. Burden.—A formal announcement of the engagement of Miss Adele Sloane and James Abercrombie Burden, Jr., was made yesterday. Miss Sloane is an interesting brunette.

IS NO LONGER CHAIRMAN

Edward M. Shepard Declines the Honor of Re-election.

GEORGE FOSTER PEABODY CHOSEN

Democratic Reform Organization of Kings County Has a Lively Meeting—Mayor Schieren Was Criticised.

Edward M. Shepard has retired from the Chairmanship of the General Committee of the Democratic reform organization of Kings County, which met last night. Notwithstanding the fact that he declined re-election, he was placed in nomination, but his friends rallied to the support of George Foster Peabody, who was elected the successor of Mr. Shepard. It was one of the most enthusiastic meetings ever held by the Shepard organization.

In opening the proceedings, Mr. Shepard said that owing to the difficulties that existed between the railroad companies and their men it was impossible to have a very large attendance, but there were 357 delegates present. He said, among other things:

I observe that in our sister City of New-York the new Mayor is being warned by many experienced men that he must not take too seriously the emphatic vote of November last. Even in our own Brooklyn, competent and earnest as are the municipal officers who came to office through the uprising of 1893, they still seem to think that the threats and denunciations of the campaign lost much of their relevance when the campaign was over. I have yet to learn of a single public wrong committed against the City of Brooklyn, a single one of the numerous spoliations of its property committed under the administration which was turned out of power in disgrace in 1893, or under the administration which preceded it, that has been effectively dealt with by the present administration in Brooklyn. Much is said of the Long Island water case; but the substantial proceedings in the public interest in that case were an episode of Mayor Boody's administration—not of Mayor Schieren's. Much was said in September and October, 1893, about the thievery of the "Columbian bills," and about the indictments which ought to have been found for fraudulent grants of franchises. I have yet to learn that the present administration of Brooklyn has taken any prompt, vigorous, or effective step to recover stolen moneys or to vacate stolen franchises.

In the last administration of Mayor Low and in the first administration of Mayor Chapin great steps forward were taken in the civil service administration. This reform is almost absolutely within the control of the Mayor himself. We certainly had the right, and we now have it, to expect from Mayor Schieren a large step forward in civil service administration."

I respectfully submit to the Mayor, and with less respect I submit to the politicians now seeking to stay his hands, that the Democratic laboring men of Brooklyn will, no more in the future than in the past, be purchased or driven from their Democratic faith.

What are we Democrats going to do? The election of next Fall will be locally more important than any this community has known within our time. We then choose a Mayor, a Supervisor at Large, three Judges of the Supreme Court, the two Judges of the County Court, a District Attorney, a Surrogate, and State Senators under the new apportionment, as well as Assemblymen, Aldermen, and perhaps Supervisors. The election of these officers will determine the public administration and the political conditions of our county for years to come. This organization will, in its nominations and in the campaign, have duties of the first order to perform. We must be ready to meet these duties intelligently and resolutely. In meeting them, we must stand for precisely the things for which we stood in 1894, and they were precisely the things which were sought by the great uprising of the citizens of Brooklyn in 1893. We are Democrats, and shall remain Democrats; but we are citizens of this county and city, and we shall not sacrifice any part of the duty which we owe this great community of ours to any demand of party regularity or harmony. On the other hand, we have no intention to maintain party divisions, except as honest, intelligent public service, which has required them in the past, and now requires them, and shall continue in the future to require them. We do not believe the welfare of Brooklyn requires in 1895 Democratic schemes of sheer partisan advantage, or even spoliation, dubbed "Republican," any more than, in 1893, it required those called "Democratic." We are loyal, though with many anxieties, to the present administration of the City of Brooklyn.

After many eulogistic speeches were made placing Mr. Shepard in nomination, and his declination often repeated, Charles J. Patterson nominated George Foster Peabody for Chairman, and the vote was 171 for Mr. Shepard and 186 for Mr. Peabody. Mr. Shepard moved that the election of Mr. Peabody be by acclamation.

The other officers elected are: Vice Presidents—Edward M. Shepard, S. Perry Sturges, Charles J. Edwards, James L. Bennett, Daniel Walsh; Secretary—Robert H. Roy; Treasurer—Michael E. O'Connor.

BETTER NEWS WANTED IN TEXAS

Applications for United Press Service and More Telegraphic Facilities.

The State of Texas having been added by the United Press to the news territory of the Southern Associated Press, the progressive newspapers of that enterprising State are taking advantage of this opportunity for improving their condition by forming an alliance with the Southern association. A month ago it was announced that among the latest Texas newspapers to join the organization styling itself the Associated Press were The Sherman Register, Corsicana Light, Corsicana Observer, Texarkana Texarkanian, Houston Age, Houston Press, Marshall Star, and Paris Advocate. The fact that none of these papers is now receiving any service from the Western organization, and that others have dropped it and are taking the report of the Southern Associated Press would seem to indicate that the report of the Chicago organization, styling itself the Associated Press, has been tried and found wanting in the State of Texas.

The following Texas afternoon papers began yesterday receiving the Southern Associated Press report: Houston Press, Houston Herald, Fort Worth Telegram, Sherman Register, and Tyler Telegram. Applications have been received from others for fuller reports than the telegraph company can handle without additional wire facilities.

It augurs well for the increasing prosperity of the State that the population and business of the larger cities are outgrowing the established newspapers, and that applications have been received for service for new morning papers, requiring additional telegraph facilities. These facilities will be provided for the Southern Associated Press in accordance with the arrangements recently made in New-York with the Western Union Telegraph Company by United States Senator Patrick Walsh, General Manager of the association.

Arrested for Homicide Now.

Among the convicts whose terms expired yesterday on Blackwell's Island was a young man signed as John Burns, who was sentenced to the penitentiary a year ago to serve a sentence of burglary. Hardly had he stepped outside the prison doors when he was taken into custody on the charge of homicide.

Burns, whose real name is Thomas Spriggins of 347 East Ninety-second Street, is accused of the murder of Herman Krubap, who died in March, 1893, from injuries received by being assaulted by Spriggins. Krubap worked in a wine store at First Avenue and Sixtieth Street, and one Sunday morning refused to sell a drink to Spriggins and Richard Barrett. On his way home Krubap was attacked and beaten so badly that he died soon afterward. The detectives say they have positive evidence that Spriggins is guilty of the murder.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

THE SANITARY CODE CRITICISED

J. Sabine Smith Thinks the Police and Health Officers Have Too Much Power—Changes Suggested.

President John Sabine Smith read an interesting paper before the Society of Medical Jurisprudence, at the Academy of Medicine, in West Forty-third Street, last night, on "The Police Power and the Public Health."

Mr. Smith severely criticised the present Sanitary Code, under which the police and the officers of the Board of Health are impowered to act for the preservation of the public health, especially in cases of contagious diseases, and suggested remedial legislation.

After tracing the progress of sanitary science in this country and Europe of late years, he said:

"While I am considering the origin and growth of the police power, it may be well to note a fundamental principle of the Constitution of this country, also noted in the Constitution of England, namely, that the rights of life, liberty, and property shall not be invaded without due process of law. This brings us squarely to the question: What is due process of law?

"It is as universally conceded that it is not confined to jury trials, and that a suit in equity is equally potent in effecting a just and strictly legal determination of individual rights.

"The question which arises at the beginning is whether the police power is sufficient to sustain all that is done in so-called defense of the public health. I doubt it. While too much cannot be said of the advance which has been made within the last few years in protecting the people from all that is injurious to their well-being, it is yet a fact that much which is done by public officers for that purpose has no warrant in law. I speak particularly of the system as it exists and is administered in this city.

"We have a Sanitary Code, consisting of the statutory laws of the State touching this subject, and ordinances adopted by our Board of Health, which are declared by legislative enactment to have the force of statute law. The Court of Appeals has confirmed their authority. The chief objects in view are to abate nuisances, or to prevent or to strangle diseases of an epidemic or contagious character.

"I confess that, in all the realm of written and unwritten law, I know of no other so flagrant a case, where an innocent man may be deprived of property or his personal liberty, or both, without due process of law, as under our health system.

"The most pronounced illustration of the abuse of the police power is to be found in connection with contagious diseases. Let cases of cholera, yellow fever, typhus, fever, or smallpox appear, and everything falls before it. Within proper limits this is right, and we are without question indebted on many occasions to the Health Board for the preservation of our own lives. It is not with that board I take issue, but with the law and the interpretation of it, which they administer.

"Under the present system, as soon as a case of contagious disease gives evidence of its presence, the patient is cut off from all the world, and is immediately removed to the island set apart for such diseases, there to remain until dead, cured, or until it may be decided that he has not been suffering from a contagious disease. The patient is taken away and his effects consumed without notice to him or any one else. I do not say that it would be advisable in many cases to wait for evidence or opinions of other physicians, for the pestilence must be stayed. But, suppose it turns out that the person who has been restrained of his liberty is not affected with the malady which has been attributed to him, or even exposed to it, and that his confinement has been based entirely on the assumption of an officer or subordinate, and that he has been kept away for weeks for no fault of his own, and solely to prevent the supposed possibility of his imparting it to the public. Who is to compensate the sufferer for his incarceration or the owner of the property destroyed?

"The statutes and ordinances make no provision for it, and the courts afford no relief unless the sufferer can show malice or gross negligence, and then only against the officer."

The remedy which Mr. Smith suggested for the present system was that notice should be given to the District Attorney, or some other city official, of the removal of a patient in such cases, making it the duty of such officer to take the necessary legal steps for the patient's release where doubt existed as to the necessity for his removal to the public hospital.

A discussion followed, in which E. H. Benn, L. L. Chittenden, and other members took part.

The following gentlemen were elected members: Horace C. Vandenbugh, M. D.; Rufus L. Scott, E. J. Palmer, M. D.; George Jacoby, M. D.; Sinclair Tousey, M. D., and Robert C. Shannon.

OLEOMARGARINE BILL DISPLACED

Mr. Grout's Measure Practically Killed—The Bill to Redistrict Indian Territory Passed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The opponents of Mr. Grout's bill to subject oleomargarine, butterine, and other substitutes for and imitations of dairy products to the laws of the State into which they may be transported to-day carried out their plan to prevent its passage in the morning hour. Under the lead of Messrs. Bynum (Dem., Ind.,) and Williams (Dem., Miss.,) the few opponents successfully exhausted the hour at the disposal of Mr. Hatch and the Committee on Agriculture, and the bill lost its favored place without having reached a vote on its merits. An order from the Committee on Rules will probably be necessary for the further consideration of the bill.

Objection was made to granting unanimous consent, asked by Mr. Hatch, to consider the Pure Food bill.

Owing to the absence, through illness, of Mr. Heard, (Dem., Mo.,) Chairman of the Committee on the Affairs of the District of Columbia, it was agreed by unanimous consent to set apart next Friday for the consideration of measures reported from that committee.

The Committee on the Judiciary was given the remainder of the day for bills reported by it. Chairman Culberson (Dem., Texas,) called up the Senate bill "to provide for the redistricting of the Indian Territory for judicial purposes, for an additional Judge and more United States Commissioners, and to prescribe the jurisdiction, duties, and authority of such Judges and Commissioners." It occupied the time of the House in Committee of the Whole nearly the whole of the remainder of the day, and was finally passed with certain amendments recommended by the committee.

The bill to make an additional judicial district in Kentucky was taken up, but no conclusion had been reached when the House, at 5:15, adjourned.

To Try the Laidlaw-Sage Case.

Ten jurors were secured yesterday for the trial of the suit of William R. Laidlaw against Russell Sage for $50,000 damages claimed by Mr. Laidlaw for injuries sustained because, as alleged, Mr. Sage used him as a human shield when the dynamiter, Norcross, exploded a satchel full of bombs in Mr. Sage's office.

The trial of the case will be opened to-day in earnest in Part III. of the Supreme Court, Justice Patterson presiding. It is the third hearing of the suit.

Latest Foreign Shipping.

ANTWERP, Jan. 14.—SS Belgenland, (Belg.,) Capt. Ehoff, sld. hence for New-York at 5 P. M. Jan. 12.

MINISTERS AND SALOONS

Opposition to a Law for the Sale of Liquor on Sunday.

MR. LEXOW SAID TO BE FRAMING ONE

The Rev. Dr. D. J. Burrell Declares that Mayor Strong Has Pledged His Influence for Such a Measure.

At the monthly meeting of the Pastors' Association in the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church, Twenty-second Street and Fourth Avenue, yesterday, there were present, in addition to the Presbyterian divines, several representatives of the Congregationalist and Reformed Churches. The question of opening saloons was discussed for a time, but the meeting suddenly went into secret session.

It was evident that the discussion of the liquor question was a surprise to many of the ministers present.

The Rev. Andrew Shiland presided. Those present were: The Rev. Dr. W. W. Atterbury, the Rev. Dr. D. J. Burrell, the Rev. Dr. John R. Davis, the Rev. Dr. Holfield of Newark, the Rev. Dr. George Sluter, the Rev. Dr. A. D. King, and the Rev. Dr. Sample.

Before the regular meeting opened Dr. Atterbury was called upon by the presiding officer to read a paper on the drink question, but instead he presented a number of resolutions, and announced that no paper had been prepared.

The resolutions were not read, and all efforts to secure a copy of them proved fruitless. It is understood that they were laid before the secret session of the meeting to be voted upon.

Dr. Atterbury said in his remarks at the open meeting that if there was one question that came up regularly year after year, it was the proposition of allowing liquor to be sold on the Sabbath, "and if there is one question," he continued, "upon which we are agreed, it is the suppression of Sunday liquor selling. The past has shown that we will not allow the Sabbath to be violated in such a manner. I am not sure that Mayor Strong has entered into a combination with the German Reform people."

Dr. Burrell of the Marble Collegiate Church, Thomas C. Platt's pastor, said: "Yes, he has. He has pledged his influence in favor of a bill removing the restrictions now in force against the saloon keepers."

"Well, if he has he must succeed," said Dr. Atterbury. "I think the people should be called upon to express their views in the matter. We need not be in a hurry in agitating the matter, as the Legislature cannot get a bill through for three weeks, in any event, and we will have ample time to express our sentiments before that time."

Dr. Atterbury said that a committee representing various religious and temperance societies had passed resolutions condemning the liquor traffic, especially on Sundays. They would also endeavor to ascertain the views of similar societies. In conclusion, he referred to the defeat of a Sunday-opening clause last year by the disciples of temperance.

Dr. Burrell said that he did not agree with Dr. Atterbury in regard to plenty of time. "If the question is not left to the people," he said, "there is danger, and the result will be doubtful. I believe that this question should be left to the people. It will be fairly placed before them, and they will be asked to say whether or not they want the saloons open on Sunday.

"T. C. Platt, Mayor Strong, and the other people will say: 'The people have a right to decide this issue,' and an attempt will be made to give Sunday to the saloon keepers."

Dr. Burrell proposed a set of resolutions condemning the local option scheme, and protesting against submitting it to particular localities, as it would place the Sabbath-keeping community at the mercy of the enemies of the American Sunday.

A clergyman, whose name could not be ascertained, said: "Senator Lexow, speaking to me a week ago, said that he was preparing a bill providing for the opening of the saloons on Sunday afternoons. You know what power Senator Lexow has at present. Senator Lexow may not be personally in favor of the bill, but his brother, the lawyer, is urging him on to prepare such a law."

These remarks caused something of a sensation among the ministers. After a slight pause, they decided to expel the few outsiders and reporters present, and hold the regular ministerial meeting in private.

A NEW-YORK YOUNG MAN IS NOMINATED

He Will Be the Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The President has nominated Thomas P. Smith to be Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to succeed Frank C. Armstrong, who recently resigned. Mr. Smith is a young man who formerly lived in Plattsburg, N. Y., but who for some time has been staying in the Indian Territory. In Mr. Cleveland's first Administration he was made an Indian Agent in New-Mexico, and subsequently was employed by the Indian Bureau in connection with the Osage tribe in the Indian Territory. He is said to be well-informed in Indian affairs. His appointment is credited here to the influence of Smith M. Weed of Plattsburg. The New-York Senators to-day said that they did not know Mr. Smith. It is assumed that they will not interpose any objection to his confirmation.

CHARGES AGAINST CONSUL BOWEN

The Senate Withdraws Confirmation of His Recent Promotion.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The Senate on the 10th of this month confirmed the nomination of Herbert Wolcott Bowen of New-York, Consul at Barcelona, Spain, to be Consul General at the same place.

Mr. Platt this afternoon stated in executive session that he had received certain telegrams making charges against Mr. Bowen, and, at his request, the Senate withdrew the confirmation in order that the matter might be investigated.

City's Money for Charitable Societies.

The State Board of Charities and the representatives of various charitable organizations will meet in the office of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children at 10:30 this forenoon. The purpose of the meeting is to furnish the State Board with information upon which it can frame rules and regulations under which the institutions may receive the money granted to them by the city, as required by the provisions of the new Constitution. Controller Fitch will be present personally or by a representative. He said yesterday he thought that the matter would be arranged satisfactorily, and that the institutions would be able to draw their money within a few days.

LACE CURTAINS.

This morning, January 15th, we shall place on sale complete lines of choice patterns in Irish Point Lace Curtains, at one-half former prices.

In Upholstery Stuffs we are showing Brocatelle at $3.00 per yard and Satin Tapestry at $1.75 per yard; reduced from $4.50 and $3.00 respectively.

Portieres, single and one-pair lots at 50 per cent. below value.

Bedding and Shades to order at most reasonable figures.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

BROOKFIELD'S FRIENDS ARE ACTIVE

They Refuse to Allow Him to Retire, and Will Fight Platt at the Meeting of the Committee Thursday Night.

All efforts that have been made by those in the new Republican County Committee to bring about a compromise in the contest for the Chairmanship upon the basis of the retirement of William Brookfield as a candidate are now very certain to prove useless.

Mr. Brookfield's friends will accept no such termination. They will not permit him to retire, and he is not the kind of man to retire himself when a fight is being made upon him.

The chances of his election looked brighter yesterday, and if he wins in will be a clear defeat for Platt. If he loses, Platt will be in full control of the local Republican organization. Mr. Brookfield's friends will be all ready to go to vote at Thursday night's meeting of the committee, and will not seek delay. If the contest in the Second Assembly District prevents the organization of the committee, the election will have to go over to the next meeting, but Mr. Brookfield's friends are ready to put their strength to the test Thursday night.

Platt cannot work out an apparent victory through the medium of a compromise. The issue is plainly drawn.

The fact that Mr. Brookfield visited Mr. Platt's office yesterday attracted some little attention from the politicians, until it was ascertained that he went there to attend the meeting of the Directors of a railroad company, of which Mr. Platt is Vice President.

Edward Lauterbach is the candidate of ex-Postmaster Van Cott and the others who are on the Platt side in this fight, but whether he will finally announce himself as a candidate is not certain.

The story that some Hebrews in the County Committee would oppose Mr. Brookfield on account of his affiliation with the Union League Club does not hold water in the face of the fact that several of the Hebrew County Committeemen are working hard for Mr. Brookfield.

Benjamin Oppenheimer, one of the delegates from the Twenty-second Assembly District, was so indignant yesterday when he heard of the effort to inject this issue into the fight that he started to make a canvass of the Hebrew members in the interest of Mr. Brookfield.

"I consider that such a claim is an outrage," he said. "Mr. Brookfield is too broad minded a man for that, and I propose to show that Hebrews will not draw the line in such matters."

Platt's friends believe that if they "want to" they can defeat Mr. Brookfield, and it can be said that if they have the votes and do not do it, it will not be because they don't "want to," but because they are fearful of the results.

DEMOCRATS SEEKING HARMONY

THE KINGS COUNTY GENERAL COMMITTEE DELAYS ITS ELECTION.

Other Organizations to be Asked to Join in a Conference for the Settlement of Differences.

The Kings County Democratic General Committee did not elect officers at its meeting last night in the Johnston Building, Nevins Street, near Fulton, for the reason that the committee deemed it advisable before so doing to make some effort toward bringing about a reconciliation with the other Democratic organizations.

James D. Bell presided, and after the routine business of the meeting, Bernard J. York offered the following resolutions:

Whereas, It is apparent from the result of the recent elections that the continuance of two rival Democratic organizations in this county is not compatible with Democratic success, and

Whereas, It is shown by the result of such elections that this General Committee represents a vote in excess of two-thirds of the combined vote of all other Democratic organizations, thereby demonstrating that a large majority of the Democratic voters are in accord with this committee; and

Whereas, We believe it our duty to make every effort consistent with fair and manly action to bring about a unification of all Democratic organizations in this county; and, being convinced that the ends sought may be accomplished by inviting a conference between this General Committee and other Democratic organizations in this county, it is

Resolved, That it be and is referred to the Executive Committee, and such committee is directed immediately after its organization to communicate with other Democratic organizations in the county, requesting a conference for the purpose of a settlement of all differences and the general betterment of the Democratic Party.

Resolved, That the delegates of the respective wards be and are directed to meet on or before the 19th day of January, inst., and elect from their number two members of the Executive Committee, and that the Chairman of this General Committee forthwith designate in each ward a delegate to call such meeting.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee meet on Tuesday evening, Jan. 22, inst., and then proceed to carry out the objects of this preamble and resolutions.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee report the result of its action to this General Committee, at a meeting to be held on Monday, Feb. 11, 1895, and that the permanent organization of this committee be deferred till the coming in of and action had on said report, and that this committee do now stand adjourned till Feb. 11, 1895, at 8 o'clock, P. M.

A long debate followed the reading of the resolutions, during which Robert Stewart accused Mr. York of not being sincere.

S. S. Whitehouse and ex-Senator McCarren spoke in favor of the resolutions, and Luke Stapleton said that Maggie Cline, the actress, could take tips from ex-Senator McCarren in fixing the gallery.

The resolutions were finally adopted by a vote of 291 to 121.

He Criticised Her Clam Chowder.

GREENPORT, L. I., Jan. 14.—Because Charles Briggs, who boarded with Mrs. Fletcher Dennis, in this village, hinted on Sunday that the clam chowder she served was not so good as that his mother used to make, she struck him on the head with a basket and chased him out of the house. Her husband, Capt. F. Dennis, also gave him a blow.

Briggs moved to the hotel. This morning he met Capt. Dennis in the Post Office and asked him for 48 cents, he claimed Dennis owed him. Dennis hit him in the mouth. Briggs swore out a warrant for the Captain.

O'NEILL'S,

6th Av., 20th to 21st St.

DRESS GOODS.

Imported all-wool COLORED JACQUARD SUITINGS,

29c. yd.; worth 59c.

Imported all-wool CASHMERE CHECKS,

35c. yd.; worth 79c.

IMPORTED HENRIETTAS, 46 inches wide, all colors,

45c. yd.; worth 89c.

All-wool BLACK JACQUARD SUITINGS, 46 inches wide,

49c. yd.; worth 85c.

Imported BLACK CREPONS, new designs,

89c. yd.; worth 1.49.

Advance Styles of Spring Novelties and French Challies Now Open.

CITY AND VICINITY.

—The illustrated lecture on "The Alps," by Mr. Garertt P. Serviss, will be given in St. James Hall, Broadway and Twenty-ninth Street, at 11 o'clock this morning. This is for the accommodation of ladies and others who prefer a morning matinée.

—None of the ninety-two young men arrested for playing pool in Harlem Sunday could be identified in the police court yesterday as having participated in any infraction of the Sabbath law, and all were accordingly discharged.

—An entertainment will be given to-morrow evening at Berkeley Lyceum in aid of the Boys' Club of Calvary Parish. The plays "Meg's Diversion" and "The District Attorney" will be acted.

—The Shakespeare Society of New-York has decided to celebrate its first decade by giving a dinner the present season at which everything will be in exact keeping with the Shakespearean date.

—John Kaufold, a German, fifty-six years old, committed suicide yesterday at his home, 102 Third Avenue, by shooting himself.

—A reception will be given by the members of the Post Office Clerk's Association Thursday night in the Central Opera House.

—Another delightful California trip has been arranged by Messrs. Raymond & Whitcomb of 31 East Fourteenth Street.

Brooklyn.

—Trolley cars Nos. 2,713 and 2,720 of the Union Avenue Line, Brooklyn, came together at Franklin Street and Greenpoint Avenue Sunday night. Conductor Alfred J. Irving, sixty years old, of 1,265 Central Avenue, who was in charge of car 2,713, was thrown violently between the cars. His right leg was broken. It was amputated at the District Hospital, but he died yesterday.

—The suit of William Duryea and Oliver N. Payne, executors under the will of Wright Duryea, against William C. Vosburgh, was begun in the Circuit Court before Justice Landon yesterday.

—Controller Palmer yesterday dismissed Dockmaster H. Doyle. His successor will be a Republican.

Long Island.

—A large amount of damage has been done to the oyster beds in Great South Bay by a deposit of seaweed several feet deep, which the recent storms have swept upon them.

—A movement has been started for the consolidation of all Long Island women's clubs, and a convention will be held at Jamaica shortly to complete the plan.

—Ice has demolished the large dock built last Spring on Great South Bay by the Point o' Woods Chautauqua Association. It cost $5,000.

—The village of Northport is to be lighted by electricity, and the plant will be in operation by March 1.

Yonkers.

—A petition is in circulation for presentation to County Judge Mills at White Plains on Friday asking the Judge to impose a fine without imprisonment upon Edward Walsh, convicted of presenting a fraudulent claim to the Board of Health for provisions furnished to the quarantined families during the smallpox epidemic.

—Special services began in the Dayspring Presbyterian Church last evening, and will be continued throughout the week. There will be special speakers and singing. Similar services every evening this week in the Nepperhan Avenue Baptist Church will be led by the pastor, the Rev. E. J. Bosworth.

—The application of the Sherwood Park Cemetery Association to the Board of Supervisors of Westchester County for permission to use certain lands in the boundaries of Yonkers for cemetery purposes was granted yesterday. The property is on the road leading to Tuckahoe.

Receiver of the Jennings Lace Works.

Abraham G. Jennings was appointed receiver yesterday for the Jennings Lace Works of 77 Greene Street, this city, in proceedings for a voluntary dissolution of

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REDEEM THE GREENBACKS

Long-Term Low-Rate Gold Bonds Should Be Issued.

OPINIONS OF PROMINENT BANKERS

Comments on Mr. Cornwell's Reform Club Address—A General Assent to the Plan of Issuing Bonds.

The proposition now so generally accepted as incontestable, that the Government must provide for the redemption of the legal tenders by the issue of long-term gold bonds, which would be available as the basis of national bank circulation, was very well and clearly set forth by Mr. William C. Cornwell, President of the City Bank of Buffalo and of the New-York State Bankers' Association, in his address before the Reform Club in this city on Dec. 29. Briefly stated, Mr. Cornwell's plan is to issue $500,000,000 2½ to 3 per cent. gold bonds; cancel the legal tenders with proceeds thereof; allow banks to issue currency to a percentage of 150, instead of 90, per cent. on the bonds—total circulation to be limited by capital. This address, printed in a little pamphlet with the title, "A Way Out," was mailed to a large number of bankers throughout the United States, with the request that they would send to The Times a brief statement of their views. The following are selected from the large number of replies received:

Lyman J. Gage of Chicago.

First National Bank of Chicago,
Chicago, Jan. 9, 1895.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

I have read Mr. Cornwell's "A Way Out," with a general sentiment of approval. He is, I believe, absolutely right, so far as this viz.: Fund legal-tender notes enough into a low-price bond—say 2½ per cent. interest—payable at the pleasure of the Government, to retire and cancel a quantity of such notes sufficient to protect the United States Treasury from demand redemptions therefrom. To insure a market for these bonds, it would be necessary to authorize their use at par as security for national bank notes. They would be availed of for the purpose, and we would see no contraction of currency in the process.

There is outstanding, say, $346,000,000 legal-tender notes, (greenbacks,) and $150,000,000 Treasury (Sherman) notes, or $496,000,000. Against this liability the Treasury holds $80,000,000 in gold; net demand liability unprovided for, $416,000,000. Deduct from the sum, say, $50,000,000 lost, destroyed, or so securely locked up in small hoardings as to be of no menace at all, and we have left as a real menace to the Treasury the possible demand of, say, $366,000,000. Now, in my opinion, if $300,000,000 were retired through the issue of bonds, the remaining $66,000,000 would be voluntarily but securely held by banking institutions as the best and most convenient form of cash reserve, so as to constitute no threat whatever upon the United States Treasury. In fact, I believe that $250,000,000 would be entirely adequate for the objects in view.

It would seem to be simpler and more conservative to take a step within these limits now than to indulge in any experimental legislation at the present time. This done, it would be most valuable as an education to the public, and, as a possible guide to future legislation, to appoint a wise commission to investigate and report upon the whole subject.

L. J. GAGE.

H. J. Jaquith of Boston.

Traders' National Bank,
Boston, Mass., Jan. 10, 1895.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Our present situation is not occasioned by our currency, but by the finances of the Nation. The distrust which is being exhibited arises from the fact that our Government is daily spending much more than it receives. Under these circumstances it becomes necessary to inflate our public debt either by interest-paying bonds or by non-interest-paying Treasury notes, and the public has been led by its leaders, both political and financial, to distrust not the eventual, but the present, ability of our Government to continue long to pay its obligations in gold, as, under our unwise laws and decisions, our Government cannot demand gold in payment for anything, but must pay gold if demanded on its liabilities. But I do not conceive that this condition affords any reason, moral or political, why our Government should call in a non-interest-paying loan of some $500,000,000, which is what the Treasury notes really are, and should give to banking corporations the monopoly of furnishing this same currency, to be paid for by the people at the average rate of 6 per cent. per annum. If, however, the proposition were followed out, and all our greenbacks and Treasury notes retired, in what condition would we find ourselves? Simply this, that the only legal-tender money in the country would then be some $500,000,000 or $600,000,000 of gold and about the same quantity of silver dollars. Nothing else would have the discharging power, and that in a country whose wealth is 40 per cent. greater than that of England and double that of France, whose territory is so vast that the area of England and France might be deducted from its square miles without materially lessening its extent. We have National and State banks with a capital and surplus of $1,750,000,000. We have deposits in those banks of between $4,000,000,000 and $5,000,000,000. We have a Treasury in whose vaults several hundred millions of money must be locked up. To what source may we look for reserve on these deposits, and to what source shall we look for the legal-tender money which is to discharge the debts due to the United States Government, and to furnish the millions that are demanded for its support? Can any sane man argue that our paltry $600,000,000 in gold can do all this? Can any man argue that an equal quantity of silver can accomplish this? Clearly not. The deficiency which exists can only be supplied by our legal-tender Government notes; therefore I cannot assent to Mr. Cornwell's proposition.

First—That legal tenders must in some manner be gotten away with.

Second—That their place must be taken by bank notes.

Our Government should pass a law requiring the national banks to maintain their redemption fund in the Treasury Department in gold, which would take care of the redemption of $200,000,000 of our circulation currency, and furthermore should require import duties to be paid in gold. I am aware that in last proposition will call out an immediate rejoinder that this will put gold at a premium. I answer, the proposition is absurd. The Bank of England note is legal tender in England in discharge of all debts, except to the Bank of England. Whoever owes the Bank of England must pay that debt to the bank in gold, and this proviso is necessary to furnish the bank with its gold with which to redeem such notes as are presented for redemption. No one will maintain that this proviso of English law has placed gold at a premium in England.

It is the duty of conservative men at the present time to make a stand against the dangerous theories and demands of the currency quacks of to-day, and to save to the people of the whole country the security which, for thirty-one years, in time of war, in time of peace, in time of panic, in time of plenty, in time of solvency, or in time of insolvency, has made a national bank note good all over the country regardless of where it was made, regardless of the bank that issued it, regardless of the year when it was dated, regardless of the remoteness of the hamlet in which it was payable. A few modifications of our present law are desirable, but none of them should touch the principle of the bond security which has made our bank-note issues universally good and universally acceptable.

H. J. JAQUITH, President.

J. W. Sponable of Paola, Kan.

Miami County National Bank,
Paola, Kan., Jan. 9, 1895.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

It has been my opinion for several years that the United States will have to pay its debts or default, the same as individuals do. The people of the United States have furnished money for the use of the Treasury many years without interest. There is always a time when debts must be paid, and it seems that the time has arrived when the United States must pay its debts. The law says that the debt must be paid in "gold coin," and I think the law is proper. The difference between the United States Treasury and an individual is great. When an individual pays a debt, the debt is canceled; but when the United States pays a legal-tender paper note, the note is not canceled or the debt paid.

When the United States Treasury pays a legal-tender note, that note should be canceled. If it cannot be done any other way, the United States should issue bonds enough to cancel all demand obligations. This seems the only safe way for the Treasury and the people.

Let the banks (under strong, but not oppressive laws) do the commercial and banking business.

J. W. SPONABLE, President.

George Wilson of Lexington, Mo.

Lafayette County Bank,
Lexington, Mo., Jan. 10, 1895.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

If you have read "David A. Wells's Downfall," written by me, in The Arena, December, 1894, in answer to his "Downfall of Certain Financial Fallacies," in The Forum, October, 1893, it is hardly worth while to ask me for my "views or comments" on the little pamphlet with the big lie on its back; for it is not "A Way Out," but a way of getting the American people deeper into slavery than they now are:

The issue of bank bills is a plan by which cowards clad in fine linen rob their fellowmen. Their morals, or rather their total lack of morals, would make them rob as the Cook gang does if they had the personal courage that the other robbers have. As between the two, the Cook gang plan is the less detestable, for it requires one manly trait—personal courage. The other has not a redeeming feature of any kind.

In that den of foxes in which you live it is held to be axiomatic that anybody in New-York City knows more than everybody in the West and South. It may be a shock to some of the cunning creatures to have their attention called to the fact that any honest court must decide that promises payable in a specific material are not entitled to the privilege of negotiability, which belongs alone to money contracts unqualified. The particular plan of theft that Mr. Cornwell fathers is a proposition to issue $500,000,000 of bonds, payable, not in money, but in a specific thing, to wit, gold metal.

GEORGE WILSON, President.

W. B. Mitchell of Chattanooga.

Third National Bank,
Chattanooga, Tenn., Jan. 10, 1895.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

The suggestions of Mr. Cornwell appear to me to outline the best "way out," circumstances and conditions considered. It is becoming clearer every day that the national banks will be made the basis of the future currency, not because this will be accepted as the best or a permanent adjustment, but because it is the most simple and one that can be made without disturbance and without serious apprehension, and possibly the only one that can be made without great risk. Retirement of the legal tenders and the issue of bank notes should be gradual, as suggested by Mr. Cornwell, but as rapid as an even adjustment will permit. It is doubtful whether the seaboard banks will supply customers with gold so long as they have a supply of greenbacks, and the sooner this burden is thrown wholly upon the banks the sooner its proper adjustment will be made. Whether bonds at 2½ or at 3 per cent. should be issued, and whether 125, 150, or a larger per cent. of bank notes, with or without an emergency clause, be issued on bonds deposited with the Government as security are matters calling for careful and expert consideration. These bonds, to avoid contraction of the currency, must nearly or quite all be used as a basis for bank-note circulation; the interest on the bonds and the per cent. of bank notes allowed should be so adjusted as to make issues profitable to the banks, that they may buy and use the bonds for that purpose; yet the rate of interest should not be high enough to make the bonds an attractive investment for other than bank capital, and thus divert them from the use anticipated for them. Nor should the profits on circulation be so great that there would be a tendency to inflation.

It is a matter that can be safely handled only by a commission of practical financiers, representing different sections of the country.

If gold exports continue, and the banks continue to hoard the metal, a crisis will be in plain sight within ninety days. It is to be hoped that public sentiment will be fully aroused and compel legislation before it is rudely stirred by a repetition of the disasters of last year.

W. B. MITCHELL, President.

John W. Irwin of Goshen, Ind.

Salem Bank,
Goshen, Ind., Jan. 9, 1895.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

As to the way out, I favor no currency legislation, unless it be to allow banks to take out circulation up to par of their bonds. With the re-enactment of the McKinley bill all will right itself.

JOHN W. IRWIN, Proprietor.

N. B. Van Slyke of Madison, Wis.

First National Bank,
Madison, Wis., Jan. 10, 1895.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Now that the Carlisle bill has met its merited defeat, we are asking, What next? Conceding Mr. Cornwell's experience and very thoughtful consideration of the subject, I must disagree with him on his proposal to issue bonds payable at the option of the Government, because such optional payment much lessens the marketable value of the bonds, continues the uncertainty of the investment and consequent stability of the circulation based upon such bonds, liable to be suddenly called, as were the "tenforties" under Secretary Sherman's administration of the Treasury, entailing severe loss to many, as the sufferers will remember.

We want permanent investment, both for bank-note circulation and other uses. This lack of stability causes lack of confidence in the future, which at the present time is a great need.

The proposition to issue 150 per cent. of circulation upon the par of the bonds is untenable, if perfect security to the minds of the general public is desired, and, as in the past and now, the bonds alone require no additional "guaranty fund" beyond what it has, and because the issue of bonds needs only to be made from time to time, say in series of $100,000,000, as the necessities of Government require to faithfully keep its promises.

Why not authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to issue a fifty-year bond, irredeemable before maturity, on the same principle that a county or city had better borrow at the low rate they can than tax its citizen for an earlier payment? These bonds would afford a safe and permanent investment of many trusts, estates, charitable and other endowment funds, where the rate of interest is less considered than the permanency of the investment; would take up the outstanding bonds as they mature; would at the same time furnish a basis for bank circulation, that might be given to State as well as national banks, and banks not organized under the national system, only to be supervised by Government in regard to their currency. There should be no banking business by Government notes for circulation, consequently no need of its redemption fund for such. To enable banks with such notes to better meet the demands of business, they should be allowed to obtain their notes up to the amount of their capital stock paid, and to withdraw bonds down to one-fourth the amount of such capital stock, at pleasure, upon ten days' notice of such intention, the 5 per cent. "redemption fund," as now required, to be regulated by the amount of currency outstanding.

This outlined plan benefits no class more than another, and, if wisely considered in its detail, might by the increased bonded debt prove a "public blessing," by combining the capital of banks with the credit of the Government.

N. B. VAN SLYKE, President.

Joseph Moore, Jr., of Philadelphia.

National Bank of the Northern Liberties,
Philadelphia, Jan. 11, 1895.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

I favor the issue of $500,000,000 gold bonds, at 5 per cent., for twenty-five years. The basis of a currency should be durable. I favor the cancellation of the legal tenders.

I am opposed to the issue of currency for more than 100 per cent. of the value of the bonds; 150 per cent. would be inducement enough to organize mushroom banks, with fictitious assets. I favor the plan of limiting circulation to capital in ordinary times, but there should be a proviso, for emergencies, permitting an additional amount, with a considerable tax to insure its early redemption, upon the deposit of its equivalent in United States bonds.

J. MOORE., President.

S. O. Donnell of New-Philadelphia, Ohio.

Citizens' National Bank,
New-Philadelphia, Ohio, Jan. 10, 1895.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

I think the plan proposed in the pamphlet entitled "A Way Out" is the best thing that I have seen for a revision of the currency question. The legal-tender notes and silver certificates must be got out of the way soon, and I think the plan of Mr. Cornwell, if adopted, will accomplish it in a manner that must give confidence to all financiers.

The Carlisle plan I do not think will meet the requirements of the people, neither do I think it practicable.

The Baltimore plan is also a very good one. But the best way to settle this currency question is to turn out all the Democratic rascals and give the management of the Government into the hands of its friends, the Republicans. Democrats are not financiers.

S. O. DONNELL, President.

William Spencer of Erie, Penn.

The First National Bank,
Erie, Penn., Jan. 10, 1895.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

"A Way Out" may possibly be guiding toward the light; it solves two important questions—the greenbacks are done away with, and a bond security is given for our currency, (the public will hardly be satisfied with any other kind.) It seems as if par and not 150 would be better, and then not trench upon deposits nor have a safety fund, unjust, as it is, to strong banks.

The chief point to be reached, however, is to satisfy other nations that they will be paid back in their own coin. Rich as we are, we cannot butt against the world, nor can we afford any longer to attempt to placate Greenbackers or Populists—it is too serious a matter for politics, so, would it not be practical to have the President appoint a commission of say fifteen men of national repute in finance? They would certainly devise a plan worthy of consideration.

WILLIAM SPENCER.

J. T. Springer of Jacksonville, Ill.

First National Bank,
Jacksonville, Ill., Jan. 9, 1895.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

The suggestion of Mr. Cornwell is, in our opinion, an improvement upon the plan now before Congress. It combines the Baltimore and Mr. Carlisle's plan, and meets objections which ought not to be overlooked. Its purpose is a gradual withdrawal of the legal-tender notes, which is the great embarrassment which the Government has now to meet. This would stop the outflow of gold that is so paralyzing to the prosperity of the country, and would stop the sending back of our securities, stocks, bonds, &c., for payment, and cause the tide to turn in our favor.

I would favor the issuing of $5,000,000 in bonds, bearing a low rate of interest, say 2 per cent., payable in gold at the option of the Government, as a basis for national bank circulation. I am inclined to think that the national banks would accept currency to the par value of the bonds as a basis for their circulation, paying the Government par for the same, exempting them from Federal taxation, except for printing notes and expenses of Bank Examiners, &c. Amend the National Bank act by striking out Section 5,137. I am opposed to State banks. The efforts of the Committee on Banking and Currency in getting the views of the leading financiers and bankers of the country is highly commendable. We trust that a bill meeting the urgency that is upon us will be passed speedily.

J. T. SPRINGER, President.

E. G. Sanford of Bridgeport.

City National Bank,
Bridgeport, Conn., Jan. 10, 1895.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Mr. Cornwell's way out seems to me, to be very simple and concise, and the easiest way out of our present financial difficulty. I trust something of this kind will pass the present Congress.

E. G. SANFORD.

Gurdon Bill of Springfield, Mass.

The Second National Bank,
Springfield, Mass., Jan. 10, 1895.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

The United States, like many individuals, has issued too many promises to pay, and I see no better way out of our difficulty than to issue a sufficient amount of bonds at least to resume the greenback issue, and also have enough gold in the Treasury left to inspire confidence in the Government's ability to maintain the gold standard.

GURDON BILL, President.

Dan P. Eells of Cleveland, Ohio.

The Commercial National Bank,
Cleveland, Ohio, Jan. 8, 1895.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Mr. Cornwell's suggestions are forcible, and his reasoning is sound. The only criticism I would make on the "way out" which he suggests rests in my belief that with the prejudice, which unfortunately exists in Congress and out of it, against the national banks, no law could pass which would give the banks a circulation 50 per cent. larger than the par value of the bonds deposited by them. I take the liberty of inclosing a communication which I wrote for The Cleveland Leader, and which was published in the issue of that paper of Jan. 3d, which embodies substantially the views of Mr. Cornwell, except in the particular above named. This article has been generally commended by conservative bankers and financiers hereabout, and I am unable to see why the policy indicated therein would not, if adopted, solve the financial problem, both for the Government and the people, without friction or injury to any interest. You may not like the suggestion I make regarding the tariff, but this is not vital to the plan suggested. It only expresses my own views.

DAN P. EELLS, President.

Horatio G. Curtis of Boston.

Old Boston National Bank,
Boston, Jan. 9, 1895.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

I welcome Mr. Cornwell's proposition as an intelligent contribution to the currency discussion.

If we are to experiment with a bank-note circulation based upon assets in the custody of the bank of issue, it seems wise to do so to a moderate extent at the beginning, as he suggests, until the public shall have outgrown their prejudice in favor of a bond security. This plan would give more life again to bank circulation, whose shrinkage in the past twenty years has given a stimulus to inflation through Treasury issues of paper money on a basis now recognized to have been unsound.

When bank notes are issued up to the market value of the deposited bonds the inducement for a bank to issue circulation is the same whether interest rule high or low; whereas the issue of circulation below the cost of the bonds is less profitable where money is scarce and dear than where it is plenty and cheap. There is now a profit on circulation here where money is 3 to 8 per cent., and a loss on circulation in the Southwest, where money is worth 10 per cent. Mr. Cornwell's plan would remedy this absurd defect in our existing system.

If $150 of bank notes be issued on a deposit of $100 in United States 4's, there would be only $80 covered by assets in the bank's custody, the other $120 being covered by the market value of the bonds and the 5 per cent. redemption fund.

The new inducement for banks to issue circulation would improve the market for bonds, and perhaps enable the Government to sell them with certainty, and in as large amount as required, on a 2½ per cent. basis.

Mr. Cornwell's plan would mitigate, although it would not remove, the temptation for a bank to sell its bonds and retire circulation when the market value of its bonds rises above their cost. This interference with circulation is inevitable wherever a bond security is required, and will work very injuriously as soon as the Treasury shall resume the purchase of its bonds for the sinking fund; but perhaps we shall have in operation a sound currency system independent of the bond security before we get a $50,000,000 surplus revenue to be applied to the sinking fund. I think Mr. Cornwell's plan a step toward so desirable a consummation, and therefore I welcome its publication and the discussion you invite.

H. G. CURTIS, President.

James H. Newton of Holyoke, Mass.

The Home National Bank,
Holyoke, Mass., Jan. 9, 1895.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Below I send you my plan for "A way out."

Let the Government issue $500,000,000 2½ per cent. to 3 per cent. gold bonds, cancel the legal tenders with proceeds, allow national banks to issue 100 per cent. in currency on par value, and pay into guarantee fund 2 per cent. of capital, banks to be allowed to issue additional currency, as follows:

Trade Elastic Currency—Five per cent of capital, and pay tax at 1 per cent. per annum; 5 per cent. of capital, and pay tax at 2 per cent. per annum; 5 per cent. of capital, and pay tax at 3 per cent. per annum; 5 per cent. of capital, and pay tax at 4 per cent. per annum at 5 per cent. of capital, and pay tax at 5 per cent. per annum. Total, 25 per cent.

The tax to be all paid into the guarantee fund; banks also to be allowed by special permission of the Controller to issue additional currency, as follows:

Panic Elastic Currency—Five per cent. of capital, and pay tax at 8 per cent. per annum; 5 per cent. of capital, and pay tax at 9 per cent. per annum; 5 per cent. of capital, and pay tax at 10 per cent. per annum; 5 per cent of capital, and pay tax at 11 per cent. per annum; 5 per cent. of capital, and pay tax at 12 per cent. per annum. Total—25 per cent. All paid into the guarantee fund. Impose a Government tax on circulation of one-half of 1 per cent. per annum.

The "trade elastic currency" would probably not be issued in excess of 10 per cent. or 15 per cent., except by country banks for a short time to move the crops, &c. The fact that banks could under the sanction of the Controller issue "panic currency" would prevent a panic. It would take the place of the present plan of the city banks issuing Clearing House certificates, and relief could be obtained by any and all the banks in a legal way, as their necessities would require. When the panic storm had passed by, if any should occur, the high rates of interest would require the banks to retire their "panic currency." The banks resuming the right of the additional currency, both trade and panic, would pay the high rates of interest into the guarantee fund, and would properly pay a larger proportionate share of any losses that might occur. With this limited and restricted additional issue of currency a guarantee fund of 3 per cent. of the capital of all the banks might suffice.

JAMES H. NEWTON, President.

Stephen M. Griswold of Brooklyn.

Union Bank of Brooklyn,
Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 10, 1895.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

I have read Mr. Cornwell's pamphlet, "A Way Out," and believe that his plan would solve most of the troubles caused by the present system of war currency which we are now using. No man can prophesy what the outcome of the present discussion will be, or what Congress will do in regard to the financial condition of the country, but one thing is certain—the final result of this currency movement will be beneficial to the country.

STEPHEN M. GRISWOLD, President.

George H. Lapham of Penn Yan.

The First National Bank,
Penn Yan, N. Y., Jan. 11, 1895.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Your request for me to give you my ideas as to the best way out of our present difficulty with regard to a national currency circulation is one that opens up a very large field for discussion, and yet, as far as we in the United States are concerned, can be met very easily and provided for with very little trouble or inconvenience. "The way out" is so simple, and so easy, that it seems to entirely escape the notice of our wise financiers and statesmen at Washington, who seem to be blinded with the idea that before anything can be done to produce the great results they seek it is necessary to upset and overturn everything that we now have. To-day we have in full and successful operation a banking system that has been tried for over thirty years, and whose circulation under it is the best the world has ever seen. No one ever questions its stability or worth, and in any portion of the United States it is, for all purposes of trade and commerce, better than gold. Now the next question asked will be, How are you going to get sufficient currency to meet the wants of the people? To which I reply: In the most simple and direct way possible; by the use of the present national banking system already organized and in successful operation. At present the circulation of all the national banks is $201,845,738, or, in round numbers, $200,000,000. This circulation is now secured by Government bonds bearing different rates of interest, from 4 to 6 per cent., and worth to buy from 2 to 17 per cent. premium. Under the present law, a national bank can issue, nominally, 90 per cent. of its capital in circulation, but practically only keeps out about 80 per cent. Just at present the national banks' circulation is only about one-quarter of their capital, there being no inducement for them to keep out any more than the minimum of their permitted circulation. Let Congress amend the present Currency act, permitting them to issue circulation up to the par value of their bonds, and authorize an issue of fifty-year bonds bearing 2 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, principal and interest payable in gold, and redeemable in thirty years, at the option of the Government, and you have solved the whole question, and without the least friction or disturbance. Banks would at once increase their circulation up to the full amount of their capital, which would add nearly, if not quite, $500,000,000 to our present circulation—sufficient to retire all the $346,000,000 greenbacks, the $122,000,000 Treasury notes of 1890, and the $47,000,000 currency certificates of June, 1872. This would give immediate relief to the Treasury reserve, and give the people a stable, certain, and uniform currency, that would soon be good the world over. The nearly $500,000,000 in gold coin now in circulation, with the $120,000,000 of silver, would easily meet all the coin requirements for the present, as it would give a per capita circulation of about $24, but, should this amount at any time prove to be insufficient, the natural growth in numbers of national banks and increase of their capital would easily meet the deficiency.

History repeats itself; the adoption of this "way out" would be doing just what England did with her debt in 1751, when she funded all her debts, which were in the shape of annuities, bearing different rates of interest, into one popular loan, 3 per cent. consols, thus making, as we should, an immense saving in interest, besides permanently establishing, for thirty years more at least, the best banking system in the world to-day, and funding our debt at a rate of interest 1 per cent. lower than any other nation on the globe. I trust I have succeeded in showing you my "way out," which, if not strictly in accordance with the views of my friend Cornwell of Buffalo, is at least simple and easy, and would give us in a very short time one uniform paper currency in place of the six different kinds we now have, a circulation that will command the confidence of the people, and be always good for its face value in all parts of our common country, which is certainly all we can ask for in this day and generation.

GEORGE H. LAPHAM.

Samuel Mahon of Ottumwa, Iowa.

Ottumwa, Iowa, Jan. 10, 1895.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Replying to the address "A Way Out," the difference between Mr. Cornwell's plan and the Carlisle plan is the substitution of 2½ and 3 per cent. bonds in place of greenbacks to secure circulation and induce the national banks to take out same, with the further difference that it offers 66 2-3 per cent. of absolute security as against 30 per cent. according to the Carlisle plan. Both plans are essentially fiat security for the respective differences up to 100 per cent., and in this respect are similar in principle and only different in degree. With 2½ to 3 per cent. interest accruing on bonds deposited and circulation equal only to the bonds deposited, ought to be sufficient inducement to the national banks to take out additional circulation. This would obviate the necessity of any safety fund, which will be looked upon with suspicion by all the large banks. With any important excess of circulation over and above deposited security there is an opportunity for unscrupulous parties at out-of-the-way points to organize banking institutions for the purpose of making the difference between the excess of circulation allowed and the deposited security.

SAMUEL MAHON, City Savings Bank.

DISCUSS THE HALF RATES

Ministers Excited About a False Report of What Mr. Depew Said.

SOME OF THEM SAY SHARP THINGS

What They Say of an Alleged Abuse of Their Privilege — To Wait upon the New-York Central's President.

Chauncey M. Depew, President of the New-York Central Railroad, was severely criticised by the Methodist ministers, at their weekly meeting, at Twentieth Street and Fifth Avenue, yesterday, on account of an alleged interview, in which he said that his road had withdrawn the half-rate-ticket privilege from ministers, because it had been abused by them.

The interview was denounced as placing a stigma on the entire American ministry. Dr. Iglehart, among others, characterized the interview as the meanest thing that had been done in New-York since he came to this State.

The Rev. Dr. Abraham Palmer, the Chairman of the meeting, introduced the subject of the proposed action of trunk lines in withdrawing the privilege from ministers of allowing them to ride on half fares.

The meeting was well attended, and Dr. Palmer's advice that some action be taken in the matter of passes had the effect of bringing back to their seats a score of ministers who were about to leave. It was then 12:15, and it was voted to lengthen the time of the meeting from 12:30 to 1 o'clock. Dr. Palmer said:

"You all know that the New-York Central Road has withdrawn the half-rate-ticket privilege. The trunk line roads are to consider the withdrawal of the same privilege presently, as the privilege time runs out on March 31.

"You all have read Dr. Depew's interview, in which he gives the reasons for the company's action. He claims that ministers abused the privileges. He claims that some ministers have sold their tickets to scalpers, so defrauding the company. I have had talks with several of the officials. I've said to them plainly: 'I demand that you furnish us with the names of the offending ministers. I will guarantee that they will be tried by their various conferences and will be expelled.'

"I consider that Dr. Depew's interview is a reflection on the honor of the entire American ministry, from New-York to San Francisco. I believe that we ought to stand a little by our dignity and that we ought to resent the stigma cast upon the ministry.

"We want the railroad people to understand," said Dr. Palmer, "that we are not paupers. We don't want them to labor under the impression that we get cheaper rates because we are not so well off as some other professions. That would mean the pauperization of our profession, and we protest against that. We are perfectly able to pay full fare, if necessary, but I believe that the ministry of this country has the moral force of a police organization. If we succeed in keeping but three switchmen from drunkenness and so prevent them from switching trains and people to disaster, the railroads could well afford to let us have half rates."

Dr. Dunn said he had been informed that there were a few colored ministers who had sold their tickets to scalpers because they were "hard up."

"I replied to this indignantly," added Dr. Dunn: "'Do you put all the American ministers on the same plane as these few offenders? I don't think there is one minister in a thousand who would act so dishonorably as to sell a privilege. We are not protesting against the withdrawal of the privilege, but against the way the reason for such action is put by the officials. I say that the way they put it is an insult to the whole ministry of America.'"

Dr. Roach, one of the oldest members of the conference, advised that the stigma placed on the ministers be resented with proper force.

"Let them remember," he said, emphatically, "that we did not ask for the privilege of clerical cards. We were not the mendicants, but they were. They came to us and asked us to allow them the privilege of letting us ride on their roads on half fares. I believe that we should convey the fact to the persons interested that we had the privilege thrust on us. I believe that we should see to it that the stigma cast on us through the newspapers be at least taken back. Yes, we must maintain our dignity and show proper resentment."

Dr. Lennon said: "I believe that it should be brought to Dr. Depew's mind that in our opinion it was eminently improper that he cast a reflection on the ministry through the ministry. It seems to be far below the position Dr. Depew is supposed to hold."

Dr. Lennon called forth applause when he urged a boycott of the New-York Central Railroad.

"We must give the officials of the New-York Central Railroad," he said, excitedly, "distinctly to understand that we will fight shy of that railroad and that we will do all in our power to turn the business from that railroad to other railroads unless we are rightly treated. They must learn, as well as any other railroad, that the American ministry does not propose to be trifled with or insulted."

Dr. Baldwin expressed the belief that the trunk lines would renew the privilege on March 31.

Dr. Mains of Brooklyn thought a committee should be appointed to wait on Dr. Depew and learn the authenticity of the remarks attributed to him.

"The committee," he declared, "should demand from Dr. Depew that he designate and call into the light where they belong the ministers who have offended, as he charges. If he fails to do so, the committee should ask that he take back the assertion he has made."

Dr. Palmer explained that the company claimed that scalpers secured any number of the clerical passes, and that one scalper had offered $500 for a clerical card.

The Rev. Mr. Bascom said he was one of the out-of-town members. He said a scalper offered to buy his half-rate ticket to Chicago for $10. The scalper declared: "They all do it." Mr. Bascom told the scalper that was an infamous falsehood. The scalper then showed him six clerical tickets, but refused to give him the names upon them.

Dr. Langdon moved that the committee which was to wait on Dr. Depew be instructed to insist that the ministers did not look upon the half-rate tickets as one of their rights.

"Tramps sometimes," he said, "demand hot coffee instead of cold coffee as their right. The committee ought to convey the conviction that we look upon the issuing of half-rate tickets to us as a privilege which we deeply appreciate."

The motion to lay Dr. Langdon's motion on the table was promptly carried. Several members declared that the committee ought simply to protest against the imputation on ministerial honor.

Dr. Palmer appointed Drs. Baldwin and Mains to serve with him on the committee to wait on Dr. Depew.

Dr. Hoyt reopened the discussion by suggesting that the committee convey to the railroad officials its appreciation of the privilege of half-rate tickets.

"I'm looking out for the ministers," said Dr. Palmer. "Why, with the half-rate tickets dispensed with it will involve $15,000 more to go to the General Conference."

Dr. F. C. Iglehart of the Park Avenue Methodist Church arose to denounce the recent withdrawal of the half-rate privilege as a sop thrown to politicians by the Central Road.

"The Central is simply carrying to the politicians," he added excitedly, "because they have been deprived of their passes by the Legislature. Now they are trying to 'get square' with the ministers.

"I think that Dr. Depew's interview is the meanest thing which has been done since I came to New-York City. I am astounded at the source of this slandering accusation on the entire ministry of this country. I say to the committee, put oil of vitriol in your report," Dr. Palmer said, just a minute before the closing, amid laughter.

"I believe that the Roman Catholic priests have not been forgotten by the Central Road for some reason or other. I understand they are provided with passes."

Dr. Johnson, just as Dr. Palmer's gavel descended, shouted out: "I think that Dr. Depew has just been after kissing the Pope's big toe when he was in Rome."

The committee has not made up its mind when it will call upon Dr. Depew.

An interesting paper on the amusement paragraph of the Methodist Discipline was read before the meeting, prior to the discussion of the railroad-fare question, by Dr. C. A. Barnes of Brooklyn. The subject was Paragraph 240 of the Methodist Episcopal Discipline.

He objected to its retention in the Discipline on various grounds. He said it was adopted at a General Conference held in 1868, at which but 60 per cent. of the Methodist ministers of the country were present.

"The paragraph in question," he said, "instead of laying down principles made general rules as to amusements."

Dr. Johnson vigorously denounced the paragraph.

"It is not observed," he said, "and that is the strongest reason why it ought to be rescinded. People go to the theatre and go to dances and wink at their pastors, and the pastors wink back at them. But I would hardly call either, hypocrites. If it is wrong to disobey the amusement-paragraph, why don't you denounce such disobedience?

"The trouble is we do not discriminate in that paragraph. The trouble is that we put Edwin Booth, Henry Irving, and Joseph Jefferson in the same category with the actors of the Bowery theatres. We discriminate in our novels, don't we? We draw a line through what is improper, and urge the reading of wholesome novels and works.

"The trouble is that we put the splendid tragedies of Shakespeare, which were good enough to help us in our education, and other immortal works on the line with the flimsiest sort of trash that goes for theatrical matter.

"There is dancing and dancing, I say. But we have drawn no line whatever in dancing. I tell you there's a difference between dancing in a parlor and dancing in public. This state of things has been going on entirely too long, and there is not a Methodist church in this country that has not been hurt by Paragraph 240."

Dr. Mahan defended the amusement paragraph.

"The paragraph can be enforced," he said, "by men who are determined to enforce it. One minister, I know, took charge of a congregation of which three-quarters went to theatres and indulged in other forbidden amusements. Now there is not a single member of his church who indulges in those amusements."

"Any of the old congregation left?" asked Dr. Palmer, amid general laughter.

"What do they indulge in now?" asked a voice.

"Perhaps they play marbles," said a second voice, and the word "marbles" was repeated with laughter in every part of the meeting.

Dr. Boswell closed the discussion by saying: "I am a Protestant, and I object to 40 per cent. of a General Conference dictating to me what amusements I should attend and what amusements I should abstain from. Why not follow, while you are at it, the Roman Catholic Church, which says what books you must read and what books you must not read?

"Let every one remember that for whatever he does he is directly accountable to God, in the matter of amusement as well as in everything else."

DR. DEPEW MAKES DENIAL.

Deserved the "Roasting" Had He Made the Charges, He Says.

Chauncey M. Depew was interviewed at his residence last evening in regard to the criticisms of the Methodist ministers on his reported interview regarding the clerical half-rate tickets.

"I'm in a hurry," said Dr. Depew. "I'm due at a dinner for which I'm late now. What's the trouble?"

"Have you heard of the remarks directed against you by the Methodist ministers this afternoon?" asked the reporter.

"Oh, yes," replied Dr. Depew, with a broad smile. "I heard of them before I came home."

"Have you anything to say in answer to them?"

"Well, I want to say that I deserved every bit of the 'roasting,'" replied Dr. Depew, "if I had said what I am accused of having said. The truth of the matter is that I have never said anything of the sort."

"How long ago did the interview in question take place?"

"I don't recollect giving any such interview at all. I thought Mr. Daniels, our General Passenger Agent, may have said something of the sort, and I 'called him down' for it. But he knows as little as I do about the matter."

Dr. Depew, who had started from his room, had reached the door by this time, and was on his way to a cab which was awaiting him.

"As a matter of fact," he said, "we know of no ministers who have sold their tickets, as I am accused of having charged.

"The truth of the matter is that some roads have been selling clerical half-rate tickets to every Tom, Dick, and Harry who was not at all entitled to the privilege, and in that way they cut regular rates, and it is to stop this that we rescinded the privileges in question."

As Dr. Depew fairly bounced into the cab, he again said:

"Oh, I would have deserved all of the 'roasting' I got if I had at all been guilty."

Brooklyn Bridge Trustees Meet.

The Trustees of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge met yesterday afternoon. Mayor Strong was not present.

The only business was the acceptance of a report of Trustee Henriques directing the opening to traffic of the twenty-foot spaces on each side of the bridge at the New-York end. These are to be kept open from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M., and will be taken advantage of largely by truckmen from the Swamp.

WOMEN'S WORK FOR WOMEN

Address by Dr. Parkhurst to Their Christian Association.

AID FOR THOUSANDS OF PERSONS

Classes in Many Useful Branches—The Library Well Patronized—Guests of the Margaret Louisa Home.

The Young Women's Christian Association of this city held its annual meeting yesterday in its hall at 7 East Fifteenth Street. Mrs. Clarence E. Beebe, the President, presided.

It had been announced that the Rev. Dr. C. H. Parkhurst was to address the meeting, and when it opened, shortly after 11 o'clock, every seat in the hall was filled.

Dr. Parkhurst's remarks were confined entirely to expressions of congratulation to the society for the work accomplished during the past year and words of encouragement for the future.

"If we all knew," he said, "the amount of work being done in our own city, we would be animated by a spirit more largely hopeful. We work in our own little sphere. I would be delighted if I knew, as I would like to know, all that the association stands for, and what work you are accomplishing and how accomplishing it. Think of all the associations at work in this city, all animated by the Spirit of God, and then think of their multiplicity.

"You are to be congratulated. It is no harm to be congratulated if it is done and received in a proper spirit. Self-consciousness, if not developed into conceit, is not to be feared. We should become alive to what we individually and collectively are doing. We should realize

NEW JERSEY LAWMAKERS

The New Committees of the Senate and House.

SOME IMPORTANT BILLS SUBMITTED

To Repeal the Freeholder Act—An Amendment for Biennial Sessions—Two Years for Governor.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 14.—As soon as the House assembled this evening, Speaker Cross announced the following standing committees;

Agricultural and Agricultural College—Denise, Coursen, Stanger, Harrison, Alpaugh.

Banks and Insurance—Eisele, Davis, Ginder, McAndrew, Minch.

Bill Revision—Coursen, Frederick, Nutzhorn, Robertson, Cagney.

Boroughs and Borough Commissions—Exton, G. W. Smith, Storrs, Lower, Alpaugh.

Claims and Revolutionary Pensions—W. C. Smith, C. A. Schober, Powers, McAndrew, Snyder.

Corporations—Stafford, Duncan, Snyder, Baker, Cagney.

Education—Wilbur, Tice, Drake, Barnard, G. L. Smith.

Elections—Stanger, C. A. Schober, Voorhees, Davis, Fleming.

Engrossed Bills—Matlack, Lower, Harrison, Christie, Smart.

Game and Fisheries—Baker, Francis, G. L. Smith, King, Powers.

Incidental Expenses—Drake, Tice, G. W. Smith, Derousse, Burger.

Judiciary—Storrs, Robertson, Skinner, Exton, Usher.

Labor and Industries—Austin, Benedict, Bullock, Gruber, Smart.

Militia—Bates, Mattlack, Mock, Blackshaw, Ludlam.

Miscellaneous Business—Burger, Zabriskie, Wildes, Benedict, Bullock.

Municipal Corporations—Codding, Stafford, Eisele, F. Schober, King.

Railroads and Canals—Olcott, Derousse, Denise, Wilbur, Fleming.

Revision of Laws—Zabriskie, Austin, Nutzhorn, Hicks, Parslow.

Riparian Rights—Reading, Blackshaw, Slover, Christie, Barnard.

Stationery—Duncan, Hicks, Minch, F. Schober, Francis.

Towns and Townships—Somers, Frederick, Reading, Voorhees, Wildes.

Unfinished Business—Ginder, Ludlam, Mock, Gruber, Parslow.

Ways and Means—Slover, Bates, Somers, Skinner, Usher.

The House members of the joint committees are as follows:

Commerce and Navigation—W. C. Smith, Olcott, C. A. Schober, Stanger, Fleming.

Federal Relations—Frederick, C. A. Schober, Minch, Codding, Powers.

Industrial School for Girls—Ludlam, Drake, Barnard, Wilbur, Parslow.

Passed Bills—Hicks, Davis, Denise, Mock, Bullock.

Public Grounds and Buildings—Powers, Coursen, Mock, Wildes, Gruber.

Public Printing—Blackshaw, Stafford, King, Harrison, G. W. Smith.

Reform School for Boys—Slover, Francis, Baker, F. Schober, Christie.

School for Deaf-Mutes—Tice, Burger, Skinner, Snyder, W. C. Smith.

Sinking Fund—Robertson, McAndrew, G. L. Smith, Ludlam, Smart.

Soldiers' Home—Lower, Christie, King, Voorhees, Reading.

State Hospitals—Bates, McAndrew, Olcott, Austin, Alpaugh.

State Library—Nutzhorn, Storrs, Mattlack, Exton, Usher.

State Prison—Ginder, Stanger, Benedict, Somers, Cagney.

Treasurer's Accounts—Derousse, Zabriskie, Eisele, F. Schober, Codding.

A petition in favor of cheaper gas and ferriage for Jersey City from the Good Government Club of Jersey City was referred to the Committee on Municipal Corporations.

A concurrent resolution, urging the New-Jersey representatives in Congress to vote for the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, providing for the election of Senators in Congress by direct vote of the people, was laid on the table.

Among the bills introduced were the following:

By Mr. Andrews—Limiting rental of telephones to two subscribers upon one line, and rate not to exceed $60 per year for each.

By Mr. Drake—Appropriating $15,000 for equipping and furnishing the Jersey City Armory, the same to be disbursed by direction of the State Military Board.

By Mr. Wilbur—Repealing the Democratic Freeholder act of 1892 for second-class counties.

By Mr. Usher—Providing that none but native or naturalized citizens shall be employed upon public works or buildings, or perform any act where public funds are used for payment.

By Mr. Benedict—Providing that in cities having Boards of Assessment and Revision of Taxes, the Mayor shall appoint a board of four members, two from each party, for three years each, the present boards to be legislated out of office.

In the Senate President Stokes announced the standing committees as follows:

Judiciary—Voorhees, Rogers, Daly.

Revision of Laws—Hoffman, Williams, Herbert.

Appropriations—Rogers, Ross, Gould.

Finance—Smith, Thompson, Winton.

Corporations—Thompson, Packer, Staats.

Municipal Corporations—Skirm, Ketcham, Daly.

Railroads and Canals—Herbert, Ward, Kuhl.

Banks and Insurance—Ketcham, Williams, Ross.

Education—Hoffman, Bradley, Ketcham.

Militia—Skirm, Williams, Drake.

Game and Fish—Ward, Smith, Gould.

Riparian Rights—Bradley, Ross, Wilton.

Agriculture—Packer, Thompson, Parry.

Miscellaneous Business—Ketcham, Skirm, Parry.

Elections—Williams, Voorhees, Winton.

Claims and Pensions—Smith, Packer, Drake.

Unfinished Business—Thompson, Ward, Staats.

Engrossed Bills—Ward, Ross, Drake.

Labor and Industries—Rogers, Bradley, Kuhl.

Boroughs and Borough Commissions—Bradley, Smith, Parry.

Senate members of the joint committees are as follows:

State Treasurer's Accounts—Hoffman, Thompson, Winton.

State Prison—Thompson, Herbert, Kuhl.

State Hospitals—Voorhees, Ward, Smith.

State Library—Skirm, Bradley, Gould.

Public Grounds and Buildings—Ketcham, Skirm, Packer.

Printing—Parry, Ketcham, Kuhl.

Passed Bills—Smith, Voorhees, Daly.

Commerce and Navigation—Gould, Thompson, Staats.

Federal Relations—Bradley, Ward, Drake.

Soldiers' Home—Ross, Herbert, Drake.

Reform School for Boys—Hoffman, Packer, Staats.

Sinking Fund—Ketcham, Voorhees, Daly.

Industrial School for Girls—Smith, Bradley, Kuhl.

School for Deaf-Mutes—Skirm, Rogers, Winton.

Bills were introduced as follows:

By Mr. Winton—Proposing amendments to the Constitution providing for biennial sessions of the Legislature; for the equal taxation of all property, individual and corporate; for the election of State Senators and Governors for two-year terms; for the payment of salaries instead of fees to all constitutional officers, and to prohibit combinations of corporations and capitalists for the purpose of controlling the price of products of the soil.

By Mr. Ketcham—Preventing a common informer from bringing suit against corporations which have failed to make annual returns as provided by law to the Secretary of State.

By Mr. Herbert—Providing that hereafter the Freeholders of the several counties shall be elected in the Fall at the Assembly election as follows: First-class counties, seven persons; second-class, five; third and fourth class, three. Term, three years, and salary, first-class, $2,000; second-class, $1,200; third class, $1,000, and fourth-class, $500.

United Service Order Incorporated.

The certificate of incorporation of the Military and Naval Order of the United States in the State of New-York was filed yesterday in the office of the County Clerk. The society is organized for patriotic and social purposes, to perpetuate the memory of the men who took part in maintaining the principles of the Government of the United States in the Wars of the Revolution and of 1812, the war with Tripoli, and the Mexican War, and to celebrate anniversaries of historic events connected therewith. The managers of the order are Frank Montgomery Avery, James Henry Morgan, Robert Webb Morgan, David Banks, Irving Montgomery Avery, John Porter Hatch, Fitz John Porter, Alexander S. Webb, Maturin L. Delafield, Jr., Gustavus W. Smith, John C. Calhoun, Egbert L. Viele, George W. Olney, De Lancey Floyd-Jones, and Charles H. Murray.

JUDGE RICKS'S DISPATCH FEES

The Sub-Committee of the House Judiciary Committee Differ in Their Opinions of the Case.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The impeachment of United States Judge Ricks of Cleveland, Ohio, was strongly recommended by Representative Bailey of Texas at to-day's meeting of the House Judiciary Committee.

The sub-committee which heard the evidence against Judge Ricks consisted of Bailey and Lane, (Ill.,) Democrats, and Broderick, (Rep., Kan.) To-day Mr. Bailey made a long statement to the full Judiciary Committee. He claimed the evidence showed that Judge Ricks had received fees which he knew he was not legally entitled to; that he retained them after he became a United States Judge, and that the fees so retained ought to have gone to the Government. The fees in question were those connected with the Bardsley case.

Mr. Bailey was questioned by the various members of the committee, with a view to securing a clearer understanding of the case, and concluded his argument with the suggestion that a resolution be reported from the Judiciary Committee to impeach the Judge.

Many of the questions propounded to Mr. Bailey were for the purpose of ascertaining whether the record was written up under the direction of the Clerk or of the Judge. Mr. Bailey maintained that the record was written up by the agent of the Judge, therefore the Judge himself, and that this agent was a young lady who was employed in the office as an assistant. Referring again to the question of the illegal fees, Mr. Bailey contended that the Judge had no right to report the fees in question in his emolument report of 1888, and he could not estimate and report them, and, not being authorized to report them until earned, he could not claim them, inasmuch as the record was actually written up after he became Judge.

Mr. Broderick was called upon for his report. He replied that he could not communicate to the committee all that he desired to say in fifteen minutes. He stated, in passing, however, that he found no evidence to warrant a resolution of impeachment, and that he differed in his conclusions wholly with Mr. Bailey.

It was then decided by the committee to postpone a further hearing till to-morrow, at which time Mr. Lane and Mr. Broderick will be heard.

It is understood that Mr. Lane will, in a general way, indorse the position taken by Mr. Bailey. He will differ with that gentlemen regarding the construction to be placed on certain of the facts developed by the investigation, but he will support the recommendation that a resolution of impeachment be ordered by the committee.

WIRE FOR THE HUDSON RIVER BRIDGE

Expert Theodore Cooper Sends to All Manufacturers for Information.

Theodore Cooper, one of the bridge experts appointed by President Cleveland to determine what length of span not less than 2,000 feet would be a safe and practicable railroad bridge over the Hudson River, and who is now preparing general specifications for the New-York and New-Jersey Bridge Company for a suspension bridge, has sent out the following to all wire manufacturers in the United States and Europe:

Having been engaged by the New-York and New-Jersey Bridge Company to prepare specifications for the construction of the proposed bridge over the Hudson River at this city, I desire to get certain information in reference to the wire to be used for the cables; amount of wire needed, 40,000 tons; strength desired not less than 180,000 pounds per square inch; size desired, No. 8, or as near thereto as can be had.

The wire must have reasonable degree of toughness. As I desire to so formulate the specifications that reputable wire manufacturers can confidently name a price to the general contractors for furnishing this wire under a suitable guaranty, I would request such information as you can give me, bearing on the above.

What is the largest wire with the above minimum strength that could be obtained upon an order of 40,000 tons, within the next five years, and how would the probable price compare with that of wires of large wire gauges?

Could wire of higher ultimate strength and relative toughness be had at a price not greatly disproportionate to its strength?

What length of wire, without welds, could be had of any gauge?

Could the wire suggested by you be electrically welded without injuring the strength?

What would be considered a strict but possible limitation upon the variation of size to be permitted in such an order?

A reply to the above inquiries and any information bearing upon this subject will be appreciated.

THREE PROMOTIONS INVOLVED

Consequences of the Retirement from the Army of Col. H. C. Hodges.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The retirement to-day on account of age of Col. H. C. Hodges, Assistant Quartermaster General, makes the first vacancy in that corps. He has been living in Buffalo, N. Y., settling his accounts. He is a Vermont man, who was graduated from the Military Academy in 1851.

This retirement promotes Lieut. Col. James M. Moore, a Pennsylvania man, who was in the volunteer service during the war. Moore is on duty in the Army Building, in New-York City. Another officer advanced is Major A. F. Rockwell, who was a staff officer in volunteers during the war, and who was appointed to the Army Quartermaster's Department from civil life. He is a New-York man, and has been in charge of the General Quartermaster's Department in Philadelphia since September, 1894.

The promotion of Rockwell will advance Capt. Charles Bird, who served in the Delaware Volunteers during the war and was appointed to the army from civil life. Bird is on duty in Columbus, Ohio.

MR. BYRNES'S LETTER NOT RETURNED

Mayor Strong Denies the Truth of an Evening Post Story.

An article appeared in The Evening Post yesterday to the effect that the application for retirement which Superintendent Byrnes sent to Mayor Strong, together with his accompanying letter offering his services should the Mayor wish them, both of which were read at the closing session of the Lexow committee, had been returned by the Mayor to the Superintendent.

The documents, The Post stated, had been sent back nearly two weeks ago, but the fact had been kept secret until yesterday, when it leaked out at Police Headquarters.

When asked yesterday concerning this report, Mayor Strong said:

"It must have been some other Mayor. It is not correct."

When Mr. Byrnes was asked whether it was true that the Mayor had returned to him his letter offering to withdraw from the department, he said:

"I positively refuse to say anything about the matter. That question has been asked me several times, but I refuse even to discuss it."

A Dog with a Wooden Leg.

From The Baltimore American.

A dog with a wooden leg is one of the curiosities of Waverly. It is a pug dog belonging to Mr. John Eccleson of Brady Avenue. The dog lost part of his foreleg while investigating the mysteries of an electric car. Mr. Eccleson measured carefully the length of the dog's leg, and made a stick to fit the stump. The dog has become accustomed to the strange appendage, and runs about as easily and as naturally as his more fortunate canine friends.

Oystermen Not Making Expenses.

From The Baltimore American.

Hundreds of oystermen along the Chesapeake are not making expenses. Nothing but a common sense policy of oyster culture will ever bring back the old prosperity.

FOREIGN NAVIES

The ships of the Majestic and Magnificent class, England's latest battleships, are to be armed with a new type of weapon in their main batteries. A new gun mounting has also been designed, and both piece and carriage are now undergoing severe tests. The gun is a twelve-inch breech-loading rifle. A service journal says that in it a compromise has been effected between the ten-inch gun of the Centurion and the 13.5-inch gun of the Royal Sovereign class. It can be fired quicker than the lighter weapon, and inflict greater damage than the heavier. In the Royal Sovereigns and Admirals the guns have to be brought to a fixed loading station, and the barbette locked before loading can be commenced, but here an alternative central loading system is provided, in addition to the fixed loading station, so that the guns can be loaded at any position of training; and one can be kept pointed at the enemy while the other is being loaded. Every operation, such as training, elevating, loading, &c., can be performed by hand as well as by hydraulic power. The gun is loaded in the run-out position which it takes up after firing, due to the action of powerful springs which are compressed during recoil, and as the gun runs out after recoil, the breech is automatically opened, being again instantly closed after loading by moving a lever. The loading arrangements are also very novel, and are designed with a view to saving time, for, while in the Royal Sovereign it takes about two and a half minutes to fire a round, in the new gun a minute and a half is sufficient. Made of steel and wire, the gun weighs about forty-seven tons, and, with the mounting, will be protected by a powerful shield mounted on the turntable, as in the Centurion. Cordite ammunition is to be used, the weight of the charge being about 150 pounds. The probable "life" of the gun has not yet been ascertained, but it is so constructed as to survive by many rounds the 13.5-inch weapon.

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The British cruisers of the Indefatigable class are having their six-inch bow and stern chasers replaced by the latest pattern of six-inch, quick-firing guns, with mountings to match. Vessels of the Latona class, while retaining the old type of gun, are to be supplied with new mountings.

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The Naval and Military Record (British) says that the origin of the Japanese Navy can be traced to an English sailor. According to The Record, the Dutch, in 1597, equipped a small fleet for the purpose of exploring and opening up trade in the far East. The principal pilot of the fleet was an Englishman named Adams. Of the five vessels which left Europe, only one reached Japanese waters, and it was the one on which Adams was pilot. On reaching land all on board were made prisoners, but in the year 1600 Asams by some means gained the favor of the Mikado and was admitted as a high official to the Court. He taught the Japanese to build ships on the English model, and in time became so useful that when the other European prisoners were released he was not permitted, or did not desire, to leave Japan. He married a Japanese wife and lived to a good old age, leaving behind him a considerable fortune. The recent prowess of the Japanese sailors in naval warfare would seem to show that the lessons of their English instructor had borne good fruit.

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A naval officer writing to a British service journal from Chemulpo says that the Japanese officers and men seem to be much better organized than the Chinese, and that they have much better ideas of "placing" their ships in a fleet action and taking advantage of any mistakes on the part of the enemy. In the Yalu River action, the writer says, the Japanese engaged two of the Chinese at one time by skillful manoeuvres. The firing was incessant on both sides. The Japanese, with their superior armament of quick-firing guns, had much the best of it, and continued the battle at long range so as to avoid the shell from the heavy guns of the two Chinese ironclads, (Chen Yuen and Ting Yuen, 7,330 tons each.) Moreover, by their superior speed, the Japanese were enabled to circle around their foes and deliver a heavy bombardment at the same time until three Chinese ships were set on fire. The Chinese ironclads were of too slow speed to close on their opponents, but their armor was sufficient to keep out the shot of the Japanese, which struck them, but had not sufficient power to penetrate far. The machine gun fire cut away all the halliards and spars of the ships, so that signals could not be made and the smoke was so dense at times that the ships were quite obscured. Sands bags (filled with wet sand) were found of value as protection from machine gun fire.

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In approving the designs of the Talbot class of vessels, The Naval and Military Record (British) notes that the Admiralty have been very careful in the matter of fitting the water-tight doors. Alterations in the designs have repeatedly been made when it has been recognized that a different fitting would be beneficial both for the safety of the ship and security of her crew. It has often been the case that the water-tight doors of a ship have been designed apparently without the slightest consideration for the men, stokers in particular, who in war time would be between decks. But with regard to vessels of the Talbot class the Admiralty state that it is considered an improvement that the coal bunker doors on the protective deck should open and close by sliding them horizontally instead of working them by hinges. All the sliding doors within the bunkers are to be fitted with a casing on both sides in order that the stokers may be able to work them as easily when the bunkers are full of coal as when they are empty.

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As a result of an exhaustive series of tests which have been concluded on board the British target ship Nettle, the Ordnance Committee of the Admiralty has approved a new projectile. According to The United Service Gazette, it is in the nature of a common shell, and will in future be used with all breech-loading guns from the sixteen-and-a-half-inch 110-ton gun down to the six-inch 3-ton gun. It will be made of cast steel, and its main point of difference from the class of common shells now in use is that it has a pointed head. Hitherto the bursting charge of the common shell used for all the larger types of breech-loading and quick-firing guns has received its detonation by means of a fuse fitted into the head of the projectile. This naturally interfered with its penetrative power, and it is chiefly for the purpose of removing this disability that pointed heads have been adopted. In the new shell the fuse will be attached to the base of the shell.

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The Benbow, coastguard ship, at Greenock, is to be supplied with 12 six-pounder Hotchkiss quick-firing guns, on the newest type of recoil mountings. It is expected that, in order to secure efficient fighting position for these guns, it will be necessary to remove her six-pounder Nordenfelds, eight of which are now included in her armament. The vessel is also to be supplied with one of the dynamo engines saved from the Howe when she foundered off Ferrol. The work will be carried out at Devonport at the beginning of the next financial year.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—Leaves of absence: Capt. Reuben L. Robertson, Assistant Surgeon, twenty-one days' extension; Major Alfred E. Bates, Paymaster, one month; Capt. William N. Tisdall, First Infantry, one month; Lieut. William W. Rumley, Eighth Infantry, three months' extension; Lieut. Charles C. Clark, Ninth Infantry, one month's extension.

—Lieut. Charles L. Bent, First Infantry, has been assigned to temporary duty with Company H, San Diego Barracks, Cal.

—Major Tully McCrea, Fifth Artillery, has been stationed at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.

—Major David H. Kingle, Fifth Artillery, has been stationed at Fort Canby, Washington.

Navy.

—Naval Cadet A. W. Hinds has been detached from the Raleigh and ordered to temporary duty on the Minneapolis, and will hold himself in readiness for orders to the Olympia.

—Lieut. T. W. Ryan has been detached from the Franklin and ordered to the Castine.

Improvement of the Delaware.

From The Philadelphia Record.

The bill introduced at Harrisburg by Representative Fow to appropriate $500,000 of the State funds to the work of improving the navigable channel of the Delaware River ought to pass. It is a bill of as great concern to other parts of the State as to Philadelphia. The improvement of facilities for water transportation would make it cheaper to bring hither what we buy and to send away what we sell. The bulk of the business is State business. The city is only an intermediary between producer and consumer. Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Delaware should all contribute toward the improvement of the Delaware River.

MR. BRANDT TO MAYOR STRONG

The Street-Cleaning Commissioner Tells What He Has Accomplished.

Street-Cleaning Commissioner Andrews has written a letter to Mayor Strong, in which he says:

"While the Department of Street Cleaning has been under my direction, the death rate of the City of New-York has been lower than ever before. More care has been taken to keep clean the tenement-house sections, where there have been as many as six sweepers to a mile of streets, than the districts containing fine residences, where there have been as few as two sweepers to a mile. I am justified, therefore, in believing that some improvement in street cleaning has been made, although it is far less than it would have been had the department been properly equipped with suitable plant and not hampered by obstructive laws.

"The streets of New-York are kept much cleaner than those of any other large city in this country. If the great cities of Europe are cleaner, it is because the work is done under more favorable conditions, and also because the laws to compel cleanliness on the part of the people are better enforced there, while in New-York the people are permitted continually to defile the streets, making it impossible to keep them clean.

"I hope my successor may be fortunate enough to have the facilities and assistance which I sought, but did not obtain. If so, he will be able to do far more than it has been possible for me to accomplish."

Outfit of Japanese Soldiers.

From The London Daily News.

The personal baggage which each man is allowed to carry in the Japanese army is rigidly limited—in the case of soldiers, to their marching kit, and in the case of the transport coolies, to what they can carry besides their allotted burden of stores. Officers are allowed such luxuries as a change of clothes. The kit of the private soldier is slightly lighter than the European average; it includes a spare pair of boots (new), change of underwear, overcoat with hood, pocket filter, field glasses, four pairs of straw sandals, water bottle, bag to carry four days' compressed rice, magazine rifle and ammunition, and sword bayonet. Many of them have bought old blades by celebrated makers to fit on the bayonet handle, as the excellent qualities of old Japanese swords are well known.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent young woman as first-class chambermaid or parlormaid; understands waiting on lady and can do plain sewing; best of city references. A. C., Box 852 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Protestant woman as thoroughly-experienced chambermaid or parlormaid; fully competent; best city reference; no objection to country. S., Box 319 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a Canadian as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; good references. Canadienne, 222 West 35th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid and waitress in private family; six years' city references. 523 West 48th St.; ring Devany's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent woman as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; will assist in the pantry; in a private family; personal city reference. 915 6th Av., second bell.

CHAMBERMAID or SEAMSTRESS.—By a young Protestant girl in a private family; or waitress; city reference. 134 West 10th St., second floor, front.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS or HOUSEwork in Small Family.—By young Swedish girl; good references. Seen at present employer's, 635 Park Av., 66th St., Tuesday.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl to do chamber-work and waiting in private family; willing, obliging; good city references. 849 East 60th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable woman as chambermaid and plain seamstress; can furnish references. M., Box 860 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. 467 4th Av., third floor.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young woman; best city references. 219 West 60th St.; ring Seatty's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and seamstress; 10 years' best city reference. 187 East 29th St., third bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—Willing to assist with children or washing. K. M., Box 299 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid or parlormaid; will assist in pantry; three years' reference. 162 East 60th St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By neat young German girl as chambermaid and seamstress. 334 East 88d St. Mrs. Kurz.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable woman as chambermaid and plain seamstress; can furnish references. M., Box 860 Times, Up Town.

Companions.

COMPANION and MAID.—By a first-class dressmaker as companion and maid; willing to travel. 171 East 91st St.; ring fourth bell, east side.

Cooks.

A.—First-class Swedish cook; thoroughly competent in all the branches of her duties; makes excellent soups, sauces, meats, entrées, ices, desserts; best of references. Mina, 162 East 23d St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a thoroughly-competent woman as good cook and laundress; private family or small boarding house; references from last place. Call, two days, at 314 East 40th St.

COOK.—By respectable woman as first-class cook and baker; understands meats, soups, fowl, and game; best reference. K. T., 326 West 40th St., third floor.

COOK.—By English Protestant woman as first-class cook in private family; city or country; good city reference; no washing. G. P., Box 345 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—First-class; understands all branches; get up dinners; good baker; city reference; lady can be seen. D., 121 West 30th St., first floor, back.

COOK.—A lady wishes to place an excellent cook, whom she can highly recommend in every way. Call, at present employer's, 106 5th Av., from 10 to 1 o'clock.

COOK.—By Protestant woman as cook; willing to assist washing and ironing; good baker; city or country; good reference. 321 West 47th St.; ring janitor's bell.

COOK.—By neat, competent woman; good cook and laundress; excellent baker; personal references. 320 West 49th St.; ring Helbig's bell.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—In small private family in flat; good reference. 437 West 34th St., Monday.

COOK.—By French girl, lately landed, as cook in private family; no washing; good references. Françoise, 222 West 35th St.; no cards.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; best city reference. 19 West 57th St.

COOK.—By a woman as first-class cook or laundress by the day; good reference. 317 West 35th St., ground floor, back.

COOK.—By a first-class Frenchwoman as cook in a private family; understands well all branches; good city references. 162 West 33d St.

COOK.—By competent cook; all kinds of cooking; makes all kinds of desserts; good baker; best personal reference. 136 West 52d St., third floor.

COOK.—By first-class cook; understands French and English cooking; private family only. 946 6th Av.; ring third bell.

COOK.—By an English Protestant woman as first-class cook in a private family; best reference. 265 West 20th St., care of Mrs. Phillips.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By young girl as first-class cook and laundress, with best city reference. 163 East 39th St.; no cards.

COOK.—North German; thoroughly reliable in every respect; is also good baker; good reference. Cook, 203 East 48th St.

COOK.—By a competent young person as cook; soups, meats, entrées, and desserts; good reference. 250 West 19th St.; third bell.

COOK.—By competent Protestant woman; first-class cook; city or country; best references. 258 West 37th St., first floor.

COOK.—By a strong young girl as cook or chambermaid; has good city reference for both. 241 West 30th St.; ring twice.

COOK.—By respectable woman; first-class cook; good caterer; city, country; personal city references. 219 West 32d St.

COOK.—By a woman as experienced cook and laundress for a small family; personal reference. M., Box 860 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a North of Ireland woman as good family cook; willing to assist with washing; best reference. 45 Main St., Yonkers, N. Y.

COOK.—By first-class cook; North German; in private family. 158 East 52d St., first floor; no office.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class cook; private family; daily or monthly; best city reference. 108 West 4th St., basement bell.

COOK.—In a private family, where a kitchenmaid is kept; understands her business thoroughly; best of city reference. 229 East 35th St.; no cards.

COOK.—By a good German cook; willing to assist washing and ironing; good baker; references. 328 East 61st St.; janitor.

COOK &c.—By respectable Protestant woman as good plain cook, washer, and ironer. Mary, 2,345 3d Av.

COOK.—By Englishwoman as first-class cook; where kitchenmaid is kept; excellent references. 309 1st Av.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman as first-class cook in private family; best of city reference. 148 East 40th St.

COOK.—By a competent Swedish girl; good references; wages, $25. Fischer, 223 East 32d St.

COOK.—By a good plain cook and first-class laundress; city references. 338 East 24th St.

COOK.—As first-class cook, by the day or week. 309 East 49th St., second floor.

Situations Wanted—Females.

COOK.—By a young Swedish woman as cook; understands all kinds of cooking and baking; knows how to manage in kitchen; personal city reference; city or country. Call, two days, at 202 East 81st St., Peterson's bell.

COOK.—By first-class cook, (Swede;) competent to take full charge; do large parties in style; economical manager; private family, where kitchenmaid is kept; first-class city reference. K. K., 606 6th Av.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a young woman to go out by the day cooking; week or month; thoroughly competent; first-class city reference. 235 East 24th St., Owens's bell.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman, as laundress, to go out by the day; good cleaner; best city reference. 322 East 32d St., third floor, back.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By a competent dressmaker; a few more customers by the day; $1.50; perfect fitting guaranteed; Taylor's system; reference. Miss M., care of Bohler, 157 West 31st St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a competent dressmaker; a few more engagements by the day or week; city or country references. S. B., Box 341 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—By a competent fashionable dressmaker, a few more customers by the day; makes evening and street dresses; references. M. L. S., care of Mrs. Clark, 945 6th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By a competent dressmaker and seamstress by day or take work home; skirts, waists; also does remodeling, alterations, repairing; children's dresses. Huih, 502 Amsterdam Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By refined North German; understands cutting and fitting thoroughly; or as seamstress or nursery governess; best reference. A., 260 6th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By a Protestant young woman; good dressmaker; sewing by day or week; reasonable. L. S. K., 328 West 58th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a competent dressmaker to work by the day; dresses and cloaks remodeled; perfect fit guaranteed. Dressmaker, 8 East 42d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By experienced person to assist dressmaker and families by the day. C. B., 106 West 42d St.

Governesses.

NURSERY GOVERNESS TO GROWING CHILdren.—By educated English woman; speaks French fluently; excellent sewer and dressmaker; six years' highest reference. Reliable, 152 6th Av.

Housekeepers.

A.—A.—MANAGING HOUSEKEEPER.—Position desired by one who is qualified for such work; references. E. K., 92 East 14th St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a good, strong girl for housework; willing and obliging; good references. Call, two days, at 1,067 3d Av., grocery store; no cards.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK.—By a German woman to do light housework; good plain cooking; private American family; good home preferred to high wages. 10th Av., between 34th and 35th Sts., one flight up.

HOUSEWORK—LAUNDRESS or COOK.—By two girls; one to do general housework; the other as laundress or cook by the day; good references. 114 East 41st St., top floor, back.

HOUSEWORK.—By a respectable girl to do general housework in a small family; 16 months' reference. 410 East 23d St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a competent girl for housework; small family; flat; good city reference. 411 West 54th St., first floor.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl to do general housework; city reference. 239 West 37th St., Room 1.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—A lady desires to find a place for her kitchenmaid. Call, Tuesday and Wednesday, between 11 and 2 o'clock, at 106 East 35th St.

KITCHENMAID.—By a young girl as kitchenmaid; good city references. 234 East 46th St.; no cards.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By first-class French lady's maid; good dressmaker, hairdresser; good packer; accustomed to travel; willing and obliging; best references. H. T., 143 West 14th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a first-class lady's maid; understands manage treatment; good seamstress, hairdresser; willing and obliging; first-class city reference. 677 2d Av., top floor bell.

LADY'S MAID.—By a North German; first-class hairdresser, dressmaker, packer, and traveler; take entire charge of lady's wardrobe; best city references. E. C., 329 3d Av.

LADY'S MAID.—By young German, speaking French and English; good hairdresser, dressmaker, and packer; best city reference. 434 2d Av.

LADY'S MAID.—By French Protestant girl; good seamstress; best city reference. A. L., 108 West 29th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French girl as lady's maid, with city references. Apply, between 11 and 12 o'clock, at 44 East 75th St.

MAID.—By a well-educated North German girl; can teach German, French, and English; is a good seamstress and dressmaker; as maid or care of grown children; no objection to the country. 164 East 34th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Can do dressmaking and all kinds of fancy sewing; no objection to assist with other work. 36 West 15th St., present employer's.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—A lady wishes to secure a situation for her maid and seamstress. Call, Monday, between 10 and 2, 66 East 55th St.

MAID to GROWING CHILDREN.—By French girl as maid to growing children, walt on lady, do sewing, or as nurse. 387 9th Av.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; best city references; in private family; city or country; neat, orderly, good manager; shirts, collars. First-class, 149 West 38th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress in a private family; personal city reference. 742 8d Av., second bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By young girl as first-class laundress; best city reference; wages, $22. M. C., 156 East 123th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class Swedish laundress; strong and obliging; city or country; good reference. 153 West 18th St.; second bell.

LAUNDRESS.—To go out by the day in private family; or would do cooking if required; best city reference. 147 East 50th St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By a young French Protestant girl, just arrived from Europe; can teach the children first lessons; can be highly recommended. A. B., 108 West 29th St.

NURSE.—By an experienced Scotch Protestant woman as thorough infant's nurse; take full charge from birth; reliable in sickness; best reference. B., Box 344 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a young French Protestant as nurse to grown children and do plain sewing; good city references. Cederholm, 337 West 59th St.

NURSE.—By a middle-aged, educated, Protestant nurse for children; will assist with lessons, plain sewing, and housework; best personal references. Educated, 990 6th Av.

NURSE.—By a young American woman as nurse to growing children; years' experience; good seamstress. Call, two days, at present employer's, 7 East 43d St.

NURSE.—By a competent, educated North German nurse to one or two children; plain sewing; best city references. 13 East 106th St.; ring Marymont's bell.

NURSE.—By a respectable girl to take care of children and assist with chamberwork; 16 months' reference. 410 East 23d St.

NURSE.—By girl as nurse; does plain sewing; speaks English and German. 427 West 56th St., first floor.

NURSE.—By a young French Protestant woman as nurse to grown children and do plain sewing; good city reference. Cederholm, 337 West 59th St.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID.—By a competent parlormaid and to assist the butler, or as chambermaid and to wait on lady; city reference. 117 East 53d St., Healy's bell.

PARLORMAID.—By an experienced person; good reference. M. S., Box 353 Times, Up Town.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS, or CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a young girl as seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; one who understands dressmaking; good references. 365 West 52d St.; ring Quinn's bell.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a Protestant young woman as thoroughly-competent seamstress and chambermaid, or care of grown children; highest references from last employer. Lewis, 108 West 39th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent seamstress on children's clothes to go out by the day; can cut and fit; city reference. M. Murray, 212 West 20th St.

SEAMSTRESS and LADY'S MAID.—By French young lady; knows a little English; as seamstress and lady's maid in private family; good references. 142 West 17th st., bakery.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent Protestant North German American for one or two children's sewing in Christian family; best city reference. C. Kreter, 317 East 88th St.

SEAMSTRESS and EMBROIDERER.—To go out by the day or week; $1 per day. Call, all week, 162 East 60th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a young girl as first-class seamstress and lady's maid; best city reference. K. D., Box 302 Times, Up Town.

SEAMSTRESS.—First-class; assist generally. L. H., Box 20 Times Branch, 1,543 3d Av.

SEWING.—By a girl to assist in sewing. Call, for two days, 220 West 62d St.; ring Granton's bell.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress; take charge of dining room; serve all courses; make salads; carve; city or country; best reference. 215 East 53d St.; Miller's bell.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—By Englishwoman; thoroughly experienced; town or country. Annie, 370 West 34th St.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as first-class waitress and parlormaid; best city references. 136 West 53d St.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—Good city reference. 50 East 53d St.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—By English woman; thoroughly experienced; town or country. Annie, 270 West 34th St.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as waitress and parlormaid; best city reference. 151 East 86th St.; ring Luersen's bell.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress in private family. Call

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Lower Prices and a Fair Speculative Trade.

BUSINESS MAINLY ON LOCAL ACCOUNT

Wheat at the Close Was Steady—Corn Was Easier—Provisions Firmer—Cotton Neglected—Coffee Higher.

The grain speculation was to a fair aggregate, but the early advance was not sustained, owing to the rather free offerings by local dealers, based on the increase in the amount on passage to Europe from Russian ports, with the late trading at a loss for the day, and entire absence of export inquiry for spot goods. Provisions were firmer and moderately active. Cotton was very dull and hardly changed. Coffee advanced with Europe and had a fair inquiry.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, elevator	61¼@	...
Corn, No. 2 mixed, elevator	52 @	52¼
Oats, No. 2, elevator	34½@	34¾
Flour, straight Spring	$3.20 @	$3.40
Flour, straight Winter	2.65 @	2.85
Cotton, middling uplands	5¾@	7
Wool, Ohio and Penn. X	17 @	18
Pork, mess	12.75 @	13.25
Lard, Western steam	7.20 @	...
Beef, family	10.00 @	11.50
Butter, creamery, fancy	22 @	25½
Sugar, granulated	3 13-16@	4¼
Cheese, State, full cream, fancy	11 @	12
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	15¾@	...
Iron, No. 1, foundry	11.50 @	12.50
Iron, Scotch, Colness	20.00 @	...
Copper, lake	9.90 @	...
Lead	3.10 @	...

WHEAT—Contracts opened firm and advanced ⅛@¼c on firm cables, decrease in stocks in store, fair foreign buying, and local covering; declined ⅝@¾c with the West and on an increase of 1,120,000 bushels in the amount on passage, with some local liquidation; rallied ¼c and closed steady at ¼@⅜c loss for the day, with a fair trade. Spot was ⅝c lower and very dull. Sales, 10,000 bushels No. 2 red Winter, for export, at 1⅝c under May, in store. Buffalo has sold to Canada about 150,000 bushels No. 1 hard Manitoba at 70c, or 0¾c over May, with the close there at 8c asked over May....Quotations: No. 2 red Winter at ¾c over May price, free on board, delivered; No. 1 Northern, 9½c over May, free on board at the close; No. 2 red, cash, 62¾c, in store; No. 1 hard, afloat, 73⅝c; No. 1 Northern, store, 71⅞; No. 2 hard, afloat, 66¾c....Clearances hence, 39,964 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 67,088 bushels....Receipts, 650 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 10,588 bushels; in the interior, 90,591 bushels....Stock of wheat in warehouse decreased in the week 827,088 bushels, or to 10,441,147 bushels, (6,080,041 bushels contract red and 30,000 bushels No. 1 Northern Spring,) and 2,449,800 bushels afloat....The visible supply shows a decrease of 1,271,000 bushels, or to 86,615,000 bushels, against 80,434,000 bushels same time last year.

CORN—Contracts opened at ⅛@¾c advance, following the West and on local covering, with a decrease of 160,000 bushels on passage, but became weak and lost ⅝@¾c through local liquidation, and closed steady at ⅛c decline, with a light trade. Spot was firm, but dull. Sales, 37,000 bushels, including 5,000 bushels steamer mixed at the elevator; 5,000 bushels do at 50¾c, delivered, and 16,000 bushels ungraded mixed at 51@51¼c, delivered....Receipts, 14,300 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 50,659 bushels; in the interior, 328,918 bushels....Clearances hence, 86,725 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 84,294 bushels....Stock of corn in warehouse decreased for the week 141,448 bushels, or to 881,591 bushels, (157,798 bushels No. 2 corn and 475,874 bushels steamer mixed.)....The visible supply shows an increase of 411,000 bushels, or to 11,083,000 bushels, against 11,310,000 bushels same time last year.

OATS—Contracts were very dull, and ⅛c lower, without feature, and only a local trade. Spot were unchanged and steady, with a fair jobbing trade....Sales, 93,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, 37½c for 9,000 bushels; No. 2 white, clipped, 38c; track, 37½@c; No. 2 mixed, 34¼@34¾c for 39,000 bushels; No. 3, 33½c; rejected mixed, 32½c; rejected white, 35½c; No. 2 mixed, 35¼c for 15,000 bushels; track mixed, 34½@35½c; track white, 38@41½c for 30,000 bushels....Receipts, 55,650 bushels; exports, 205 bushels....Stock of oats in warehouse decreased 164,573 bushels, or to 1,335,313 bushels, (129,449 bushels No. 2 white and 506,909 bushels No. 2.)....The visible supply shows a decrease of 163,000 bushels, or to 8,663,000 bushels, against 3,973,000 bushels same day last year.

OPTION SALES

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
January	....	@..	61½
February	....	@..	61¾
March	110,000	62¼@62⅝	62¼
May	1,910,000	62¾@63 7-16	62¾
June	....	@..	63¼
July	370,000	63 3-16@63¼	63⅜
Total	2,390,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
January	....	@..	52½
February	15,000	51⅞@52	51⅞
May	260,000	51¼@52¼	51¾
Total	275,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels	Range.	Close.
January	....	@..	34
February	....	@..	34⅝
May	10,000	34⅞@..	34⅞
No. 2 white—			
January	....	@..	37½
February	10,000	37½@37¾	37½
March	....	@..	38
Total	20,000		

FLOUR—Spring patents show firmness, owing to light supplies, while other grades are barely steady. Sales 18,900 bbls, including 6,500 bbls Spring patents at $3.60@$3.75, 600 bbls bakers' extra at $2.50@$2.70, 600 bbls Winter patents at $3, 600 bbls unsound on private terms, 800 bbls No. 2 at $2.30, 300 bbls No. 1 at $230@$2.35, 1,200 bbls Winter clear at $2.60, 3,400 bbls city mill patents at $4.05@$4.15, 1,000 bbls clear at $3.85, and 200 bbls No. 2 at $2.45@$2.50. Arrivals, 12,508 bbls and 5,888 sacks; exports, 1,598 bbls and 10,575 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 21,068 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	@	Nominal.
Supers	@	$2.10@$2.20
No. 2	$2.10@$2.15	2.25@ 2.30
No. 1	2.25@ 2.35	2.40@ 2.50
Clears	2.25@ 2.40	2.50@ 2.60
Straights	2.50@ 2.65	2.65@ 2.85
White wheat str'ts	@	2.90@ 3.00
Patents	2.85@ 3.00	3.00@ 3.25
Special brands	3.10@ 3.25	3.25@ 3.30
Kansas patents	3.00@ 3.15	3.20@ 3.35
Kansas straights	2.70@ 2.90	2.90@ 3.10
City patents	@	4.00@ 4.15
City clears	@	...@ 3.35
City No. 2	@	2.45@ 2.50
City supers	@	...@ 2.90
City fine	@	2.10@ 2.15

SPRING.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	$2.00@	@ ....
Supers	Nom'l	...@ ....
No. 2	Nom'l	$2.25@ ....
No. 1	2.30@$2.55	2.40@$2.60
Clears	2.50@ 2.65	2.70@ 2.85
Straights	3.10@ 3.20	3.20@ 3.30
Patents	3.40@ 3.50	3.50@ 3.70
Special brands	3.60@ 3.70	3.80@ 3.95

RYE FLOUR—Quiet and firm; sales 300 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $2.65@$2.80; fancy at $3.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR AND GRAIN—Fairly active. We quote: Flour at $1.80@$1.85, spot, and $1.80, to arrive; 58@60c for Japanese grain; silver, 52@53c; Canadian nominal.

CORN PRODUCTS—Moderately active and firm. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.90; Esmeralda, $2.90; granulated yellow meal, $2.60@$3; white do, $3; brewers' meal, $1.25; grits, $1.25; chops, 85@90c; coarse meal, $1.05 for Western and $1.06@$1.08 for city; yellow, $1.18; white, $1.22.

OATMEAL—Dull and steady. Quoted: Rolled oats, $4@$4.35; cut, $4.40@$4.75; ground, $4.10, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $2.40.

RYE—Dull and nominal. We quote: 52@53c for State and Jersey, on track; 55@56c delivered, in car lots, and 56@58c for boatloads, to arrive.

BARLEY—Quiet at 67@68c for No. 2 Western, to arrive; No. 2 Milwaukee at 65@67c.

MALT—Dull but firm. We quote: New Western sample lots at 70@75c; two-rowed State at 70@72½c; six-rowed do at 75@80c.

FEED—Fairly active and steady. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 90@95c; middlings, 80@95c; Western, 85@87½c for Spring and Winter bran; sharps, 95c@$1; rye feed, 80@85c. Oilmeal, $23@$23.50 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive. Cottonmeal, $18@$19, spot or to arrive. Screenings, 45@47c for No. 2 and 70@80c for No. 1.

SEED—For clover the market feels the dullness or indifference of demand which naturally comes about on the cold weather and the postponing of sales of consumers.

The weather has been equally severe in Europe, and trading there in seed is prostrated. The few bids that were here at firmer rates a few days since are withdrawn. There are now sellers at a decline, with 9½c asked for No. 1 and 10¼c asked for fancy. The West has come down in price sufficiently to permit offerings here on the modified basis. Stocks here are small, and Toledo is the only point West where there are good holdings, and these as against carrying charges, Timothy, $5.75@$6, in job lots, per 100 lb; flax nominal.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—The receipts here were 2,906 bbls. A fair portion of these supplies had been placed to arrive. There were, however, several lots on offer, and some demanding on urgent. Sale—A fair test was given the position by the desire to sell. It was found that prices were just ½c lower from the basis which was held along through last week as concerns the refined oil. The crude, in barrels, is rather scarce, and, while attempts are made to buy it at 24c, there is hardly any that can be reached under 24½c. For prime yellow 28½@29c are now the market rates, and it is impossible to market a full lot of choice over 29c, while for contract grade 28½c is all that can be obtained. There is absence of Mediterranean demand for the day, while Germany and Holland stand in for limited quantities only, and as they are able to get concessions. There is nothing in the trading in lard at all encouraging for the moment, and local buying interest for oil is slack, except for crude, which would be taken in against future trading in white. The mills are offering a number of small lots of crude in bulk here at 29c, and again that price is bid and declined at points that have cheaper freight rates. The sales are 500 bbls yellow at 29c, 250 bbls do at 28½c, 200 bbls do at 29c, and 800 bbls do on private terms; white is held at 33c, while 32½c is bid. COCOANUT OIL remains slow, with Ceylon quoted at 5¼@5½c, and Cochin at 6@6¼c; the latter, to arrive, is offered at 5¾c. LINSEED OIL is in light demand. City quoted at 56c and State at 54@55c. NEATSFOOT OIL has a moderate jobbing business, with pure unracked at 55c; racked yellow up to water white at 57@60c; No. 1 at 53c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL is quiet; sales at 54@55c.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 14.—Oil, opened and lowest, 100; highest and closed, 100¾.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS have taken on a stronger tone, with a light advance through the list. Chicago's receipts of hogs were about 5,000 head beyond Saturday's estimates, but supplies at other points were hardly as large as had been looked for. Besides, the prices of the swine were rather better, and especially on heavy averages, which are showing least in the supply. A part of the firmness for the products came about from the better tone on hogs, but chiefly from an increasing business direct with shippers in lard and bacon at the West. The movements here were not especially significant, including a light demand from the refiners and a slight growth of export interest. The exports from the Atlantic ports last week were 7,352 bbls pork, 1,849,420 lb lard, and 9,618,843 lb bacon, against same time last year, 9,942 bbls pork, 11,979,065 lb lard, and 12,306,360 lb bacon. The shipments out of Chicago last week were 2,222 bbls pork, 9,303,377 lb lard, and 9,717,593 lb meats, against same time last year, 2,950 bbls pork, 5,903,182 lb lard, and 8,079,165 lb meats.

LARD—Western steam is held a trifle stronger, but rules quiet, with absence of important business here. The firmer tone at the West alone encouraged the temper here. Cash is graded at 7.20c nominal, without sales. City steam is firm at 6.62½c generally, and occasional small lots at 6.75c. Sales are 140 tierces at 6.62½@6.75c. Options—No sales; January closed at 7.20c nominal, and May at 7.40c nominal. Refined has little attention, with 7.70c quoted for Continent and 8c for South American. Compound lard is slow, with 5.50@5.62½ quoted. The West was up 5 points, but closed 2 to 3 points off on best figures, with January at 6.80c to 6.87c, closing at 6.85c, and May at 7.02c to 7.05c bid, closing at 7.02c bid.

PORK—The export trading here is light, while prices are generally held steady. Sales are 200 bbls for shipment. The West was rather stronger on increasing business, advancing about 5c, closing 2½c off the best figures. January closed at $11.57, and May at $11.80@$11.87, closing at $11.85. Prices here are: Mess, new, $12.75@$13.25; family mess, $11.50@$12; short clear, $13.50@$14.

CUT MEATS—Western meats are under moderate attention, and for the most part are quite firm in price. City meats are taken up moderately, and generally at steady prices. Sales are 24,000 bbls pickled bellies, 12 and 10 lb average, at 4@6¾c, chiefly at 6c. City pickled hams, 9@9½c; do shoulders, 4½@4¾c; 10-lb bellies, 6¾c; 12-lb do, 6c; clear bellies, boxed, 6¾@6¾c. Western meats at Chicago: Green hams at 7½c for 12 lb and 7¾c for 14 to 16 lb; tierced pickled hams, 8½c for 16 lb, and pickled shoulders, tierced, at 5½c; green shoulders at 4¾c.

BACON—There is a stronger market and a slight advance, with more doing at the West, where short ribs closed at 5.85c for January, while May was 6.02@6.05c bid, closed at 6.02c bid. Short clear here is slow for export, with Government inspection at 6.50c.

BEEF—The exporters remain quiet and in a general way business is of a moderate character, while prices are for the most part held steadily. Packet, 9@$9.75; do, in tierces, $13.50@$15.50; family, $10@$11.50; extra India mess, nominal; beef hams, in tierces, $16@$17; do, low grades, $13@$14; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@$8; plate, $8@$9.50.

BEEF HAMS move out slowly, with smokers careful buyers to actual wants. Prices are barely settled, but hardly changed; $16 is quoted at the West and $17 here.

DRESSED HOGS are at stronger prices, with better demand. Receipts at all Western points, 62,108 head, against 60,541 head same time last year. Chicago expects to-day 30,000 head; it had yesterday 40,000 head; market active; 5@10c higher; $3.95@$4.75; Yorkers, $4.15@$4.35; left over, 3,500 head. Cincinnati, receipts, 4,322 head; active; higher; $3.85@$4.70. St. Louis, receipts, 5,137 head; higher; $3.90@$4.45. Omaha, receipts, 2,500 head; steady; $3.80@4.35. Kansas City, receipts, 5,000 head; strong; $3.90@$4.45. Cleveland, lights and Yorkers, $4.35@$4.55. Indianapolis, receipts, 2,000 head; active; $4.10@$4.60. Quotations here are 5¾c for heavy, 5¾c for 180 lb, 5¾@5¾c for 160 lb, 5¾c for 140 lb and 120 lb, and 6@6¼c for pigs.

TALLOW—There are offers to sell Australian, to arrive, freely at 4⅞c, and it is intimated that 4 13-16c would be accepted. This affects the whole market on its present dull condition. The soapmakers do not care to buy city over 4½c, with $2.75 base for pks, although nothing is yet done under 4⅝c. Country is slow at 4½@4⅞c, as to quality, with very little exceeding 4¾c for prime. Chicago is also weak, with packers' grade at 3c, and bidding reduced.

STEARINE—Lard stearine is scarce, but does not have much demand; about 8¼c quoted, nominally. Oleostearine is inactive; there are about 150,000 lb offered for this week's delivery, and neglected as yet; 7c is quoted, delivery here.

COFFEE.

Contracts were moderately active and 10@25 points higher, following the advance abroad, with some local covering. Havre was quiet at ⅛@1f advance, and Hamburg barely steady at ⅛@¼ pfennig gain. Spot Rio was dull, but firmer, with No. 7 quoted at 15½c and No. 8 at 14¼c. Sales, 500 bags Santos, Nos. 7, 8, and 9, per Maskelyne, at 15c; 2,400 bags Maracaibo, 600 bags La Guayra, 200 bags Jamaica, and 300 bags Bucaramauga on private terms.

Option Sales—Opening Call—11 A. M.—March, 500 bags at 13.90c; May, 500 bags at 13.90c, 500 bags at 13.95c; September, 250 bags at 14c, 1,000 bags at 13.95c; October, 1,500 bags at 13.95c; December, 250 bags at 14c; total, 4,500 bags. Between Call and Close—January, 250 bags at 14.10c, 250 bags at 14.20c; March, 2,000 bags at 13.95c, 500 bags at 13.90c, 750 bags at 13.95c, 250 bags at 14c; May, 250 bags at 13.85c, 1,750 bags at 13.90c; September, 1,000 bags at 13.90c, 250 bags at 13.85c, 1,000 bags at 13.90c, 1,250 bags at 13.95c, 250 bags at 14c; October, 250 bags at 13.95c, 250 bags at 13.95c, 250 bags at 14.05c; December, 1,000 bags at 14c, 250 bags at 14.05c; total, 11,750 bags. Exchange—250 bags of October exchanged for 250 bags of December, even; 25 points paid to exchange 250 bags May for January. Total for day, 17,250 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day.	Same Time Last Year.
January	14.15@14.25	17.00@17.05
February	14.10@14.15	16.90@16.95
March	13.95@14.00	16.80@16.85
April	13.95@14.00	16.05@16.15
May	13.95@14.00	15.95@16.00
June	13.95@14.00	15.75@15.80
July	13.95@14.00	15.50@15.60
August	13.95@14.00	15.25@15.35
September	13.95@14.00	15.15@15.25
October	14.00@14.05	...@....
November	14.00@14.05	...@....
December	14.00@14.05	...@....

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York Saturday	257,484
Arrivals, steamer Salerno, Rio	4,682
Arrivals, steamer Salerno, Santos	13,533
	18,195
Total	275,629
Warehouse deliveries Saturday	9,389
Total stock in New-York to-day	266,240
Total stock in Baltimore	10,896
Arrivals—Bark Josephine	5,900
	16,726
Deliveries Saturday	297—16,429
Total stock in New-Orleans	28,597
Arrivals	....
Deliveries Saturday	38,597 918—25,679
Total stock in other ports	....
Total stock in United States	43,106
	338,829
Afloat from Rio per steam to Jan. 12	92,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to Jan. 12	13,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to Jan. 12	98,000
Afloat from Victoria to Dec. 31	21,000
Afloat from Bahia	10,000
	234,000
Total	542,388
Same time 1894	532,306

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value of No. 7 flat bean 15⅞

Difference between grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1..1.90 above No. 7	No. 6..50 above No. 7
No. 2..1.65 above No. 7	No. 7.. .. above No. 7
No. 3..1.40 above No. 7	No. 8..50 below No. 7
No. 4..1.10 above No. 7	No. 9..90 below No. 7
No. 5..75 above No. 7	No. 10.. .. below No. 7

Differences actually existing on the current Street deals:

No. 1..Nom. above No. 7	No. 6..75 above No. 7
No. 2..Nom. above No. 7	No. 7.. .. above No. 7
No. 3..2.75 above No. 7	No. 8..1.25 below No. 7
No. 4..2.25 above No. 7	No. 9..2.00 below No. 7
No. 5..1.50 above No. 7	No. 10..2.50 below No. 7

MILD COFFEE.

Invoice Rates.

Java, fancies	28 @31	La Guayra—	
Java, Malang	21 @22	Cora	18 @19¼
Padang, int'r	25 @25½	Caracas	18¼@19½
Macassar—		Do. washed	19¾@21¼
Timor	22 @23	Porto Cabello	18 @19
Pajo	21 @22	Do. washed	19¼@21½
Mocha	26½@27	Savanilla—	
Maracaibo—		Ocana	18¼@20¼
Trujillo	18¾@19	Bucara'ga	19 @21
Bocono	18 @19¼	Do. washed	20 @21¾
Tovar	18¼@19¼	Bogota	20¼@22
Merida	19 @20¼	Mexican—	
Cucuta, ord'y	19 @19¼	Cordova, gr'n	18¾@19¼
Fair to good	19¼@19½	Do. white	19¼@20½
Pr. to choice	20 @21	Oaxaca	20 @21½
Guatemala and		Central American—	
Coban	19½@22¼	Costa Rica	17¾@21
Nicaragua	18¼@19½	San Salvador	19 @19¼
Jamaica	17 @21	Do. washed	19¼@22

COTTON.

Contracts were almost neglected, and closed at unchanged prices to 1 point advance, with only a local scalping trade. Port receipts were estimated for the week at about 200,000 bales. Messrs. R. T. Wilson & Co. estimate the present crop at 9,448,568 bales. Spot was dull and unchanged, with sales of 61 bales to spinners.

CURRENT PRICES.

Middling Gulf	6
Middling uplands	5¾

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts:

Fair	1¼c on
Middling fair	⅞c on
Strict good middling	¼c on
Good middling	5-16c on
Strict low middling	3-16c off
Low middling	7-16c off
Strict good ordinary	13-16c off
Good ordinary	1¼c off
Good middling tinged	Even
Strict middling stained	7-32c off
Middling stained	7-16c off
Strict low middling stained	29-32c off
Low middling stained	1⅝c off

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Months.	To-day's Closing Prices.	—Extremes.— Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
January	5.55@5.56	5.57	5.56	500
February	5.56@5.56	5.58	5.54	1,600
March	5.59@5.60	5.62	5.58	12,300
April	5.63@5.64	5.65	5.63	500
May	5.67@5.68	5.70	5.66	16,400
June	5.71@5.72	5.74	5.70	3,300
July	5.75@5.76	5.77	5.76	600
August	5.80@5.81	5.83	5.81	2,400
September	5.84@5.85	5.87	5.86	200
October	5.91@5.92	5.93	5.91	900
November	.. @..	..	..	....
December	.. @..	..	..	....
Total				38,700

COTTON RECEIPTS AT PORTS, WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, JAN. 18, 1895.

	Sat.	S. & M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.
Galveston	6900	16680				
N.Orleans	10319	19612				
Mobile	1039	709				
Savannah	2496	2293				
Charleston	1033	1888				
Wilmingt'n	507	211				
Norfolk	1023	2641				
Baltimore	....	....				
New-York	28	2360				
Boston	576	701				
Philadelphia	434	5321				
W. Point	879	1042				
N. News	..	..				
Brunsw'k	..	..				
P. Royal	..	..				
Velasco	..	..				
This week	25231	53458				
This day last w'k	23071	50228	35490	32704	27448	29707
This day last y'r	19741	26770	29038	27881	21834	32254

SAVANNAH, Jan. 14.—Cotton quiet but steady; middling, 5½c; low middling, 4 13-16c; good ordinary, 4½c; net and gross receipts, 2,293 bales; exports, to the Continent, 6,595 bales; coastwise, 2,204 bales; sales, 1,100 bales; stock, 99,849 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 14.—Cotton steady; good middling, 5 9-16c; middling, 5⅛c; low middling, 4¾c; good ordinary, 4⅝c; net receipts, 19,612 bales; gross, 20,022 bales; exports, to France, 4,143 bales; sales, 4,200 bales; stock, 368,594 bales.

GALVESTON, Jan. 14.—Cotton firm; middling, 5 3-16c; low middling, 4 13-16c; good ordinary, 4 7-16c; net and gross receipts, 16,680 bales; exports, coastwise, 3,986 bales; sales, 1,022 bales; stock, 280,817 bales.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS—While there is here and there a lot of mediums on offer at rather easy prices, yet most holdings are up to the late quoted rates. For marrows decided firmness prevails, as being in least supply, while having rather more attention from buyers, with $2.20@$2.22½ quoted. Generally trading is only moderately active, with the market favored more by light receipts. The current market prices here are $2.20@$2.22½ for best marrows, $1.77½@$1.80 for mediums, $1.75@$1.77½ for pea, and $1.30@$1.55 for old and new foreign mediums, as to quality; red kidneys, $1.95@$2.

BUTTER—There is a weaker and more irregular market. Supplies are liberal, demand comparatively moderate, and buyers most generally are not disposed to pay over 25c for fancy Western creamery.

STATE.

Creamery, extra, per lb	22 @23
Creamery, seconds to firsts	16 @21
Dairy half-firkin tubs, fresh, extras	22 @..
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, firsts	19 @18
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, seconds	13 @14
Dairy, tubs, thirds	10 @12
Dairy, firkins and tubs, extras	18 @18½
Dairy, firkins and tubs, sec. to firsts	16 @16
Dairy, firkins, extras	17 @17½
Dairy, firkins, seconds to firsts	13 @16

WESTERN.

Creamery, extras	25 @25½
Creamery, firsts	22½@23½
Creamery, seconds	20 @22
Creamery, thirds	16 @18
Creamery, June, extra	21 @21½
Creamery, June, seconds to firsts	16 @19
Imitation creamery, firsts	16 @18
Imitation creamery, seconds	12 @14
Dairy, firsts	14 @15
Dairy, thirds to seconds	10 @12
Factory, June, firkins, extra	13¼@14
Factory, June, firkins, seconds to firsts	11 @12½
Factory, tubs, fresh, extra	14½@15
Factory, fresh, tubs, firsts	12 @13
Factory, seconds	10½@11
Factory, firsts	9 @10
Rolls, choice	16 @17
Rolls, poor to fair	10 @15

CHEESE—A steady market for desirable parcels, but trading is limited to jobbing lots.

State, f. c., large, Fall make, col'd fcy	11¼@..
State, f. c., large, Fall make white, fcy	11 @..
State, full cream, large, choice	10¾@10¾
State, full cream, large, good to prime	10 @10¼
State, full cream, large, com. to fair	9 @ 9¾
State, full cream, small size, fancy	11¼@12
State, full cream, small, prime to prime	10¾@11¼
State, part skims, small size, choice	8½@ 9
State, part skims, small, fair to prime	6 @ 8
State, part skims, large size, choice	7½@..
State, part skims, fair to prime	5 @ 6
State, part skims, common	3½@ 4
Pennsylvania, skims	2 @ 2½

EGGS—The market is a little steadier, as following the cold weather and the placing of some of the arrivals under price limits. Trading dull.

State and Pennsylvania	22½@23
Western, fresh-gathered, choice	22 @..
Southern, fresh-gathered, prime	20 @21½
Western, Fall, refrigerators, choice	18 @19
Western, early-packed, refrigerators, ch	17½@..
Western, early-packed, fair to good	15 @16
Western, early-packed, defective, cs	$2 @$3.75
Limed	14 @15

VEGETABLES—Potatoes in limited demand, but steady. Other vegetables in moderate demand for choice; Florida stock scarce.

Cucumbers, Florida, per crate	$1.00@$3.00
Cauliflowers, fancy, per bbl	4.00@ 6.00
Cauliflowers, poor to fair	1.25@ 3.00
Cabbages, per 100	1.00@ 5.00
Celery, Michigan, fancy, large, per dozen roots	30@ 50
Celery, Western and State, fair to good, dozen roots	15@ 35
Onions, white, large, per bbl	3.00@ 6.50
Onions, Eastern, yellow, per bbl	1.75@ 2.25
Onions, Eastern, yellow, per bbl	1.75@ 2.00
Onions, Orange County, red, per bbl	1.50@ 2.25
Onions, State and Western, yellow	1.25@ 1.75
Squash, per bbl	1.00@ 2.00
Spinach, per bbl	1.25@ 2.00
Turnips, per bbl	70@ 75
Kale, per bbl	50@ 75

POTATOES.

Jersey, prime, in bulk, per bbl	$1.50@$1.62
Jersey, common to fair, per bbl	1.12@ 1.37
State, good to prime, per 180 lb	1.75@ 2.00
State, common to fair, per 180 lb	1.25@ 1.37
Maine, per bbl	1.75@ 2.00
Sweets, Vineland, per bbl	1.50@ 2.25
Sweets, Southern Jersey, double heads	1.75@ 1.75
Sweets, Monmouth County, per bbl	1.25@ 1.50
Scotch	1.50@ 2.10
Bermuda, prime	7.00@ 7.50
Bermuda, No. 2	3.50@ 4.50
English, per 168-lb sack	1.75@ 2.00

MISCELLANEOUS.

HAY AND STRAW—Market quiet, but top grades not over plenty and about steady. We quote: Hay, prime, per 100 lb, 75c; do, No. 3 to No. 1, 55@70c; do, shipping, 50@55c; clover, mixed, 50@60c; clover, 35@45c. Rye straw, 40@65c; oat straw, 35@40c.

HOPS—Business remains quiet, with values unchanged and easy.

State N. Y., crop of 1894, choice	11 @12
State N. Y., crop of 1894, med. to prime	8 @10
State N. Y., crop of 1894, common	6 @ 7
State N. Y., crop of 1893, choice	6 @ 7
State N. Y., crop of 1893, com. to prime	3 @ 5
State N. Y., old olds	2 @ 3
Pacific coast, crop of 1894, choice	11 @12
Pacific coast, crop 1894, med. to prime	8 @10
Bavarian, new	22 @26
Bohemian, new	23 @26
Altmarks, new	19 @21

HIDES—Trading is moderate, with prices steady.

Dry—	Pounds.	Price.
Cordova, selected	21@24	10 @12
Buenos Ayres	20@23	12 @..
Montevideo	20@22	12 @..
California	21@25	10½@11
Matamoras	23@25	.. @ 9
Orinoco	20@23	10½@..
Bogota	20@22	10 @10½
Central American	18@22	9½@..
Buenos Ayres kips	10@13	.. @ 9
Cordova kips	10@13	.. @10
Galveston	20@25	8½@ 9
Dry-Salted—		
Maracaibo, as they run	30@33	7 @..
Texas, selected	24@30	6½@ 7
Wet-Salted—		
New-Orleans City, selected	45@55	4½@ 5
Havana, as they run	35@50	5 @ 6
City slaughter, native steer	.@..	.. @ 8
City slaughter, cow	.@..	.. @ 6
City slaughter, native heavy bull	.@..	.. @ 5½
City slaughter, branded and light bull	.@..	4½@ 5
Country slaughter, cow	30@40	5 @..
Country slaughter, steer	60 or over	6 @..
Country slaughter, bull	.@30	5 @..
Country slaughter, calf	.@..	50 @75
Buenos Ayres, bones, cargo lots		$17@$17.50
Buenos Ayres, bone ash, cargo lots		12@ 13.00

LEATHER—Demand is very good on export account, with prices firm.

	—Non-Acid— Buenos Ayres.	Common Hides.	—Acid— Hides of. All Kinds.
Light, first selection	14½@17	..@..	15 @17
Middle, first selection	16 @17½	..@..	16½@18
Heavy, first selection	16½@18	..@..	18½@21
Light, seconds	13 @15	..@..	15 @16
Middle, seconds	14 @16	..@..	16 @17
Heavy, seconds	13 @16½	..@..	16½@18
Damaged, all weights	12½@14½	..@..	14½@16
Rejects			11½@12½

UNION.

Light backs	23@24	Light backs, cow	22@23
Middle backs	24@25	Bellies	9@10
Middle, heavy	25@26	Seconds	20@21
Seconds, heavy	21@22		

OAK.

Dressed backs	30@33	Bellies	10@11
Seconds	26@29		

METALS—Tin steady at 13.05c. Lake copper steady at 9.90c. Lead firm at 3.10c. Spelter dull at 3.25c.

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Fancy grades are firm and in fair demand.

N. Orleans, centrif'gal—Ordinary	12@13	N. Orleans, open kettle—Fair	28@30
Common	14@16	Good	31@32
Fair	17@18	Prime	33@34
Prime	19@21	Choice	35@38
Choice	22@23	Barbados, job'g	25@26
Cuba, 50° test, Nominal.		Puerto Rico	26@35

RICE—The inquiry continues good, with prices ruling firm.

Domestic—		Japan	4¼@4½
Ordinary	3¾@4	Java, in bond	1⅞@2⅜
Fair	4¼@4⅜	Java	3½@3⅝
Good	4⅝@4⅞	Rice flour	2⅜@2½

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Speculation Led by Chicago Gas, Which Declined Sharply.

THE RAILWAY LIST DULL AND FIRM

Dividend Promised by New-York, Ontario and Western—Sugar and Distilling and Cattle Feeding Higher.

Chicago Gas was the feature of yesterday's speculation in the stock market. It opened, ex dividend, at 74½, and was heavy most of the day. Its lowest price was 72¼, and it closed at 72⅝, a net loss of 2¼ points. The trading in it was 55,946 shares. Its weakness was attributed by some to the sale of stock purchased for use at the annual meeting of the companies, held in Chicago yesterday, but others contended that the decline was due to a cleverly-manipulated "scoop" by the new clique which is seeking to control the property, and which found that it had too large a following in the market. The postponement of the election at the instance of Attorney General Moloney on a question of the right of the holders of the trust companies' certificates seems likely to lead to new litigation.

There was fair trading in Sugar at lower prices in the early part of the day, and at a good recovery in the afternoon. The late strength was attributed to buying on advance knowledge of the character of the statement premised to the stockholders at an early day. Distilling and Cattle Feeding was the only other industrial which was at all active, and it advanced ½. The stockholders' committee continues to receive promises of large support, and it is regarded as certain that when it issues its request for proxies to be used to oust the present management, the response will be practically unanimous.

Firmness was the characteristic of the railway list, although the trading was light. The grangers, with the exception of St. Paul, which closed unchanged, scored fractional gains. The coalers advanced in the early trading, but lost most of their gains in the afternoon. Louisville and Nashville was strong, and closed ⅞ higher. Ontario and Western was also strong. The intimation from President Fowler, in another column of The Times to-day, that the company has at last reached a position where it can with propriety pay a small dividend and continue to do so in the future, will be welcome news to the large body of stockholders.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1 per cent. throughout the day.

Time money was not active. Rates were 2 per cent. for thirty days, 2½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four months, and 3@3½ per cent. for five to seven months.

Commercial paper was in good demand. Rates were 3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3½@4 per cent. for high-grade single names, and 4½ per cent. for others.

The Clearing House exchanges were $73,217,020, and balances $5,463,732. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $1,506,633.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was firm. Posted rates for sterling were advanced to $4.89 for sixty-day bills and $4.90 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.88 for sixty-day bills, $4.89 for demand, $4.89¼ for cable transfers, and $4.87 for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16¼ for long and 5.14⅜ for short, reischsmarks at 95⅝ and 95⅞, and guilders at 40⅝ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: New-Orleans—Commercial, 125 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying 1-16 discount; selling, 1-16@⅛ premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ premium. San Francisco—Sight, 12½; telegraphic, 15. Boston, 15c discount to par. Chicago—60 premium. St. Louis—100 premium bid.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 59⅞ bid.

The commercial price of bar silver was 59⅝c. per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 49c.

In London bar silver sold at 27 5-16d per ounce.

The exports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $6,576,636, and the imports for the same period $77,969. The net exports, therefore, have been $6,498,667.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

Illinois Central	
Louisville & Nashville	2½
M. & St. L. pf., t. r., all as. pd.	⅞
Mo., K. & Texas	⅛
Southern Ry. pf.	⅞
U. S. Cordage pf.	1

DECLINED.

Chicago Gas	2½

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

The railway bond market was dull and irregular. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

L., N. A. & Chi. gen.	1
Oregon Improvement cn.	1
So. Car & Ga. 1st	1

DECLINED.

Colorado Midland 1st	2
Pitts & West. 1st	1
U. S. Cordage 1st	1

Government bonds were unchanged. The sales on call were $10,000 5s, coupon, at 17⅛. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, 1891, r	97	
4s, r	113	113½
4s, c	113	113⅝
5s, r	117	117⅛
5s, c	117	117⅛
Currency 6s, 1895	117	117½
Currency 6s, 1896	100	
Currency 6s, 1897	102½	
Currency 6s, 1898	105½	
Currency 6s, 1899	108	
	111	

In State securities $70,000 Virginia 6s, deferred, trust receipts, stamped, sold at 11⅝@13⅞.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American railway securities were fractionally lower in the London market. The principal changes were: Declined—Lake Shore, ⅛ to 139; Northern Pacific preferred, ⅛ to 17⅜; Atchison, ⅛ to 4½; Erie, ⅛ to 10⅛; St. Paul, ⅛ to 57⅝; Union Pacific, ⅛ to 11⅜; Ontario and Western, ⅛ to 16, and Kansas and Texas, ⅛ to 14⅛. Advanced—Illinois Central, ⅛ to 86. Reading sold at 6⅝, Louisville and Nashville at 54⅞, Canadian Pacific at 57½, and Wabash preferred at 14¼. British consols were firm at 104 9-16 for money and 104⅝ for the account.

The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £209,000. Money, ¼@½ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months' bills is ⅝ per cent. Paris advices quote 3 per cent. rentes at 102f. 32½c. for the account, and exchange on London at 25f. 37c. for checks.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

—The Homestake Mining Company has declared dividend No. 106 of 25 cents per share, ($31,250,) payable Jan. 25 at the office of the transfer agents, Messrs. Lounsbery & Co., Mills Building. Transfer books close Jan. 18.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	Par.	High.	Low.	Last.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Adams Express		141½	141½	142	141	143	15
Alton & Terre Haute		36¾	36¾	36¾	36½	40	100
American Cotton Oil pf.		67½	66	67½	68		400
American Express		112	112	112	111	111½	120
*American Sugar Refining		90¼	90¼	89½	90½	90½	34,435
*American Sugar Refining pf.		91½	91½	91½	91½	92½	100
*American Tobacco		99	99	98¾	98½	98¾	100
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe		4⅝	4½	4⅝	4⅝	4¾	1,640
Baltimore & Ohio		62⅝	62⅝	62⅝	62½	63	600
*Bay State Gas		23½	24	23	23	24	900
Central Pacific		18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	19¾	20
Chicago Gas		74½	74½	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝	55,946
Chicago & Northwestern		96½	97	96½	96½	96½	4,150
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy		71⅞	72¼	71⅝	71¾	71¾	3,705
C., C., C. & St. Louis		37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	38	25
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul		84	84	84	84		10
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific		56⅜	56⅝	56¼	56½	56⅝	8,000
Consolidated Gas Company		62⅝	63¼	62⅝	63	63½	4,815
Delaware & Hudson		130⅜	132	130⅜	131¾	132	515
Delaware, Lack. & Western		162	164	162	162¾	163½	3,440
Denver & Rio Grande pf.		35	35	35	35	36	600
Distilling & Cattle Feeding		10⅞	11¾	10⅞	11¾	11¾	11,070
Erie Tel. & Telephone		53¾	53¾	53⅝	53⅝		100
General Electric		34	34½	33⅞	34		100
Green Bay & Winona, t. r.		1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	2,100
Green Bay & Winona pf., t. r.		3½	3½	3½	3½	3¾	100
Harlem		260	260	260	260		8
Illinois Central		85	87	85	87	87	1,250
Laclede Gas pf.		87½	87½	87¼	87¼	88	25
*Long Island Traction		11½	11½	11½	11½	11¾	100
Louisville & Nashville		53½	54⅞	53⅞	54½	54⅝	5,525
Louis., N. A. & Chicago		7½	7½	7½	7½	8	100
Louis., N. A. & Chicago pf.		22	22	22	22	22½	100
Manhattan Consolidated		105⅝	106¼	105⅜	106¼	104⅝	3,308
Minn. & St. L. pf., all. as. pd.		47½	47½	47½	47½	46¾	100
Missouri Pacific		25⅜	24⅝	25⅛	24⅝	24⅞	606
Missouri, Kansas & Texas		13⅜	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	13⅝	14
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.		22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	23	100
*National Lead Company		36¾	37¼	36¾	37	37¼	200
New-Jersey Central		93½	94	93	93½	93¾	2,570
New-York Central		98½	99	98¼	98	99¼	515
New-York & N. E., all in. pd.		33	33½	33	33	33½	1,200
Norfolk & Western		42¾	43	42¾	43	43¾	200
Norfolk & Western pf.		5	5	5	5	5	100
North American		18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼	19¼	100
Northern Pacific		3½	3½	3½	3½	3¾	200
Ontario & Western		3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	100
Oregon Railway & Nav.		15½	16	15½	16	16	2,235
Pacific Mail		19¼	19½	19¼	19¼	19¼	150
Philadelphia & Reading		22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼	22½	200
P., C., C. & St. Louis pf.		12⅞	13¼	12⅞	13½	13½	4,900
St. Louis Southwestern		45	45½	45	45½	45	200
St. Paul & Omaha		4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4½	100
St. Paul & Omaha pf.		33½	33½	33½	33½	5	200
Southern Pacific		110	110	110	110	34	20
Southern Railway		18	18	17⅞	17⅞	17½	400
Southern Railway pf.		10½	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	10½	916
Tennessee Coal & Iron		35¾	36½	35¾	36½	35¾	540
Texas Pacific		15¾	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	15½	420
Toledo & Ohio Central		9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	9½	200
Toledo & Ohio Central pf.		41	41	41	41	40	48
United States Cordage		73	73	73	73	71	190
United States Cordage pf.		7½	7½	7½	7½	7	10
United States Cordage gtd.		11	11	11	11	10¾	100
United States Rubber		20½	20½	20½	20½	20	100
*United States Leather pf.		44½	44½	44½	44½	44½	525
Western Union Telegraph		64⅝	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝	520
Wheeling & Lake Erie		87⅛	88	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛	900
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf.		10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	1,321
Wisconsin Central		40	41¼	39¼	41¼	39¼	200
		3	3	3	3	2⅞	950
						3½	167
Total sales							164,465

*Unlisted. †Ex dividend.

Bonds.

Am. Cotton Oil Co 8s, 1,000	112½	C., C. & St. Louis St Louis Div 4s, 5,000	90¾
Atch, Top & S F 4s, 40,000	64⅝	Col, H V & T G M 6s, 2,000	80
Atch, Top & S F 2d 3-4s, Class A 1,000s3	18¼	East Tenn, Va & Ga Cons Gold 5s, 4,000	103½
Austin & N W 1st, 7,000	85¾	3,000	103¼
Baltimore & Ohio 5s 1885-1925, 2,000	112½	East Tenn Reorg Lien 4-5s, 2,000	83
Bur, C R & Nor 1st, 4,000	107	4,000	83½
500	107¼	Gen Elec Co Deb 5s, 10,000	92½
Collat Trust 5s, 3,000	96⅜	Georgia Pac 1st 5-6s, 3,000	110
2,000	96½	H & Tex Cen Con 6s, 2,000	102½
2,000	96⅝	H & Tex Cen G M 4s, 5,000	62¼
Can South 1st Gtd, 12,000	110½	H & Tex Cent 1st 5s, 6,000	104
2,000s10F	110½	7,000	103½
1,000	110½	Kanawha & Mich 4s, 2,000	80
Cent of N J G M 5s, 17,000	112⅜	Kan Pac 6s, 1896, 5,000	106½
Cent R & B Co of Ga Collat Gold 5s, 10,000	93½	Kan Pac 1st Cons, 5,000	78
Ches & Ohio 6s, 1911, 1,000	118¾	Long Island Con 5s, 3,000	117¼
Ches & Ohio Gen 4½s, 5,000	107	L, N A & Chi G M, 5,000	66
Ches & Ohio Con 5s, 5,000	107	Mexican Int 1st 4s, 10,000	71
Chi, B & Q Cons 7s, 4,000	120⅜	Mich Cent 5s, 1931, 4,000	117
1,000	120⅞	Mil, L S & West 1st Ashland Div, 2,000	129
Chi, Bur & Quincy Nebraska Ext 4s, 5,000	88	Michigan Div, 9,000	128
1,000	88¼	Mil, L S & W Ext 5s, 5,000	114½
3,000	88	Mil & St Paul 1st Chi & Mo Riv 5s, 10,000s	105
5,000s3	88	Chi & Pac 6s, 3,000	118
Chi, B & Q Deb 5 s, 5,000	101	5,000	117½
Chi G L & C Co 1st, 10,000	93½	Chi & Pac W 5s, 1,000	110¼
Chi & Northwestern Coupon Gold 7s, 3,000	121½	South Minn Div, 2,000	117
Chi & Northwestern 25-Year Deb 5s, 10,000	106¾	Southwest Div, 3,000	116¼
Chi & N W S F 5s Registered, 1,000	109½	Mo, Kan & Tex 1st 4s, 1,000	81¼
Chi, R I & P Ext 5s, 17,000	102	1,000	81¾
Chi, R I & Pac 6s, 1,000	127	23,000	81¾
5,000	126½	27,000	81¾
1,000	127	500	81¾
Cin, Ind, St L & C 4s, 2,000	97	1,000	81¾
Colorado Midland 1st, 5,000	70	5,000	81¾
Col, H V & Tol 5s, 1,000	89	3,000	81¾
5,000	89¼	14,000	81¾
10,000	89¼	5,000	82
10,000	89¼	Mo, Kan & East 1st, 1,000	84½
8,000	89¼	6,000	84¾
Consumers' Gas Co of Chi 1st 5s, 3,000	86	3,000	84⅞
7,000	85	N Y Cent 1st Coup, 2,000	123¼
		N Y Elevated 1st, 4,000	108
		N Y Cent Deb 5s Registered, 2,000	108¾
		N Y, Lack & W 1st, 1,000	132
		N Y, L E & W 1st Consol, 5,000	65
		N Y, N H & H 4s Cons Deb Certs, 2,000	139
		Small Bonds, 300	138
		N Y & N J Tel 5s, 5,000	102½
		N Y, O & W Con 5s, 1,000	111¾
		N Y, Ont & Western Refunding 4s, 2,000	88¾
		N Y, Sus & West 2d, 1,000	86
		Nor Pac 1st Coup, 3,000	114
		Nor Pac Cons 5s, 5,000	27
		Ohio Southern 1st, 5,000	95¾
		Ohio South G M 4s, 2,000	48
		Ore Imp Co Con 5s, 4,000	53
		Ore Rail & Nav 1st, 1,000	108
		Oregon Rail & Nav 5s Trust Receipts, 2,000	75½
		1,000	75¾
		Oregon Short Line 6s, 1,000	93¼
		Trust Co Certs, 12,000	93
		5,000	92⅞
		Ore S L & U N Con 5s, 4,000	48
		Penn Co's Gtd 4½s, 5,000	110
		People's G & C Chi 2d Gtd 6s, 1,000	103½
		Peo, Dec & Ev 1st Evansville Div, 1,000	96
		Phil & Reading 1st Pref Inc, 5,000	23½
		1,000	23½
		1,000	24
		5,000	23¾
		2d Pref Inc, 5,000	15⅜
		3d Pref Inc, 10,000	10⅞
		Phil & Read Gen 4s, 5,000	72½
		12,000	72¾
		Phil & Read Defd Inc, 2,000	2
		P, C & St L 4½s Series A, 4,000	105
		Pitts & Western 1st, 7,000	83
		St L, Kan & North Real Es & R 7s, 5,000	104⅜
		Roch & Pitts Cons, 1,000	117½
		St L & Grand Isl 1st, 5,000	58
		St L & S Fr Con 4s, 5,000	51½
		St Louis S W 1st, 3,000	62¼
		1,000	62½
		2,000	63
		6,000	62⅝
		St Louis S W 2d Inc, 16,000	19
		So Car & Ga 1st 5s, 8,000	97¼
		2,000	97½
		8,000	97¼
		2,000	98
		So Pac of Cal 1st, 1,000	110
		Southern Ry 1st 5s, 11,000	88⅜
		7,000	88⅝
		2,000	88¾
		Tenn Coal, I & R 6s Tenn Div 6s, 1,000	78
		Tex & N O Cons 5s, 8,000	90½
		Texas & Pac 1st 5s, 1,000	85¾
		5,000	86
		5,000	86¼
		2,000	86⅛
		Texas & Pac 2d Inc, 1,000	25
		Tol, A & A N M 1st Trust Co Certs, 5,000	81
		Tol & Ohio Cent 1st, 1,000	109¼
		1,000	109¾
		Tol, St L & C 1st Trust Co Certs, 5,000	90¼
		Union Pac 1st, 1896, 5,000	104⅜
		Union Pac 1st, 1897, 10,000	105
		Union Pac 1st, 1808, 1,000	105⅝
		1,000	105⅝
		Union Pac 6s, 1899, 1,000	106¾
		U S Cordage Co 1st, 1,000	61
		Wabash 1st 5s, 1,000	105
		4,000s3	105
		Det & Chi Ext, 1,000	97
		Wabash 2d Mtge 5s, 5,000	70¼
		1,000	70
		4,000s3	70¼
		West Shore Gtd 4s, 3,000s3	104⅝
		67,000s20F	104⅞
		Registered, 1,000	104⅝
		Wn Un Col Trust 5s, 1,000	104½
		Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st, 1,000	107¾
			100
Total sales			$832,300

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Albany & Susquehanna	170	
American Coal	80	
American Cotton Oil	23	23½
American District Telegraph	35	45
American T. & C	92¼	94
American Tobacco pf.	108	110
Atlantic & Pacific	⅝	1⅛
B. & O., S. W. pf., new	5	7
B. & S. Illinois pf.	185	
Buffalo, R. & P.	102	
Buffalo, R. & P. pf.	16	22
Bur., C. R. & N.		62
Canada Southern	48	
Canadian Pacific	49	50
Cedar F. & M.	55½	56½
Central & South American Tel.	4⅜	5⅞
Chesapeake & Ohio	118	
Chicago & Alton	17¼	17½
Chicago & Alton pf.	140½	
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	167½	
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf.	50	53
Chicago & Northwestern pf.	90	94
Chicago, M. & St. P. pf.	143	145
Cleveland & Pittsburg	117	118½
Colorado Coal & Iron Dev.	157	
Colorado Fuel & Iron	7	8
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.	25½	28
Col. & Hock. Coal	70	75
Col., H. V. & Toledo	4½	5
Col., H. V. & Toledo pf.	17	17½
Commercial Cable		62
Consolidated Coal	135	
Denver & Rio Grande	33	34
D., M. & Ft. D.	10½	11½
D., M. & Ft. D. pf.	5½	7
*D., S. S. & A.	25	32
*D., S. S. & A. pf.	3¼	4
Edison Electric Ill. of N. Y.	98	100
Evansville & Terre Haute	35	40
Flint & P. M.	8½	14
Great Northern pf.		45
Homestake	103	105
Iowa Central	17½	
Iowa Central pf.	6¾	8½
Kanawha & Michigan	22	23
Keokuk & D. M.	8¼	9½
Keokuk & D. M. pf.	3	4
Laclede Gas	15¼	21
Lake Erie & Western	27½	28
Lake Erie & Western pf.	15⅜	16⅝
Lake Shore	71	72
Long Island	137	137½
L., N. A. & T.	87	89
Mahoning Coal R.	5	8
*Unlisted.	105	112

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
A. Sug. Ref.	90¼	90⅝	89½	90⅜	20,950
A., T. & S. F.	4½	4½	4½	4½	40
B. State Gas	24½	24½	24½	24½	30
Chicago Gas	74½	74½	72⅝	72⅝	23,190
C., R. I. & P.	62⅝	62⅝	62⅜	63	2,650
C., B. & Q.	71⅞	72¼	71⅝	71⅝	7,030
C., M. & S. P.	56⅝	56⅝	56½	56½	8,390
C. & N. W.	96⅝	97	96½	96⅝	150
Cen. of N. J.	93¼	94	92¾	93⅝	1,530
Dist. & C. F.	11	11⅛	11	11⅛	2,620
General Elec.	34	34⅜	34	34⅜	740
Total sales					70,500

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
A., T. & S. F. 1st	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝	$5,000
B., C. R. & N. 1st	107	107	107	107	2,000
Col. Mid. 1st	70	70	70	70	2,000
C., B. & Q. cn.	120⅝	120⅝	120⅝	120⅝	2,000
Nor. Pac. 1st	114	114	114	114	2,000
M., K. & T. 4s	81¼	81¼	81¼	81⅜	8,000
N. Y., O. & W. 4s	88¾	88⅝	88⅜	88⅝	$5,000
Total sales					$38,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alice	.25	.25	.25	.25	200
Bodie	.75	.75	.75	.75	100
Total sales					300

May option.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
					400

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
					376,000

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
*Acker, Merrall & Condit deb.	95	100
American Lithograph pf.	55	
American Bank Note	43	45
American Grocery 1st pf.	25	45
American Typefounders'	2	4
American Typefounders' pf.	23	33
Ark. funded 6 per cent. (non-Halford)	175	190
Atlantic-Mutual Ins. scrip of 1894	106½	
†Atlantic Trust	200	215
Barney Dumpling Boat Co.	6	10
Barney & Smith pf. stock	93	95
Barney & Smith Car common	18	20
Beckton Construction pf.	70	75
‡Beech Creek R. R. stock (4 per cent.,) N. Y. Central	94	
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee	117¼	
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue	139	
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	107	
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	106	
‡Broadway Surface 1st 6s	108	
‡Broadway Surface 2d	103	
Brooklyn City Railroad	164¾	165¾
Brooklyn Elevated	9	12
Brooklyn Elev. (Seaside ext. 5s)	67	69
Brooklyn Gas Company	120	
Brooklyn Traction	10	13
Brooklyn Traction pf.		68
Boston & New-York Air Line pf.	102	
Buffalo Street Railway 1st	104	105
Celluloid Company stock	65¼	67¼
Central & South Am. Telegraph	63	66
Central & South Am. Tel. scrip	118	121
Central Cross-Town	115½	
Cent. Park, North &. East River	160	165
Central N. J. Land & Imp	53	
Central Trust Company	1000	1015
Ches. & Ohio Grain Elevator 4s	63	66
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. stock		2½
Cin., Jack. & M. R. 4 p. c. bonds	25	
Columbus Street Railway stock	47½	49½
Cleveland & Canton equip. bonds	20	
Chi., & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock	½	1½
Commercial Cable Co. stock	142	
Consol. Electric Light 1st	89	
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stk.	68½	72½
Continental Trust	160	
Cramp Shipyard stock	90	92
†Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R.	93	
Dry Dock, E. Broadway & Bat.	152	
East Tenn., Cin. ext. 5s	62	
Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn	110½	112½
Equitable Gas Co. of N. Y. 1st	178½	181½
Equitable Gas Co. of N. Y.	178½	181½
Equitable G. & F. Co. of Chi. 6s	94	98
Eighth Avenue	285	
Evans. & Rich. R. R. 5s, gtd.	48	58
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.	690	725
Fidelity & Casualty Co.	300	
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	52½	56½
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	113	
42d St. & Grand St. R. R.	323	
Gallatin National Bank	312	
Garfield National Bank	450	
Gold & Stock Telegraph Co.	106½	
Grand River Valley R. R. stock	107	
Hocking Valley Car Trust 6s	90	
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling com.	75	
†Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	94½	98½
Helena & Red Mt. R. R. 6s	104	105½
Herring-Hall-Marvin common	6	25
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	36	41
Hudson River Telephone Co.	39	
Indianapolis Gas stock	131	
Indianapolis Gas Co. 1st 6s	101½	133½
Ind., Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. stock	67	102½
Ind., Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s	73½	70
Int. & G. N. 1st scrip	100	76
International Ocean Telegraph	106¼	
Iron Steamboat	4	6
Iron Steamboat bonds	55	65
†Journeay & Burnham	90	46
†Journeay & Burnham pf.	190	
*Keithsburg Bridge 6 p. c. bonds	91	
†Kings County Elevated	5	6
Knickerbocker Ice Company	60	67
Knickerbocker Trust Company	166	171
Lafayette Gas Company stock	80	83
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	80	82
Long Island Traction	117¼	
Lorillard pf.	117	119
Mutual Gas, New-York	151½	154½
†Manhattan Trust Company	120	130
†Madison Square Garden stock	6	
Madison Square Garden 1st	102	
Madison Square Garden 2d	68	
Manufacturing Coal R. R.	108	
†Metropolitan Ferry 5s	105	
Metropolitan Trust Company	280	290
Mechanics' National Bank stock	182	
Michigan-Peninsular Car Co. pf.	49	52
Michigan-Peninsular Car Co. com.	9	13½
Mich. Pen. Car 5 per cent. bonds	90	95
National Park Bank	275	285
National Shoe & Leather Bank (assessments not paid)	62	70
National Wall Paper Co. pf.		88
New-Jersey & New-York R. R.	1	4
New-Orleans Pacific land grant	26	
New-Orleans Traction common	16½	17½
New-Orleans Traction pf.	59	61
New-York, Lack. & Western	116	118
N. Y. Loan & Imp. & Power stock	35	40
New-York Air Brake Company		10
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. com. stock	31½	33
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. pf.	47	49
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. bonds	84½	85½
*N. Y. Guaranty & Indemnity	345	360
*N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	90	
*N. Y. & N. J. Telephone 5s	95	96½
Ninth Avenue Railroad	201½	
†N. Y. Life Insurance & Trust	147	
New-York Security & Trust	700	
Ohio Land & R'y Purchase, M. 6s	253	
Omaha & St. Louis common	80	84
Omaha & St. Louis pf.	1	4
Oswego & Syracuse Railroad	1	2
Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph	183	
Pennsylvania Coal	65	
Postal Telegraph & Cable	305	312
Pratt & Whitney common	53	57½
Pratt & Whitney pf.	47	20
*Real Estate Trust Company	160	51
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	107	
Second Avenue Railroad	145	108½
Southern & Atlantic Telegraph	58	160
Southern Cen. R. R. 5s (N. Y.)	20	60
Standard Oil Trust	690	92
Standard Gas common	16½	725
Standard Gas pf.	41	16¾
Staten Island Railway	90	42
Sixth Avenue Railway stock	56	92
*State Trust	215	64
Staten Island Rapid Tran. 1st 6s	194	221
Staten Island Rapid Transit 2d	112	201
St. Joseph & Grand Island stock	1	114
*Third Avenue Railroad	177	3
Toledo, Ann Arbor & Cad. 1st	65	179
Toledo, A. A. & Mt. Pleasant 1st	84	70
T., A. A. & Lake Mich. 1st	59	67
Tol. & Ohio Central R. R. ext. 5s	12	
Toledo, St. Louis & Kan. City pf.	7	
Tradesmen's National Bank	100	115
Trenton Potteries common	5	10
Trenton Potteries pf.	45	48
Terre Haute & Logansport	18	
Terre Haute & Ind. R. R. Co.	87

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

National City
52 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

GALLATIN NATIONAL
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,600,000.
36 Wall Street.

Bank of the State of New-York
35 William Street.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 20 Nassau St.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL,
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus Fund, $1,000,000.
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,950,000.
9 and 11 Nassau Street.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

National Park Bank
214 and 216 Broadway.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.

Fifth Avenue Bank
Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

Atlantic Trust Company
39 William Street.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.,
234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co.
20 Wall Street.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage Co.
TRANSACTS A GENERAL TRUST BUSINESS.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS.
Members of the New-York Stock Exchange.
41 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.
421 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.
Dealers in Government, Railroad, and Street Railway Bonds.
Orders executed on Stock Exchanges in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago.

State, City & County Bonds — BOUGHT & SOLD. Municipal Securities our specialty. Bond letter and Descriptive Circular furnished upon application. Correspondence and personal interviews invited.

N. W. HARRIS & CO.,
15 WALL ST., N. Y. 70 STATE ST., BOSTON.

Financial.

New York Guaranty & Indemnity Co.,
65 CEDAR STREET, N. Y.,
Mutual Life Building.
CAPITAL, - - $2,000,000
SURPLUS, - - $1,500,000
IS A TRUST COMPANY UNDER THE BANKING ACT AND TRANSACTS ALL TRUST COMPANY BUSINESS.
Is a legal depository of trust funds.
Acts as Trustee, Transfer Agent, or Registrar for Corporations.
Acts as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, or Trustee of Estates.
ALLOWS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS subject to check.
WALTER G. OAKMAN, President.
ADRIAN ISELIN, JR., Vice-President.
GEORGE R. TURNBULL, 2d Vice-President.
HENRY A. MURRAY, Treas. and Sec.
J. NELSON BORLAND, Assist. Treas. and Sec.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel D. Babcock,	Adrian Iselin, Jr.,
George F. Baker,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
George S. Bowdoin,	James N. Jarvie,
Frederic Cromwell,	Richard A. McCurdy,
Walter R. Gillette,	Walter G. Oakman,
Robert Goelet,	Alexander E. Orr,
G. G. Haven,	Henry H. Rogers,
Oliver Harriman,	Henry W. Smith,
H. McK. Twombly,	Samuel Sloan,
Charles R. Henderson,	Frederick W. Vanderbilt,
	William C. Whitney.

TO STOCKHOLDERS OF THE
Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company.

Upon the request of the holders of more than one-third of the entire Capital Stock of the Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company the undersigned have consented to act as a committee to procure a rigid investigation of the affairs of the company; to protect the interests of the stockholders, and to secure a change of management.

Counsel for the committee have already taken steps to defend the company in legal proceedings now pending, and are preparing to institute such further proceedings as may be deemed advisable.

A circular is now in preparation for further information, which will be forwarded to stockholders, with a proxy in favor of this committee to be voted at the coming annual election.

No. 2 Nassau St., New-York, Jan. 4, 1895.

RICHARD B. HARTSHORNE,
JOHN J. WATERBURY,
F. M. LOCKWOOD, } Committee.

T. H. WENTWORTH, Secretary.

NATHAN BIJUR,
JOHN L. CADWALADER, } Counsel.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
80 Broadway.
New-York, Jan. 10, 1895.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS OF A DEED OF TRUST executed by THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY, under date of Feb. 1, 1875, to the UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, as Trustee, the following-numbered STERLING BONDS have this day been drawn for redemption, viz.:

Of £200 Sterling,

Nos. 19, 79, 89, 457, 561, 685, and 653, and

Of £100 Sterling,

Nos. 84, 98, 191, 251, 345, 485, and 586.

And on behalf of THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY notice is hereby given that the same will be redeemed at the counting house of Messrs. Morton, Rose & Company, London, on the first day of March, A. D., 1895, and the interest on said bonds will cease on that date.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
Trustee.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
Duluth, Missabe and Northern Railway Company.
First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, dated January 1st, 1893.

The Central Trust Company of New-York, Trustee, gives notice that, in accordance with Article 4 of a certain indenture made by the above railway company, dated January 1st, 1893, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above described bonds at a rate not to exceed 105 per cent, and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of forty-five thousand dollars, ($45,000.)

The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New-York, in New-York City, at 12 o'clock noon, on the 16th day of January, 1895.

CENTRAL TRUST CO. OF N. Y., TRUSTEE.
By E. F. HYDE, Second Vice President.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,360 Broadway, 424 Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Financial.

Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company

REORGANIZATION.

The plan of readjustment, dated Oct. 1, 1894, has not been assented to by a sufficient number of income bondholders and stockholders to make the same effective.

The Committee now hold over a majority of the general mortgage bonds, and have, in accordance with the bondholders' agreement of May 7, 1894, and their circular of Oct. 1, 1894, notified the Trustee of the general mortgage to bring suit for the foreclosure thereof and to press such suit as expeditiously as possible.

The Committee will continue to receive deposits of general mortgage bonds under the agreement of May 7, 1894, until Jan. 31, 1895. The Committee will not purchase further coupons, except from bondholders who deposited their bonds before Jan. 1, 1895. After Jan. 31 no bonds will be received, except upon terms to be announced by the Committee hereafter.

Prior to the foreclosure sale, and as soon as the situation permits, the Committee will submit a plan of reorganization, in the manner provided in the agreement of May 7, 1894. That plan will offer to the junior security holders and stockholders an opportunity to avert sale under foreclosure by accepting its provisions and depositing their securities thereunder before the foreclosure sale, and will provide for a participation in the reorganized property either before foreclosure sale or thereafter, in case the Committee shall purchase the property for all the junior security holders who have assented and deposited their securities, upon as favorable a basis as the financial needs of the property will permit. Special recognition will be offered to those who have deposited their junior securities and stock before Feb. 1, 1895.

Pending the announcement of such plan holders of such junior securities and stock may deposit the same with the depositories of the Committee. Such deposits, together with those already made, may be at any time withdrawn upon the surrender of the receipts therefor.

Unless the stockholders who have already deposited their shares with the Committee, and given their proxies, shall withdraw the same, the proxies will be voted in favor of the present management.

The Central Trust Company of New-York,
54 WALL STREET, NEW-YORK CITY.

The Finance Company of Pennsylvania,
431 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
Dated Jan. 2, 1895.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman.
ADRIAN ISELIN, JR., J. KENNEDY TOD,
HENRY BUDGE, THOMAS DENNY,
GEORGE H. EARLE, JR. SIDNEY F. TYLER,
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, RICHARD Y. COOK.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary,
54 Wall Street, New-York City.

NEW-YORK AND LONDON, Jan. 2, 1895.

TO THE HOLDERS OF OUR RECEIPTS FOR
NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY'S
SECOND CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS,
FUNDED COUPON BONDS OF 1885,
AND INCOME BONDS.

Referring to our circular of Dec. 10, 1894, we hereby give notice to holders of our receipts as above that same **must be presented at our offices on or before February 16th, 1895,** after which date we reserve to ourselves the right to decline to receive further assents.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., New-York.
J. S. MORGAN & CO., London.

TO HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE
6 PER CENT. BONDS OF
The Mechanical Rubber Co.

The undersigned Trustees, under the mortgage above referred to, desire under authority of said mortgage to expend the sum of fourteen thousand dollars ($14,000) in the purchase of bonds of said issue, provided such purchase can, in their opinion, be now made advantageously.

Sealed offers of said bonds may be sent to the KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY, 66 Broadway, New-York, addressed to the undersigned, on or before Jan. 19, 1895. The Trustees reserve the right to reject any and all bids not in accordance with the above announcement.

JOHN P. TOWNSEND,
JOHN S. TILNEY, } Trustees.
New-York, Jan. 4, 1895.

COLUMBUS & HOCKING COAL & IRON CO.
FIRST MORTGAGE.

The Central Trust Company of New-York, as Trustee, gives notice that, in accordance with a certain mortgage of the above company, dated the first day of January, 1887, it will receive offers to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed 105 per cent. and accrued interest. Total offer not to exceed the amount of $10,982.39. Bids will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New-York, 54 Wall Street, at 12 o'clock noon on Jan. 23, 1895.

Meetings and Elections.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY CO.,
Richmond, Va., Jan. 9, 1895.

To the Stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company:

Notice is hereby given that a general meeting of the stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company will be held at twelve o'clock noon on MONDAY, the twenty-fifth day of February, 1895, at the office of the company, Pace Building corner of Eighth and Main Sts., in the City of Richmond, State of Virginia, for the following purposes:

To consider the propriety of authorizing and to authorize the Board of Directors:

(a) To contract in the name of this company, severally or jointly—

(1) For the use of the Louisville and Jeffersonville Bridge Company property, in Louisville and Jefferson County, Kentucky, and Jeffersonville, Indiana; and

(2) For the acquisition of the securities of said company; and

(b) To execute a joint and several guaranty with the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company, or with that and one or more other companies, of mortgage bonds of the Louisville and Jeffersonville Bridge Company for a principal sum not exceeding $5,000,000, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding 4 per cent. per annum, both principal and interest being payable in gold, and the principal sum being payable on the first day of March, 1945.

(c) To make any trackage or other agreement relating to the moving of its traffic between Lexington and Louisville;

And for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting.

The stock transfer books of the company will close at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall St., New-York, on Saturday, the twenty-sixth day of January, 1895, at 12 M., and will reopen on Tuesday, the twenty-sixth day of February, 1895, at 10 A. M. By order of the Board of Directors.

C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
80 BROADWAY,
New-York, Jan. 4, 1895.

The annual meeting of stockholders for the election of Trustees of the UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, of the class of 1898, will take place at the office of the company, No. 80 Broadway, New-York, on TUESDAY, JAN. 15, 1895, at 12 o'clock M. Polls open at 12 and close at 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will close Jan. 12 and reopen Jan. 16, 1895.

AUG. W. KELLEY, Secretary.

THE EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, Dec. 20, 1894.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of this company will be held at the office of the company, Nos. 53, 55, and 57 Duane St., New-York City, on

TUESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1895,

at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of thirteen Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and such other business as may come before the meeting.

Transfer books will be closed on FRIDAY, JANUARY 4, 1895, at 3 P. M., and reopened on FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1895, at 10 A. M.

FRANK ENOS,
Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railway Company for the election of thirteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election will be held at the office of the company, No. 118 East Forty-second Street, New-York City, on THURSDAY, Jan. 17, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon. Polls open from 12 to 1 P. M.

Transfer books of this company will be closed from Dec. 18, 1894, until the morning of Jan. 18, 1895.

CHARLES F. NAETHING,
Secretary.

CONSOLIDATED GAS CO. OF NEW-YORK.

Irving Place, Jan. 2, 1895.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Trustees to serve during the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at this office on MONDAY, Jan. 21, 1895. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will close Saturday, Jan. 5, at 3 P. M., and reopen Tuesday, Jan. 22, 1895.

O. F. SOLLINGOFFER, Secretary.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 16,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of Executor of Estate of Mrs. A. Bohlen Hagadorn, dcsd.)

$2,000 Tennessee State 3 p. c. Settlement Bds., 1913.
$11,000 Consolidated Coal Co. 6 p. c. Convt. Bds., 1897.
$200 United States 4 p. c. Consol., 1907.
$6,000 City of Mobile (Ala.) 4-5 p. c. Funded Debt Bds., 1906.
$4,000 Brooklyn City 6 p. c. Permanent Water Loan Bds., 1896-99.
$4,000 New-York County 6 p. c. Cons. Stock, 1901.
$3,000 New-York City 6 p. c. Cons. Stock, 1901.
$1,000 Jersey City (N. J.) 7 p. c. Water Bd., 1904.
$1,000 City of Cincinnati 7 p. c. Water Bd., 1898.
$2,000 Detroit City 7 p. c. Water Works Bds., 1904.
$6,000 Oregon Imp. Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1910.
$1,900 Detroit City 7 p. c. Water Works Bd., 1905.
$3,000 Chic., Mil. & St. Paul R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1921.
$8,000 Chic., Mil. & St. Paul R. R. Co. 5 p. c. Mtge. Bds., 1914.
$4,000 Erie & Pittsburg R. R. Co. 7 p. c. Consol. Mtge. Bds., 1898.
$11,000 N. Y., Chic., & St. Louis R. R. 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds., 1937.
$3,000 Phila. & Reading R. R. 6 p. c. Impt. Mtge. Bds., 1897.
$4,000 Central Pac. R. R. 5 p. c. L. G. Bds., 1900.
$7,000 Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg R. R. 1st Consl. 5 p. c. Convt. Mtge. Bds., 1922.
$5,000 Vicksburg & Meridian R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1921.
$1,000 Chic., Bur. & Quincy R. R. Co. 5 p. c. Bd., 1913.
$3,000 East Tenn., Virg. & Georgia R. R. Co. 5 p. c. Consol. Mtge. Gold Bds., 1956.
$4,000 N. Y. & New-England R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bds., 1905.
$5,000 Cent. R. R. N. J. 5 p. c. Genl. Mtge. Bds., 1987.
$4,000 Memphis & Charleston R. R. Co. 1st Consol. Mtge. 7 p. c. Bds., 1915.
$5,000 Mahoning Coal R. R. 5 p. c. 1st Mtge. Bds., 1934.
$2,000 Nash., Chatt. & St. L. R. R. 8 p. c. Bds., 1906.
$4,000 Nash., Chatt. & St. Louis R. R. 6 p. c. 1st Mtge. Bd., 1917.
$3,000 Long Island R. R. 7 p. c. Mtge. Bds., 1918.
$3,000 Tex. & Pac. R. R. 5 p. c. 1st Mtge. Bds., 2000.
$3,000 Tex. & Pac. R. R. Co. (East. Div.) Consol. Mtge. Skg. Fd. 6 p. c. Bds., 1905.
$3,000 St. Joseph & Grand Island R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1925.
$4,000 N. Y. Cent. & Hudson River R. R. 5 p. c. Deb. Bds., registd., 1904.
$2,000 West Shore R. R. 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Reg. Bds.
$4,000 West Shore R. R. 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds., 2361.
$7,000 Cinn., Ind., St. Louis & Chicago R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds., 1936.
(By order of Executors.)
$30,000 Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal Co., 7 p. c. Consld. Mtge. Bds., 1900.
90 shares People's Bank.
1 share N. Y. Law Institute.
1 share Whiting Manufacturing Co.
(By order of Trustees.)
10 shares Manhattan Life Ins. Co.
(By order of Administratrix.)
10 shares Consolidated Gas Co.
30 shares Home insurance Co.
80 shares New-Orleans Canal and Banking Co.
25 shares Newport & Wickford R. R. & Steamboat Co.
(By order of Guardian.)
2 shares Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chicago Ry. Co. Guar.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
$6,000 Rockbridge Co. of Glasgow, Va., 1st Mtge. Bds., Series A, dated Sept. 5, 1891, payable one year after date. (Hypothecated.)
$13,500 Medina Gas and Electric Light Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bonds.
$500 Homer Water Works Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bd.
$1,000 Evans., Terre Haute & Chic. R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bond, 1900.
$2,000 Dayton & Union R. R. 1st 7 p. c. Bds., 1909.
$8,000 Lehigh & Wilkesbarre 7 p. c. Bds., 1900.
74 shares American Belgian Lamp Co.
200 shares Consolidated Electric Storage Co.
25 shares Washington Trust Co.
30 shares Celluloid Co.
$8,000 Tol., Ann Arbor & Lake Mich. R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1919. (Certf. of Deposit.)
$4,000 Evansville and Indianapolis R. R. 1st Con. Mtge. 6 p. c. Guar. Bds., 1926.
1 share Chemical National Bank.
50 shares Nat. Bank of Commerce.
Warehouse Receipts for 501 Packages Domestic Tobacco.
Warehouse Receipts for 55 Bales Imported Tobacco.
$8,000 Iron Steamboat Co. 1st Mtge. Bds. (Hypd.)
100 shares Iron Steamboat Co. common. (Hypd.)
$10,000 St. Paul Gas Light Co. 5 p. c. Genl. Mtge. Bds.
25 shares Lykens Valley R. R. & Coal Co.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.,
HENRY W. DONALD, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
STOCKS AND BONDS,
TUESDAY, Jan. 15, at 12:30 P. M.,
at the Real Estate Exchange & Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty St.
(Executor's sale, estate of Martha A. Parry.)
161 shares Benedict & Burnham Manufacturing Co. of Waterbury, Conn., $25 each.
(By order of T. Tileston Wells, Receiver.)
50 shares The Citizen Press, $100 each.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
2 shares New-York Life Insurance and Trust Co., $100 each.
10 shares Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, Limited, $100 each.
10 shares East Side Bank, $100 each.
13 shares Lead Pipe Coupling Co., $100 each.
75 shares Towle & Spirter Co., $100 each.
Lists at auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

Dividends.

OFFICE HOMESTAKE MINING CO.,
MILLS BUILDING, 15 Broad St.,
New-York, Jan. 14, 1895.

DIVIDEND NO. 198.

The regular monthly dividend, TWENTY-FIVE (25) CENTS PER SHARE, has been declared for December, payable at the office of the company, San Francisco, or at the transfer agency in New-York, on the 25th inst.

Transfer books close on the 19th inst.

LOUNSBERY & CO., Transfer Agents.

OFFICE BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,
158 Broadway.
New-York, Jan. 9, 1895.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Broadway Insurance Company, held this day, a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. was declared, payable Feb. 1, 1895.

Transfer books will be closed from Jan. 25 to that date.

GEO. W. JONES,
Secretary.

Office of WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
63 Broadway,
New-York, Dec. 20, 1894.

THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, of THREE PER CENT., has been declared by the Directors of this company, payable Jan. 15th, 1895, at our office, as above.

The transfer books will close Dec. 31st, 1894, and reopen Jan. 16th, 1895.

H. B. PARSONS, Assistant Secretary.

THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
37 and 39 Liberty St. and 44½ and 46 Maiden Lane,
New-York, Jan. 9, 1895.

The Board of Directors of this company has this day declared a dividend of 2½ Per Cent., payable at the company's office on Feb. 1, 1895.

The transfer books will be closed Tuesday, the 15th inst., and reopened Saturday, the 2d of February.

JOHN DUER, Treasurer.

TOLEDO AND OHIO CENTRAL RAILWAY.
Toledo, Ohio, Jan. 12, 1895.

A quarterly dividend of One and One-quarter (1¼) Per Cent. has been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this company, payable Friday, Jan. 25, 1895, at the Central Trust Company of New-York. Transfer books close Jan. 15 and reopen Jan. 26.

L. D. KELLEY, Treasurer.

BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY OF IOWA,
80 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 4, 1895.

The semi-annual dividend of 1¼ Per Cent. has been declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable Feb. 1, 1895. Transfer books will be closed on THURSDAY, Jan. 10, and will be reopened on Feb. 1.

H. H. HOLLISTER, Treasurer.

THE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Eighty-fifth Dividend.

A semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. is payable on demand at the office of this company, No. 151 Broadway.

GEORGE JEREMIAH, Secretary.
New-York, Jan. 10, 1895.

Savings Banks.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
S. E. COR. 6th AV. AND 16th ST., NEW-YORK.

INTEREST AT THE RATE OF FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM will be credited depositors for the six months and three months ending Dec. 31, 1894, on all sums from five dollars to three thousand dollars entitled thereto under the by-laws, payable Jan. 21, 1895. Deposits made on or before Jan. 10, 1895, will draw interest from Jan. 1, 1895.

JOHN HARSEN RHOADES, President.
JAMES QUINLAN, Treasurer.
FRANCIS H. LEGGETT, Secretary.

Copartnership Notices.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE firm of Batterson, See & Eisele, having expired by limitation, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. WALTER BATTERSON retiring therefrom. The business will hereafter be conducted by the undersigned, who are authorized to liquidate the affairs of the late firm.

J. G. BATTERSON,
New-York, Jan. 14, 1895. JOHN EISELE.

CHANGE OF MANAGEMENT.—Please take notice that L. C. HERBERT has sold his entire interest in the Manhattan Photo Engraving Co. to CHAS. FRANK, who has succeeded him as business manager. Manhattan Photo Engraving Co. CHAS. FRANK, LEWIS FRANK, H. W. HALSTEAD.

THE PATRIARCHS' DANCE

Many Beautiful Women Seen at Delmonico's.

THE BALLROOMS NOT OVERCROWDED

Mr. McAllister Satisfied with the Menu—The Cotillon Led by Franklin Bartlett and Miss Cora Randolph.

The second ball of the season given by the Patriarchs, at Delmonico's last night, was as brilliant as any that have preceded it, and it was, perhaps, more enjoyable than many others.

Beautiful women, including an unusual number of débutantes, handsome gowns, fine jewels, charming music, and a profusion of flowers were features of the occasion, but Delmonico's spacious rooms were not so crowded as they have been at previous balls. There were 400 or more people at the first Patriarchs' ball on Dec. 10, but last night there were about 100 less, greatly to the comfort of those who were present. The handsome gowns of the women were, in consequence, seen to much better advantage than at the first ball.

"The seating capacity of the rooms is only 275," said Mr. McAllister yesterday, "and we limited the number of guests this time purposely."

The floral decorations were as elaborate as at the last ball. The decorations at the first ball were so much admired that a simlar arrangement was carried out last evening. In the red ante-room, where the Hungarian Band was stationed, and the small red ballroom leading from it, the mantels and mirrors were trimmed with garlands of yellow flowers, producing a striking effect in comparison with the dark-red tones of the room. Yellow roses, daffodils, and acacias mingled with soft greens of various kinds.

The corridor leading to the ballroom was massed in green. Great palms filled the corners, the beautiful Southern clematis covered the walls, and the soft mauve of the catylea orchid stood out like mosaic work on its dark background.

In the ballroom the cone-shaped baskets used before hung in the centre of each mirror and corresponding wall spaces. At the December ball they were filled with American Beauty roses, but last night they were even more beautiful. They were full of great white lilies, and between them were pink roses. The baskets were suspended by broad magenta ribbons, but they, with the baskets, were almost hidden by the vines, which fell all around and trailed naturally over them.

There were fourteen of these suspended baskets, and the reflections in the mirrors of the hundreds of lilies and the vines was very effective.

The balcony, in which Lander's Orchestra played the dance music, was decorated with Roman garlands of pink roses and asparagus.

The guests began to arrive at 11 o'clock P. M., and it was about 1 o'clock A. M. when supper was served in the restaurant on the ground floor. The menu was as follows:

Chaud.
Consommé.
Rissoles d'huitres, Pompadour,
Bouchées de homard aux champignons.
Filet de boeuf, sauce bearnaise tomatée,
Boudons de bécasses à la Diane,
Terrapène à la Trenton,
Café et Thé.
Froid.
Pâte de gibier aux truffes,
Terrine de foies-gras à la gelée,
Galantine de chapon aux pistachas,
Salade de crabes, nonpareil,
Cailles farcies en daube,
Mayonnaise de poulet,
Sandwiches,
Rillettes,
Canapés.
Entremets de douceur.
Gelée aux oranges, Brisselets à la crême,
Bavarois aux fraises, Gâteaux Madeleine,
Glaces fantaisies,
Fruits, Petits fours,
Bonbons, Mottoes,
Dessert.

Patriarch McAllister is authority for the statement that of all the delicacies prepared to tempt the most fastidious gourmet last night, the white terrapin stew and canvasback duck were the most satisfactory. There was the innovation of introducing fresh butter in the place of cream in the preparation of the terrapin.

Mrs. Adair was taken to supper by Mr. McAllister. The Earl of Ava, the Marquis of Dufferin's heir, was one of the guests at his table.

The cotillion was danced after supper. There were no favors. The cotillion was led by Franklin Bartlett with Miss Cora Randolph.

It would be a difficult task to decide which was the most charming among the many charming women who attended the ball last night. Miss Alice Post and Miss Hoffman, however, were said by one of the guests, a gentleman of discernment, to be the prettiest girls present.

Among those present were Gov. and Mrs. Morton, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt, Sir Roderick Cameron, Miss Annie Cameron, Miss Catherine Cameron, Belmont Tiffany, John H. Scriven, Miss Scriven, Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Edgar, Mr. and Mrs. James M. Brown, Mrs. W. Chapman Mitchell, Miss Mitchell, J. H. Mitchell, second; W. M. Camac, Dr. R. C. M. B. Camac, Frederick de Peyster, Miss Baron, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Low, R. G. Hoe, Mr. and Mrs. Columbus O'D. Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. Walter L. Suydam, Mr. and Mrs. Herman L. Emmet, W. K. Duer, Richard Walton, W. G. Rathbone, John Alsop King, Miss Elizabeth T. King, Miss Estelle de Peyster, Johnson L. de Peyster, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Fish Webster, Mrs. Francis Delafield, Miss Julia Floyd Delafield, Miss Cornelia Van Rensselaer Delafield, Banyer Clarkson, James de Wolf Cutting, Dr. and Mrs. J. Marque, Mr. and Mrs. Karrick Riggs, Harold Brown, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Dana, Mr. and Mrs. Howland Pell, Mrs. Drexel, Mr. and Mrs. James Roosevelt, Mr. and Mrs. James Lawrence, J. Hampden Robb, Miss Helen de Peyster, M. Botkine, Secretary of the Russian Legation.

Mr. and Mrs. Myles Standish, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Burden, Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, the Misses Stokes, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Parish, Jr., Miss Wilmerding, Mr. and Mrs. James M. Waterbury, Miss Daisy Dickerson, Miss Belknap Buchanan Winthrop, Mrs. Cadwalader Evans, Mrs. Paran Stevens, Miss Edith Sands, Mr. and Mrs. Philip G. Sands, Harry Sands, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Frelinghuysen, Miss Amy Townsend, the Marquis de Talleyrand-Perigord, Mrs. Clapp, Count Castellane, Dr. and Mrs. John C. Jay, Miss Edith Cortlandt Jay, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Baylis, Miss Hatch of England, Mr. and Mrs. John J. Wysong, the Baron de Santa Anna, Gen. and Mrs. J. Watts Kearny, Miss Kearny, Senator and Mrs. Calvin S. Brice, Baron d'Uechstritts, William E. Curtis, ex-Assistant Secretary of State; Count Sierstorpff, Don Giovanni del Drago of the Spanish Legation at Washington, Alexander de Paddilla, Col. John B. Hay and Miss Hay of Washington, G. W. Smalley.

Percy Sanderson, British Consul General; Joseph Agostini, Mrs. Agostini, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Harriman, Robert Kerr Richards, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Strong, Miss Strong, Miss Brewster, Miss Bertha Perry, Harry S. Lehr, of Baltimore, Mr. Gibson of Boston, P. J. Collier, Miss Josephine Johnson, Edward Chisholm, Col. and Mrs. Frederick D. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. Howe, Miss Mary Alice Preston, Henry W. Bibby, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Lauterbach, the Misses Lauterbach, Mr. and Mrs. J. Frederick Schmeltz, J. B. Abney, Chandler P. Anderson, Miss Elsie Coster, Mr. and Mrs. James Hude Beekman, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Abercrombie, Miss Stuyvesant, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Howard Constable, Mr. and Mrs. Warren Wilbur, David Gardiner, R. L. Gardiner, Miss Helen King, Miss Annie Robbins, Mrs. Brockholst Cutting, William Cutting, F. B. Cutting, Edmund D. Randolph, Moses Taylor, Henry Taylor, Miss Bessie Barnes, Miss Beatrix Cary Davenport.

Earnest Lorillard, B. A. Clarkson of Boston, Godfrey Brewer of Boston, H. A. Dyer of England, Mrs. Alfred Edwards, Miss Edwards, C. W. Ogden, Jr., C. Stacy Clark, Miss Alice Nicholas, Miss Juliette De Neufville, Alexander S. Webb, Jr., Stockton Beekman Colt, George M. Woolsey, Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Beaman, Miss Beaman, Mrs. Alfred Post, H. B. Kane, G. Creighton Webb, Matthew Astor Wilks, Miss Corbin, Charles Emmet, Mr. and Mrs. William Russell, George W. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. John Hone, H. Rutherford Pratt, H. Victor Newcomb, Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould, O. H. P. La Farge, Ogden H. Hammond, Mr. Van Cortlandt, Mr. Williamson, Mrs. George Kingsland, Miss Kingsland, Gardiner Sherman, Miss Edith N. Hall, and Mr. and Mrs. Edward Reeve Merritt.

The Patriarchs are J. J. Astor, W. W. Astor, Hamilton Fish, August Belmont, Frederic Gallatin, Anson Phelps Stokes, William C. Whitney, J. Townsend Burden, J. Hampton Robb, John Alsop King, Edmund L. Baylies, William Gihon, Ogden Goelet, George Griswold Haven, W. Bayard Cutting, Johnston Livingston, James A. Burden, Heber R. Bishop, C. O'D. Iselin, S. V. R. Cruger, Bradish Johnson, Woodbury G. Langdon, Charles Lanier, Ward McAllister, J. Pierpont Morgan, William Oothout, Charles D. Hickey, William Cruger Pell, J. Hooker Hamersley, James Roosevelt, William Rhinelander, Adrian Iselin, Robert G. Remsen, Byam K. Stevens, W. Watts Sherman, James M. Waterbury, John Stewart, Jr., Sir Roderick Cameron, Eugene Schieffelin, Bradley Martin, E. N. Tailer, M. Orme Wilson, Matthew Wilks, Edward Livingston, Alexander S. Webb, Buchanan Winthrop, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Elbridge T. Gerry, John Ryan Gardiner, and Whitelaw Reid.

Ex-Secretary Whitney, Whitelaw Reid, W. W. Astor, Bradley Martin, and some other Patriarchs were not present, owing to absence from the city or for other reasons.

SOME OF THE COSTUMES WORN.

Mrs. George J. Gould's Handsome Gown—Dinners Before the Ball.

Some of the gowns worn at the Patriarchs' ball were very striking.

One of the handsomest and most noticeable costumes was that worn by Mrs. George J. Gould. It was a Paquin gown made entirely of rose-colored velvet, which appeared under the light like satin. It was simply made with a plain, flaring skirt and very low-cut bodice. Across each shoulder were two epaulet-like straps of dark-brown fur, below which was a fall of lace.

In her hair Mrs. Gould wore a magnificent tiara of diamonds. From the necklace of diamonds hung a beautiful pendant of sapphires and diamonds, and she carried a large cluster of American Beauty roses.

Mrs. James Hude Beekman wore an exquisite gown of pale blue satin. It was trimmed with white lace and silver spangles. For ornaments she wore diamonds, five stars of beautiful gems in her hair.

Mrs. Calvin S. Brice wore an elegant costume of black and white. The skirt and front of the bodice were of white, covered with black lace. The train and sleeves and the rest of the gown were of heavy black satin. She wore a magnificent tiara of diamonds, a pendant of diamonds, a bracelet and brooch of black pearls and diamonds.

Miss Brice wore a charming gown of white satin and white lace, brocaded with silver. A fleur de lis and other ornaments were of diamonds.

Miss Kate Brice was in blue brocaded satin. Her chic little belt was of red, and a pretty pin was of turquois and diamonds. Both the Misses Brice wore necklaces of pearls.

Mrs. Edward Lauterbach wore a very handsome gown of blue and white striped brocade, with white and gold embroidery. The skirt was covered with the embroidery of gold. The train and body of the gown were of the wide blue and white striped brocade. The collar was finished with a fall of duchesse lace. Mrs. Lauterbach wore an aigrette of diamonds in her hair.

The two Misses Lauterbach, a blond and a brunette, looked very charming, dressed exactly alike in quaint little green satin gowns. The skirt and bodice of each gown was of the green satin, trimmed with passementerie, the lower part of spangled white tulle. Spangled tulle made up the sleeves, over which were gay little bows of green and white striped ribbon, and three long ribbons hanging down the back. Both the young women wore rosebuds of pink in the hair,

POODLE'S PRICE, HE SAYS

Too Low to be Placed Upon the Life of a Little Boy.

JUDGE PRYOR SETS VERDICT ASIDE

Jury Had Awarded Morris Katz $50 for the Loss of His Son, Who Had Been Run Down by a Wagon.

Judge Pryor of the Court of Common Pleas thinks that the life of an eight-year-old boy should be considered worth more in dollars and cents than the life of a poodle dog.

The Judge yesterday expressed himself to this effect to a jury in his court, the members of which, in his opinion, did not seem to appreciate the difference. Judge Pryor did not say much, but what he did say was to the point, and the jurymen left the court-room looking exceedingly downcast.

The son of Morris Katz was playing with a number of other children in Norfolk Street on May 10 last when a big ice wagon came suddenly around the corner. Before the boy could get out of the way he was under the horses' hoofs, and when he was picked up he was dying. He lived only a short time.

His father sued the owner and driver of the wagon, Henry Michaels, for $5,000 damages for the loss of his son. The case was given to the jury at a late hour on Friday night. After the members had deliberated for several hours they brought in a sealed verdict for $50 in favor of the child's father, evidently a compromise. This verdict carried costs.

When it was opened in court yesterday in the presence of the jury, the counsel for Mr. Katz moved to set the verdict aside upon the ground that it was entirely inadequate. Judge Pryor immediately granted the motion, set the verdict aside, and ordered a new trial. He turned to the jury and said:

"If the jury had found a verdict for the defendant, I should not have disturbed it, because the question was pretty evenly balanced; but having found for the plaintiff and having assessed the value of the life of this boy at $50—the price, about, of a poodle dog—I think the verdict should be set aside. There was a boy, bright and in perfect health, and here was a father, indigent, in all probability, and largely dependent upon the services and assistance of this son, at an age at which he probably would be of assistance to his father. Now, I cannot imagine that the value of the life of such a son to such a father is only $50. I infer that there is no father on that jury who would consider that the value of his son."

The Judge looked very indignant as he delivered his lecture, and none of the jurors ventured an explanation or reply.

The Chinamen Must Pay $850.

A jury in the Court of Common Pleas yesterday found a verdict for $850 in favor of Milton Brandt against Chung Lung. The plaintiff, Brandt, who is fifteen years old, was run over by a wagon driven by a Chinese, at One Hundred and Nineteenth Street and Fifth Avenue, and sued Chung Lung, who denied that he was the driver of the wagon.

The jury found that he was the right person, and returned a verdict against him, The boy sued for $5,000.

TOOK MR. WELLMAN TO TASK.

Rather Severely Handled by Judge Freedman Because of a Delay.

Ex-Assistant District Attorney Francis L. Wellman came in for a rather severe handling yesterday in the Superior Court.

Stephen C. Baldwin, who is opposed to Mr. Wellman in the trial of a heavy damage suit, charged the ex-Assistant District Attorney with sharp practice, and Judge Freedman, who presided, not only upheld Mr. Baldwin, but administered a sharp rebuke to Mr. Wellman.

Mr. Baldwin's client is Francis M. Hogan of the Hogan Warehouse Company. He seeks to recover $50,000 from the Twenty-third Street Railway. Mr. Wellman's client, for injuries sustained while Mr. Hogan was attempting to board one of the company's cars at Bleecker and Greene Streets.

The case was on the day calendar before Judge Freedman, on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday of last week, and was governed on each day to suit the engagements of Mr. Wellman. On Friday, when the case was called for trial, Judge Freedman, upon again being told that Mr. Wellman was engaged in another case, said: "I will have the case put on the calendar for Monday, and if Mr. Wellman cannot appear then the defendant must get other counsel."

When the case was called yesterday Ellison Crawford and Stephen C. Baldwin, who appeared for the plaintiff, announced that they were ready to proceed with the trial. When the defendant was called, Lawyer Townsend answered, and said that it was impossible to go on with the case, as Mr. Wellman was engaged in another trial.

Lawyer Baldwin told Judge Freedman that he objected to taking an inquest, as Mr. Wellman evidently wished to force him to do, as by doing so the testimony of the plaintiff would be disclosed to the defendant.

With considerable feeling Judge Freedman said: "My calendar shows on its face, and I know personally, that this case was marked ready on Wednesday on both sides.

"My calendar shows and I know personally that both sides answered ready on Thursday. It was not until Friday that the suggestion was made that Mr. Wellman had been retained to try this case, and that his engagements would prevent him from doing so. I held the case until recess, and I know of my own personal knowledge that all the statements in Mr. Baldwin's affidavits are true. I directed that defendants should have other counsel this morning if Mr. Wellman was otherwise engaged. It seems that neither of the defendant's attorneys paid the slightest degree of appreciation to the kindness of the court or to the direction to have other counsel here. It has, therefore, become absolutely necessary that the dignity of this court shall be maintained and enforced.

"On the other hand, this looks like a deliberate attempt to prevent a trial of the case upon the merits. During this term any default that is taken should not be opened. I shall, therefore, direct the clerk to impanel a jury and will adjourn the case until to-morrow morning."

FREED BY THE RECORDER.

McCaffrey in Prison Two Months and Under No Warrant.

That a man can be "lost" in the Tombs here in New-York City, imprisoned without warrant or indictment, very much as was the case in the days when the Bastile flourished, seems almost incredible. But that it is true was made manifest yesterday before Recorder Goff in the case of William F. McCaffrey.

McCaffrey was arrested last November, charged with assault in the first degree. When arraigned in General Sessions he was without counsel. William Sanford Lawson volunteered to defend the man. The indictment charged assault in the first, second, and third degrees, and the offense was a petty affair. McCaffrey was accused of firing off a pistol through a doorway. Nobody was injured. Mr. Lawson succeeded in acquitting the prisoner. Assistant District Attorney O'Hare arose and demanded that the man be held, as he had a serious accusation against him of assault in the third degree. Mr. Lawson objected in the most strenuous manner.

"There is no warrant in law for such a proceeding," he said. "There is no complaint, there is no indictment; there is no commitment, and I protest against his being further held."

Judge Fitzgerald, who was on the bench at the time, said that it was only just to accede to the request of the District Attorney.

Mr. Lawson promised to see McCaffrey through his trouble. He went repeatedly to Mr. O'Hare, but never received any satisfaction. Then he advised McCaffrey to write to Recorder Goff, explaining the circumstances. McCaffrey did so, and yesterday morning was brought into Part I. before the Recorder.

"McCaffrey," said Recorder Goff, "I have caused inquiry to be made in your case by the District Attorney, and I find that you have been retained in prison since the 28th of November without color of right. There has been no complaint against you, and no warrant for your commitment was issued.

"That a man in the City of New-York should be kept in prison for two months without warrant of law or color of right is most extraordinary. How the Commissioners of Charities and Correction could keep you in prison without a commitment I fail to understand. You are discharged, McCaffrey."

The tears were running down the prisoner's cheeks. In a choking voice he said: "I thank your Honor."

"No thanks," replied the Recorder. "Only justice has been done you—bare justice."

Mr. Lawson, who remained loyally by his client, also thanked the Recorder.

INSISTS UPON MORE PROOF.

Judge Beekman's Action in a Case Sent to Referee Delahunty.

Judge Henry R. Beekman, who recently succeeded Judge Truax as an Acting Justice of the Supreme Court, does not propose to have any practice in his tribunal that may be criticized. He emphasized this fact yesterday by refusing to confirm the finding of a referee, John Delahunty, because the proper sort of proof had not been submitted. This is a very unusual action.

Mr. Delahunty was appointed some time ago as referee in the action brought by Francis M. Chambers to have his marriage to Alice F. Chambers annulled, upon the ground that at the time of the ceremony she was the wife of Jasper L. Harben, or Harbynne.

Chambers alleged that he discovered that his wife had been married to Harben on March 12, 1887, by the minister of the Reformed Church at Bellville, N. J., and that she had never been divorced from Harben. Mr. Delahunty reported in favor of the annullment of the marriage, and Judge Beekman was asked to confirm the report.

He declines to do this, and sends the case back to the referee for further proof. Judge Beekman speaks of the absence of the minister who performed the previous marriage, and also the absence of the alleged previous husband, although both could have been obtained as witnesses before the referee, and says that he is unwilling to grant the relief asked for upon the evidence, as the action is one of the gravest character, and judgment should not be granted unless the proofs are competent, clear, and convincing, especially as there is a child of the marriage, whose status will be gravely affected by the action of the court.

Dotl Sentenced for Life.

Pasquale Dotl was sentenced to imprisonment for life by Judge Ingraham, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday morning. Dotl was convicted of killing Rudoe Petrellio on Oct. 21 last. Petrellio attempted to make peace between Dotl and another, and received stab wounds from which he died.

The prisoner received the sentence stolidly, and gave no evidence of emotion until he saw the pitying looks of his friends, who crowded the courtroom. Then the tears ran down his cheeks.

Two of the Justices Indisposed.

Justice Lawrence of the Supreme Court slipped last week on the ice at Madison Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street and dislocated his shoulder, and he has since been confined to his bed. His doctors expect that he will be able to return to his court duties some time this week.

Justice Andrews sent word yesterday that by reason of indisposition he would not be able to attend court. His court was adjourned until to-morrow.

Bail Fixed in Leffer's Case.

William H. Leffer was held yesterday in $5,000 bail on the charge of forgery before Judge Martine, in General Sessions. He is charged by the Mechanics' National Bank of 33 Wall Street with forging signatures and indorsements to checks aggregating $4,900.

Leffer was formerly confidential bookkeeper of Knauth, Nachod & Kühne, bankers, at 13 William Street.

NEWS OF THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

—William E. Midgley, President of the defunct American Casualty, Insurance and Surety Company, who was recently indicted by the Grand Jury and put under heavy bonds upon charges of fraud, has obtained from Justice Barrett of the Supreme Court a writ of habeas corpus for the purpose of being brought into court and to have the legality of his arrest and detention in prison inquired into. He asserts that there is no positive, direct, or legal evidence against him and that his detention is unjustified.

—Argument was heard by Justice Barrett, in the Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, upon a motion to confirm the finding of the Sheriff's jury, that Mrs. Johanna Barbara Widmayer, the widow of George Widmayer, is incompetent to manage her property. Mr. Dyett, who represents Mrs. Widmayer, insisted that the evidence did not justify the finding of the Sheriff's jury. He strongly opposed the appointment of any committee for her. Justice Barrett reserved his decision.

—The holographic will of William G. T. Shedd and a codicil executed on Oct. 9, 1894, were filed yesterday in the office of the Surrogate. All the testator's estate is left in trust for his wife, Lucy A. Shedd, and upon her death it is to go to their children, Margaret S. Gold, Katherine L. Barbour, William T. Shedd, and John M. Shedd. The testator leaves to the University of Vermont his theological library.

—Chief Judge Daly, in the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday signed an order directing David B. Sickels, as receiver of the Harlem River Bank, to pay a 10 per cent. dividend to the depositors of the bank. The order was granted upon the application of Mr. Sickels, who set forth in his petition that he had now on hand $25,281.84. His statements show that the total amount due depositors is $225,861.

FEDERAL COURTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 92—Joseph S. Brown, appellant, vs. B. D. Spilman.—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the District of West Virginia.—Decree reversed, with costs, and cause remanded for further proceedings.

No. 664—Elijah B. Sherman, appellant, vs. The United States.—Appeal from the Court of Claims.—Judgment affirmed.

No. 841—Hiram P. McKnight, plaintiff in error, vs. Charles C. James, Warden of the Ohio Penitentiary.—In error to the Circuit Court of Ohio for the Second Judicial Circuit.—Dismissed for the want of jurisdiction.

No. 876—Joseph A. Davidson, plaintiff in error, vs. The Mexican National Railroad Company, and No. 880—The Mexican National Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Joseph A. Davidson.—Motion to advance granted, and cases to be submitted on printed briefs, or, if counsel prefer, they will be advanced to be heard as one case, by argument of counsel, on the second Monday of the next term, and one hour assigned to each side for oral argument.

No. 33—The City of New-Orleans, appellant, vs. The Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company et al.—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana.—Decree affirmed, with costs, for want of prosecution.

No. 452—The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, plaintiff in error, vs. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania.—Judgment reversed, with costs, upon the authority of the New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company vs. Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

No. 865—The Vulcan Iron Works, appellant, vs. Ellen M. Smith, executrix, &c., et al.—Petition for writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit.—Submitted by John Miller and M. M. Estes for the appellees in support of petition, with leave to Calderon Carlisle, for the appellant, to file brief in opposition within one week.

Nos. 153 and 359—The Norfolk and Western Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Edmund Pendleton.—Submitted by W. H. Bolling, W. J. Robertson, and Joseph I. Doran for the plaintiff in error and by J. J. A. Powell for the defendant in error, with leave to file additional briefs within two weeks.

Ex parte: In the matter of Eugene V. Debs et al., petitioners.—Motions for leave to file petition for a writ of habeas corpus and for writ of error presented by Clarence S. Darrow for petitioners. Petition for writ of error assigned for argument on Wednesday, the 16th inst.

No. 157—George A. Gindele et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. John Corrigan.—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Illinois.—Dismissed, with costs, pursuant to the tenth rule.

No. 146—Pullman Palace Car Company, plaintiff in error, vs. The Metropolitan Street Railway Company.—Argument continued by Gardiner Lathrop for the plaintiff in error and by Frank Hagerman and Wallace Pratt for the defendant in error, and concluded by Gardiner Lathrop for the plaintiff in error.

The day call for Tuesday, Jan. 15, will be as follows: Nos. 150, 151, 152, 154, 155, 158, 159, 138, 160, 162.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens at 11 A. M., in Room 122, Post Office Building.

Jury Calendar.—176—Glenn vs. Roosevelt. 105—Moore vs. Sells. 89—Mullaney vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 98—Lumley vs. Backus Manufacturing Company. 122—Mercer Rubber Company vs. New-York Commercial Company. 45—Brown vs. Demorest. 120—McWilliams vs. Erie Transfer Company. 126—Boyle vs. Barrow Steamship Company. 91—Wood vs. American Credit Indemnity Company.

STATE COURTS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

United States Tust Company vs. P. V. R. Stanton, appellant; The People ex rel. Patrick Ready vs. Mayor of Syracuse, appellant; The Village of Pelham Manor, appellant, vs. New Rochelle Water Company; Thomson-Houston Electric Company of New-York vs. The Durant Land Improvement Company; The Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, &c., vs. Michael Cronin.—Motions for reargument submitted.

Felix St. Govin et al. vs. Luciana Govin de Miranda, as executrix, appellant.—Motion for computation of interest; Cephas Brainerd for motion, Isaac H. Maynard opposed.

Peter J. Soderman vs. Troy Steel and Iron Company, appellant.—Motion to dismiss appeal argued by James Lansing for, R. A. Parmenter opposed.

Edith M. Faxon vs. John Mason and another, appellants.—Motion for stay argued by Henry A. Forster for motion, William B. Hornblower opposed.

W. H. Gardiner, appellant, vs. Mary J. Perry and another; C. S. Mott and another, appellants, vs. William Underwood et al.; William H. Marson and another vs. The Silver Lake Ice Company, appellants.—Motions to prefer submitted.

William H. Clark, appellant, vs. Charles T. Poor.—Motion to dismiss appeal submitted.

R. W. Evans et al. vs. The Keystone Gas Company, appellant.—Ordered on its proper place next after 343.

B. Fischer et al. vs. B. Blank, appellant.—Argued by C. Goldzier for appellant, Rowland Cox for respondent.

The People ex rel. Ferdinand W. Chase, appellant, vs. The State Controller's office.—Argued by Frank E. Smith for appellant, C. H. Beckwith for respondent.

John S. Keyes and another vs. Barbara Ellenshen, appellant.—Argued by Isaac N. Miller for appellant, Willard D. Perkins for respondent.

The People ex rel. Peter Nechamas, appellant, vs. the Warden of the City Prison.—Argued by Roger Foster for appellant; submitted for respondent.

In re petition of Marcus T. Hun and another, as executors, as to taxes on estate of Jane C. Van Schaick.—Argued by John J. Linson for appellant, John Alexander Beall for respondent.

Henry H. Hustis, appellant, vs. Aaron E. Aldrich and another.—Argued by Milton A. Fowler for appellant, submitted for respondent.

The People ex rel. The Commercial Mutual Insurance Company, appellant, vs. The Tax Commissioners of New-York City.—Argued by F. Cowen and Silas B. Brownell for appellant, D. J. Dean for respondents.

The People ex rel. Benjamin and another vs. New-York Tax Commissioners, appellants.—Argued by D. J. Dean for appellants, Horace E. Deming for respondents.

John W. Macy, as trustee, appellant, vs. David T. Williams et al.—Argued by Charles N. Judson for appellant, William W. Buckley for respondent.

The day calendar for Tuesday is: Nos. 5, 6, 7, 15, 18, 26, 28, 34.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term—Van Brunt, P. J., Follett and Parker, JJ.—Calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

54—Edson vs. Parsons. 37—Matter of Blair. 73—Hencke vs. Barnes. 51—Rabenstein vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company. 52—Rabenstein vs. same. 53—Matter of O'Dea. 36—People ex rel. Morris vs. Martin. 62—Maxwell vs. Gerard.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class I.—Kissam vs. Howard. 2—Clarke vs. Williams Typewriter Company.

Class III.—3—Williamson vs. Cholwell.

Class IV.—4—Jones vs. Doyle. 5—Nicolson vs. Nicolson.

Class VI.—6—Boehm vs. Shea. 7—Reinhardt vs. Greenwald.

Class VII.—8—Leach vs. Porter. 9—Wuerstenten vs. L'Amoureux. 10—Weiss vs. Greenwald. 11—American Lithographic Company vs. Hespe. 12—Coyne vs. Board of Police Commissioners.

Class VIII.—13—Cole vs. Hay. 14—Lucas vs. Tompkins. 15—Belding Manufacturing Company vs. Traum. 16—Wise vs. Wise Company. 17—Hemenway vs. Knudson. 18—Angryros vs. Poulides. 19—People, &c., vs. New-York and Boston Insurance Company. 20—Union Bank of Buffalo vs. Farrington. 21—Spless vs. Einstein. 22—Camenen vs. Feldberg. 23—Matter of Minrath. 24—Thiele vs. Peirson. 25—Reed vs. Tone. 26—Fancher vs. American Cereal Company. 27—Isaacs vs. Cohen. 28—Matter of People's Cold Storage Warehouse Company. 29—Matter of Simonds Manufacturing Company. 30—Gray vs. Postal Telegraph Company. 31—Dickerson vs. Haskin, 32—O'Brien vs. Kursheedt. 33—White vs. Wilson. 34—Lessner vs. Reid. 35—Corn vs. Rothschild. 36—Matter of fabriken vs. Meyer. 37—Dyett vs. Seymour. 38—Manhattan Railway Company vs. Diehl. 39—Patterson vs. McGovern. 40—Weinberg vs. Von Bokkelen. 41—People ex rel. Fitch vs. Lord. 42—Kelly vs. Moses.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

Law and Fact.—1455—Steinway vs. Steinway & Sons. 1664—Kahn vs. Hoes. 2411—Hallahan vs. Bayliss. 1868—Coffin vs. Leach. 1872—Decker vs. Haddon. 1382—Roosevelt vs. ——. Behrman. 2525—People ex rel. New-York Security and Trust Company vs. Barker. 1444—Gross vs. Rosenbaum. 1348—Shaw vs. Ainley. 579—Larson vs. Germond. 1936—Wendel vs. Brown. 1831—Slater vs. Rogers. 1606—Albro vs. Blume. 2579—Hunnewell vs. Tax Commissioners. 988—Meyers vs. American Railway Improvement Company. 1679—Wendstock vs. Zimmermann. 1387—Metropolitan Storage Warehouse and Van Company vs. Spitz. 730—Levene vs. Berger. 941—Brenauer vs. Herrmann. 1801—Graham vs. Graham. 2013—Hardt vs. Levy. 866—Myers vs. Munroe. 867—Smith vs. same. 2537—O'Beirne vs. Bullis. 429—Jones vs. Stokes.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1922.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Adjourned until Jan. 21.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.——, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Day calendar to be called in Part III. Cases will be sent to the different parts in their order as called for trial.

2061—Burk vs. Edison General Electric Company. 4381—Godine vs. Kidd. 2220—Silver vs. Farley. 2388—Greaves vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 1744—Pinkney vs. Darling. 5538—Shevlin vs. Shevlin. 1102—Rowley vs. Padelford. 5338—Bayaud vs. California Insurance Company. 5339—Same vs. People's Insurance Company. 2167—Knoch vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company.

Highest number reached in regular call, 2172.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Patterson, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. 3000—Laidlaw vs. Sage. No day calendar.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part II.—Adjourned until Jan. 21.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part IV.—Adjourned until Jan. 16.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term—Bookstaver, P. J.; Bischoff and Giegerich, JJ.—Calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

34—Markowitz vs. Dry Dock, East Broadway, and Battery Railroad Company. 37—Fox vs. The Mayor. 40—Banzer vs. Banzer. 47—Barber vs. Rutherford. 49—Levy vs. Kottman. 50—Hall vs. Holland House Company. 51—Miner vs. Stolts. 54—Casey vs. Stewart. 58—McKean vs. Adams. 63—Peetsch vs. Quinn. 64—Boyd vs. Boyd. 69a—Campbell Printing Press Company vs. Yorkston. 46—Owl Cigar Company vs. Lidgerwood. 59—Mosher vs. Providence Washington Insurance Company. 60—Fogassi vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Daly, C. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motions.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part I.—Pryor, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

1080—Halliburton vs. Clapp. 1127—Dunning vs. Jacobs. 365—Treacy vs. Rathbun. 959—Andrews vs. Ebling. 1307—Rieser vs. Zubrinsky. 938—Wilson vs. Press Publishing Company. 696—Dee vs. Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad Company. 2578—Siskels vs. Herold. 1245—Carton vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1230—Hen vs. Lesser. 1183—Foster vs. Tannenbaum. 983—Lederer vs. Tribune Association. 2582—Baber vs. Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad Company. 1229—Jahoda vs. Eldridge. 1286—Parker vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1281 Reich vs. Cochran. 1146—Cavagan vs. Hausling. 2504—Sommerfield vs. Gorman. 179—Palmeter vs. Beadleston. 555—Markowitz vs. Weinberger.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1810.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part II. and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term—Sedgwick, C. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases on.

147—Adams vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 195—Adams vs. same. No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Dugro, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M. Calendar clear.

733—Kopolwich vs. Kopolowich. 656—Giegingack vs. Peck. 668—Gilmartin vs. Gilmartin. 671—Schmidt vs. Schmidt. 676—Davis vs. Davis. 677—Lynch vs. Lynch. 681—Devine vs. Devine. 736—Abarno vs. Grigorio. 737—Monsanto vs. Monsanto. 738—More vs. More. 739—Fischer vs. Fischer. 740—Lynch vs. Lynch. 741—Webb vs. Webb. 742—Hones vs. Hones. 743—Eagleton vs. Eagleton. 744—Woods vs. Woods. 745—Stanselle vs. Stanselle. 746—Fertig vs. Fertig. 747—Pohl vs. Pohl. 748—Edwards vs. Edwards. 749—Greenough vs. Greenough. 750—Ellenstein vs. Ellenstein. 751—Herman vs. Herman.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

445—Malloy vs. New-York Real Estate Association. 969—Farley vs. The Mayor, &c. 1633—Stamford vs. Guidet. 749—Wolfe vs. Busch. 876—Sarner vs. Hellman. 877—Baum vs. same. 568—The Mayor, &c., vs. Eighth Avenue Railroad Company. 470—Shafferman vs. Jacobs. 201—Horgan vs. Cassell. 645—Crothy vs. Prum.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1253.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case one.

887—Hagan vs. Twenty-third Street Railway Company. 980—Seidlicke vs. Equitable Gaslight Company. 1185—Danker vs. Smith. 1226—Brennan vs. Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company. 943—Newman vs. Toplit. 992—Hilliard vs. Garrison. 996—Miner vs. Hilton. 1046—Hauff vs. Stransky. 833—Brown vs. Cowen.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

1201—Fischer vs. Kople. 1592—Butler vs. Hurlbut.

SURROGATE'S COURT.—Chambers—Arnold, S.—1004—Contested will of James Barry at 2 P. M. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

Wills for Probate—At 10:30 A. M.—Charlotte McGorry, Elizabeth Weiner, John G. Muller, Simon Gluck, Charles H. Brunkhorst, Franz Preuss, Jacob Edler, Otto Oertl, George Winter, Samuel Van Praag, John Lindenmeyr; at 2 P. M.—Jane E. Rochfort, A. A. Valentine.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Held in room building, 32 Chambers Street.

At 10:15 A. M.—Will of Kaspar Wittendorfer. Contested will of Sarah A. Day at 10:30 A. M.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Conlan, J.—Held in Room 11 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10 A. M.

CITY COURT, Trial Term—Part I.—Ehrlich, C. J.—Held in Room 20 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

667—Schach vs. Beller. 824—Frankel vs. Johnson. 575—Martin vs. Rosenthal. 633—Ruff vs. Soebbler. 1245—Ames vs. Mack. 453—White vs. Stanton. 469—St. Clair vs. Lechtaler. 700—Abram French Company vs. Shepiro. 825—Taylor vs. Servant. 800—Wilson vs. Connoughton. 875—Gleason vs. Thorn. 686—Israel vs. Jordan. 788—Greenstone vs. Hopp. 2056—Brandt vs. Tobin. 807—Samborn vs. Bayer. 1249—Bernard vs. Cordts. 1250—Manchester vs. George M. Allen Company. 1251—Dimond vs. Keister. 1252—Houchin vs. Schubert & Co. 1253—Crook vs. Bellwood. 1254—Communipaw Coal Company vs. Fish. 1255—Ryde vs. Halvorseen. 1256—Lyon vs. Leavitt. 1257—Dattelbaum vs. Columbia Fire Insurance Company. 1258—Didisheimer vs. Wallman. 1259—Clark vs. Chamberlain. 1260—Mundo vs. Davis. 1261—Smith vs. Scannell. 1262—Hartin vs. Central Park, North and East River Railroad.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Van Wyck, J.—Held in Room 21 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

920—Pearson vs. Coney Island Jockey Club. 1228—Horwitz vs. Potter. 1231—Moss vs. Ball Engine Company. 1240—Fillette vs. Adinoffi. 1241—Pascarvella vs. Caprusigni. 19—Brodek vs. Guteman. 1202—Folmer & Schwing Manufacturing Company vs. Cantor. 897—Hill vs. Furman. 67—Kelly vs. Handibode. 901—Powell vs. Phoenix Fire Insurance Company. 902—Same vs. Hanover Fire Insurance Company. 739—Starkweather vs. McClelland. 528—Sauerwein vs. Singer Manufacturing Company. 997—Goldberg vs. Epstein. 1031—Jacobs vs. Nelson. 2710—Maresi vs. American Yacht Company. 728—Goldstein vs. Netherlands American Steam Navigation Company. 124—Freund vs. Flack. 112—Lewis vs. same. 1025—Coates vs. Miller. 1067—Dudley vs. Westcott. 987—Cohen vs. Cohen. 265—Ablowich vs. Brady. 1040—Hellbrun vs. Raymond. 462—Brush Electric Illuminating Company vs. Stripp. 716—Hughes vs. Robinson. 744—Killite vs. Williams. 276—Finelite vs. Cohen. 940—Hammond vs. Van Schaick.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Conlon, J.—Held in Room 10 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1103—Frazier vs. Loew. 948—Levy vs. Gorman. 518—Cohen vs. Bachrach. 531—Reid vs. Weireiter. 487—Bunn vs. Kuschewsky. 552—Standish vs. Brady. 553—Matthews vs. Underwood. 574—Josephs vs. F. & M. Schafer Brewing Company. 760—Levy vs. Schultz. 761—H. B. Claflin Company vs. Schultz. 953—David Mayer Brewing Company vs. Kohn. 34—American Forcite Powder Manufacturing Company vs. Simon. 39—Schulberg vs. Gintermann. 304 Skelly vs. Bleimiers. 963—Guerrier vs. Archer Manufacturing Company. 31—Abrahams vs. Mayer. 41—Lang vs. Cooley. 1044—Weill vs. Kearn. 1045—Dunham vs. same. 1046—Gerber vs. same. 308—Hartung vs. Waefalaer. 1085—Roth vs. Ruff. 485—Welman vs. Schwab. 186—Weber vs. Wagoner. 1093—Jonson Engineering and Foundry Company vs. Palmer. 961—Wilder vs. New-York Bank Note Company. 962—Liebermann vs. Vermilyea. 489—Theobold vs. Gutlohn. 307—Metzger vs. Field. 172—Gruber vs. Collins. 771—Morris vs. Sweetser. 1018—Lynch vs. Weiss. 1011—New-York Electric Equipment Company vs. Lynch. 968—Martin vs. Coleman. 283—Clemmons vs. Bowman. 2628—Birmingham vs. Anthony. 973—Simpson vs. New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company. 1088—Califana vs. Rove. 288—Seer vs. Richardson. 1091—Sampter vs. Zech. 604—Clemmons vs. Pavis. 773—Mitolowitch vs. Krakauer. 3204½—Treadwell vs. Deming.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Room 19 City Hall.—Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear.

Short Causes.—3186—Adams vs. Steinhardt. 3257½—Lyons vs. Miller. 2874—Forsh vs. Fox. 2873—Ottenburg vs. Constantine. 2964—Aldis vs. Bruce. 3010—Hunewell vs. Bixby. 2850—Logan vs. Nicolo. 2880—Shea vs. Riker, 3181—Lent vs. Wilson. 3146—Dobson vs. Miller. 2419—New-York County National Bank vs. Sutherland. 3121—United Growers' Company vs. Libowicz. 3187—Hartman vs. Kraus.

Equity and Non-Jury Cases.—146—Johnston vs. Granger. 2769—Savelson vs. Sullivan.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 1262.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Ingraham, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre and Miller for The People.

2—Thomas Kerrigan.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Cuff, Recorder, J.—Opens at 11 A. M.—Assistant District Attorney Davis for The People.

1—Louis Rothman and Sarah Silvermeister. 2—George Hannon. 3—Robert Dupree. 4—Harriet Raisebeck.

Pleadings.—1—Giovanni Rosterarri. 2—Joseph Anstorowic. 3—Joseph O'Connell. 4—Frank M. Nicholas. 5—Julius M. Nisson. 6—Francis L. Lee. 7—William J. Jordan. 8—Jerry Wolf. 9—Lena Goldstein. 10—Christian Hagner.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Martine, J.—Opens at 11 A. M.—Assistant District Attorney Weeks for The People.

1—Dominick Connor, Thomas Moran, and Thomas Hickey. 2—Samuel Sontag. 3—Susan Brown. 4—James Farrell and John M. Edwards. 5—William Carroll. 6—John Schaffer. 7—John Brennan.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 11 A. M.—Assistant District Attorney O'Hare for The People.

1—Thomas Reilly. 2—William Beggs. 3—Henry Herberg. 4.—Henry Kauffman. 5—Andrew Roche. 6—Theodore Melville and Kate Melville. 7—Dennis Maguire. 8—Peter Columbus. 9—Patrick McKenna and Sarah Taylor.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Barrett, J.—Lawton vs. Green—Silas B. Brownell. Buckley vs. McLarnon—William H. Willis. United States Life Insurance Company vs. Daly—Francis C. Barlow. De Koyen vs. Dickey—Hamilton Odell. McClelland vs. McClelland—Charles H. Truax. Matter of Aspell—George P. Smith.

Beach, J.—Matherson vs. Edward—Sidney J. Cowen.

COMMON PLEAS—Daly, C. J.—Maclay vs. Kelly—D. C. Calvin. Matter of Minner—Thomas B. Odell.

SUPERIOR COURT—Gildersleeve, J.—Donovan vs. Hutkoff—Thomas McAdam.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Barrett, J.—Sanford B. Pomeroy vs. Lemuel Pomeroy—S. W. Ingalls. Matter of Jennings Lace Works —A. G. Jennings. Peter O. Lynds vs. Perry G. Stuart—F. De Lysle Smith, Leo Levy, and E. C. Dowling.

Patterson, J.—Henry C. Needham vs. Charles R. Tuthill—Andrew Lennon.

COMMON PLEAS—Daly, J.—Thomas Byrnes vs. Ernest Scholz—Frank P. Trautman.

SUPERIOR COURT—Dugro, J.—Helen B. Wise vs. Leopold Wise et al., (two cases) —Isidore Fellheimer.

CITY COURT—Fitzsimons, J.—Euphemia Burr vs. William H. Burr—James J. Delaney.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDARS.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Cullen, J. Part II.—Landon, J.

757—Pfoertzsch vs. Steinway Railroad. 758—Hendrickson vs. Allen. 759—Trum vs. Thompson. 760—Joel vs. The Woman's Hospital. 760, 765—King vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 762—Bell, N. D., 16, vs. City of Brooklyn. 764—Leibinger Brewing Company vs. Ernst. 766, 768—Cropsey vs. Kings County Hygiene Company. 772—Gray vs. Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad. 547—McKinney vs. Balsu. 775—National Wall Paper Company vs. Goff. 776—Freidman vs. Crowell. 778—Kline vs. Funk. 614, 650, 652—Fagan Kessler and another vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1732—Stimpfle vs. Leich. 1680—Dykman vs. Northridge. 379—Allen vs. Damon and another. 752—Baldwin vs. Robinson. 660—Dee vs. Worthington. 781—Bander vs. Bourquin. 783—Stillwell vs. Cook, et al. 785—Heinz vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 534—Webster vs. Aetna Insurance Company. 74—Whiteside vs. Long Island Railroad. 364—Van Slecien vs. Herbst. 296—Andrews vs. Wechsler and another. 353—Cheiks vs. Brooklyn City Railroad. 787—Ashold vs. Caroselli. 788—Suomila vs. Suomila. 789—Gast vs. Kinahan. 790—Suekan vs. Wilhelm. 791—Gabele vs. Mutual Benefit Association. 792

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

A Dividend May Be Paid on Ontario and Western Common Stock.

IN ORDER TO END THE VOTING TRUST

President Thomas B. Fowler Explains the Situation—He Will Go to Europe to Confer About the Matter—Improved Business.

Holders of the common stock of the New-York, Ontario and Western Railroad will be interested in knowing that there is a prospect of their receiving a small dividend at the close of the present fiscal year, on June 30. The declaration of such a dividend will terminate the voting trust, which, representing only the preferred stock, exercises the power of electing a majority of the Board of Directors.

It is for the purpose of terminating this trust and giving to the $58,119,082 of common stock the right to elect the Directors that President Thomas B. Fowler and several of the leading Directors are now considering the practicability of declaring a dividend on the comomn stock.

President Fowler expects to sail on the Fürst Bismarck for Genoa on the 29th inst. He has not been abroad since 1891. He explained the situation yesterday as follows: "I expect to leave the Fürst Bismarck at Genoa and go to London, where I shall see our two London Directors and perhaps some of our largest stockholders. I may also visit Amsterdam for a few days, where there are also a number of persons largely interested in our company. More than half of our stock is owned abroad. I shall confer with our friends there in regard to taking steps to terminate the voting trust.

"Under our charter, the preferred stock, amounting to $2,000,000, has the right to elect eight of our thirteen Directors until such time as a dividend is declared and paid on our $58,000,000 of common stock. An act was passed by the Legislature June 8, 1885, at the instance of our common stockholders, authorizing the company to issue bonds in exchange for the preferred stock, and until all such preferred stock is so exchanged, five Trustees were appointed by that act, to vote the preferred stock, in behalf of the common stockholders. It was necessary that a majority of the preferred stock should, in the first instance, be exchanged, so that eight preferred stock Directors could be elected by the Trustees of the holders of common stock. Had the voting power not been kept alive in this way, the small amount of preferred stock not exchanged for bonds might still have gone on electing a majority of the Directors until a dividend should be paid on the common stock. I am one of the voting Trustees named in the act, the other four also being Directors of the company. For ten years we have continued to receive the support of the common stockholders, and I personally have voted at each annual election proxies representing more than three-fifths of all the stock outstanding.

"Many holders of common stock have expressed themselves as opposed to terminating the voting trust at present, claiming that it acts as a safeguard against raids and assaults from rival corporations and outside speculators. Only one stockholder, so far as I know, has expressed dissatisfaction and he has requested us to join with him in presenting a friendly issue to the court, reciting the facts and stating that all but about forty shares of preferred stock have been exchanged for bonds and asking the court in some way to wind up the trust. In justice to this stockholder, I should say that he is not inimical to the management. We have considered this proposition, but have concluded that it would not be proper for the Directors of the company to join in an overt attack upon the corporation's legal status.

"If the question were submitted to the stockholders by the board, it is more than likely that at the present time a large vote would be deposited in favor of continuing the voting trust. So far as I am personally concerned, however, I am not willing to put myself in the position of depending upon a voting trust for my place as Director and President of this company. I want a majority of all our stockholders to say that they want me where I am, and when a majority think that I can no longer be of service to them, in the position I now hold, I shall be quite ready to vacate. Some of my associates agree with me that the cleanest and best way to abolish the voting trust would be by declaring and paying a dividend on the common stock. Entirely aside from this object, some of us are inclined to believe that the company can very soon afford to pay a small dividend to our common stockholders.

"Within five years our gross earnings have risen from $2,200,446.01, in 1890, to $3,842,119.63, in 1894, and the surplus earnings from $146,441.91 to $419,566.58. The number of passengers carried one mile increased during the same time from 32,142,497 to 36,918,802, and tons of freight carried one mile, from 114,554,570 to 828,538,616. The anthracite coal tonnage has grown as follows: 1890, 196,058 tons; 1891, 688,228 tons; 1892, 822,723 tons; 1893, 1,104,705 tons; 1894, 1,400,000 tons.

"The condition of the property and its equipment at the moment is in every way satisfactory, and its finances are in excellent shape. Should business improve at all between this time and June 30, I see no reason why the board should not act favorably on my suggestions."

THE READING ELECTION.

No Opposition to the Ticket Headed by President Harris.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 14.—Two hundred stockholders of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, or their representatives, met in the Reading Railroad office at noon today to attend the annual meeting of the company. William Henry Lex, who for several years has acted as Chairman of the Reading's annual meeting, was again chosen to officiate in the same capacity. But one ticket was presented for election—that of the present management.

President Harris began reading his annual report five minutes after the meeting began, but he was interrupted every few minutes by William E. Lockwood, who represented minority shareholders. One of Mr. Lockwood's questions was: "What are the salaries of the receivers?"

The Chairman ruled the motion to be out of order inasmuch as the Reading receivers were appointed by the United States Circuit Court, and are altogether responsible to that tribunal. Mr. Lockwood then directly asked President Harris: "What is the salary of the President outside the receivership?"

Mr. Harris replied: "Nothing."

Mr. Lockwood subsequently offered a resolution that a committee of seven stockholders who are not connected with the present management be appointed by the Chairman to make an appraisement of the property, examine into the liabilities and obligations of the company, &c. This resolution was referred to the "incoming management."

At 1:15 o'clock the polls were opened for the election of a President, six managers, a Treasurer, and a Secretary, and the following were re-elected: President—Joseph S. Harris; Managers—A. J. Antelo, James Boyd, Joseph F. Sinnott, Thomas McKean, John Lowber Welsh, and George F. Baer; Treasurer—William A. Church; Secretary—William R. Taylor.

Western New-York and Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 14.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Western New-York and Pennsylvania Railroad was held here to-day. President De Courcy supplemented the annual report, which was for the fiscal year ended June 30, with a statement bearing on the business and prospects of the road. He said that from July to November, 1894, there had been a gain in traffic, compared with the corresponding period of 1893, of over 19 per cent. The increase in gross earnings for the same period had been $87,300, and in net earnings, $172,360.

Information as to the progress of the reorganization plan was to the effect that over 95 per cent. of the stock and securities of the company have been deposited under the plan, that the foreclosure sale will take place Feb. 5, and that the new securities will probably be issued April 1. The present fixed charges amount to $680,000. Under the reorganization they will be $080,000 per annum for the four years from and after April 1, 1897. After April 1, 1901, they will be $1,080,000. For three years the net earnings have averaged $1,060,100.

The following Directors were re-elected: Samuel G. De Courcy, Nicholas Thouron, George E. Bartol, Charles M. Lea, J. Rundle Smith, William C. Bullitt, John K. Barclay, E. W. Clark, Jr., E. L. Owen, P. P. Pratt, Isaac N. Seligman, Rudolph Flinsch, and Frank G. Rogers.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—The Atlantic Coast Line has issued a new style of railroad folder which, instead of showing the stations, as usual, with columns of figures opposite, gives a map of sleeping-car routes for each train, showing in red the through line, with time entered at each station, and in black the principal points off the main line. This is a unique arrangement by the Atlantic Coast Line, which will doubtless be of advantage to the traveling public.

—At the annual meeting of the Union Railway Company in this city yesterday the following Board of Directors was elected: Charles A. Stadler, Edward A. Maher, John C. De La Vergne, and Thomas Olcott of New-York; John W. McNamara, Anthony N. Brady, and Robert C. Pruyn of Albany, and William Shaw of Troy. The new Board of Directors will meet next week for the purpose of electing executive officers.

—Arrangements have been made with the various railroads leading into Cincinnati whereby delegates to the National Convention of Manufacturers, which meets there on the 22d inst., will be returned to their homes at one-third fare, providing they secure from the agent at their point of departure a receipt for the fare paid to Cincinnati.

—A majority of the Iowa Board of Railroad Commissioners has filed a decision denying the application of the railroads for an increase in the schedule of maximum freight rates, on the ground that the petitioning roads have not established their contention that the existing rates are unreasonable and non-compensatory.

—Stockholders of the West Virginia Central and the Pittsburg and Piedmont and Cumberland Railroads have decided to indorse the bonds of the Baltimore and Cumberland Railway for $3,000,000 to extend the line from Cumberland to Hagerstown, with the ultimate view of reaching tidewater.

—The stockholders of the Stoney Clove and Catskill Mountain Railroad Company yesterday elected the following Directors: Horace G. Young, J. D. Layng, R. C. Pruyn, A. S. Staples, J. H. Tremper, H. C. Looby, Charles Bray, J. H. Jones, and R. B. Jones. Horace G. Young was chosen President.

—Deputy State Treasurer J. Ledlie Hees of Fonda and P. Townsend McKeever of Gloversville have acquired the three horse railroads which connect the villages of Herkimer, Mohawk, Ilion, and Frankfort in Herkimer County. The roads will be consolidated and operated by electricity.

—Hereafter the Board of Directors of the St. Joseph, St. Louis and Santa Fé Road will consist of but five members. The present Directors are Edward King of New-York, Aldace F. Walker of Chicago, and R. M. Bachellor, J. W. Starr, and O. E. Rumer of St. Joseph.

—For the first time in many months Santa Fé earnings show an increase for the week over those for the corresponding week of the preceding year. Earnings of the entire system for the first week in January were $650,128, an increase of $27,139 over the same period in 1894.

—Judge Simonton, in the United States District Court, in Charleston, S. C., yesterday, signed a decree ordering the sale, on Feb. 15, of the Charleston, Sumter and Northern Railroad. The petition was filed in behalf of the Atlantic Coast Line and was not opposed.

—The total shipments of east-bound dead freight out of Chicago last week were 41,846 tons, against 32,636 tons the week before and 129,055 last year. Baltimore and Ohio led with 5,890 tons.

—Stuyvesant Fish, President of the Illinois Central, is inspecting the Chesapeake and Ohio Southwestern this week.

—An order has been issued closing the Baltimore and Ohio shops at Connellsville, Penn., until Feb. 1.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—Actors' Fund Benefit.—When Daniel Frohman began to arrange for the Actors' Fund benefit, which is to be given at the Empire Theatre Jan. 25, he applied to Theodore Moss for the use of the big Star Theatre for the performance. Mr. Moss promptly tendered the house, as did Denman Thompson. It was found, however, that it would be impossible to move the scenery of "The Old Homestead" and the electric appliances and replace them in time for the evening performance of Mr. Thompson. This fact was communicated to Mr. Frohman, who at once released Mr. Moss from his promise, and the Empire was selected for the benefit.

—To Retire on Pensions.—M. Got and Mlle. Broisat will be the next members of the Théâtre Française to retire on pensions. M. Got has spent fifty years of his life in the service of the theatre, and is to go into private life with an annual pension of $2,100. Mlle. Broisat's pension will be $1,000. In addition to this, each artist will have a benefit performance before retiring. M. Got next month and Mlle. Broisat in March. There are now eighteen retired actors and actresses of the Française, whose pensions amount to a total of $22,345 a year, and these two additions will swell the sum to $25,445.

—The Firemen's Benefit.—The entertainments at the Academy and Grand Opera House Thursday afternoon for the benefit of the families of Chief Bresnan and Assistant Foreman Rooney will last from 1 until 5 o'clock. Each ticket will admit to either house, and the programme in each will range from grand opera to high-class vaudeville. Mrs. Kendal will head the list of artists at the Academy, and an act from "Rob Roy" will be a feature of the performance at the Grand Opera House.

—Della Fox Ill.—News comes from Detroit, Mich., that Della Fox, the star of "The Little Trooper" company, is seriously ill in that city, suffering from inflammation of the larynx. Her physician says she will recover, but will be deprived of the use of her voice for quite a period. Her company has gone on the road without her, to fill the engagements contracted for, Miss Fox's part being sung by her understudy.

—Mr. Palmer in Chicago.—A. M. Palmer has gone to Chicago to see how "1492," which began an eight weeks' engagement there Sunday night, is received by the public. "A Gaiety Girl," with the original company that played so long at Daly's, is a strong rival for "1492" but it is said that the Barnet burlesque made a great hit in the opening night at the Columbia. "A Gaiety Girl" is at Hooley's.

—Charity Matinée.—A charity matinée will be given at Koster & Bial's this afternoon for the benefit of the Ladies' Benevolent Society, whose object is to provide clothing for deserving destitute women and children. The entertainment will consist of the regular Koster & Bial vaudeville performance, including the living pictures and a number of specialties contributed by volunteer artists.

—Elected to the Garrick Club.—Manager A. M. Palmer has received a cablegram from Beerbohm Tree, manager of the Haymarket Theatre, London, announcing Mr. Palmer's election to membership in the Garrick Club at the regular meeting of that club last Saturday. This is said to be the first time that an American manager has been elected to this organization.

—Haworth as Richelieu.—During his engagement at the Castle Square Theatre in Boston next week Joseph Haworth will make his first appearance on any stage as Richelieu. Haworth seems to give Boston the preference in arranging for his character débuts. It was in that city last season that he first attempted the rôle of Hamlet.

—Rose France Retires.—Gertrude Reynolds took the place of Rose France in the cast of "A Milk White Flag" at Hoyt's Theatre last night. Miss France has been a sufferer from pulmonary trouble for some time, and on the advice of her physician she has retired from the stage permanently.

THE NEW ARMY REGISTER

Rank at the Top of the List—New-York School Students Who Have Merited Distinction.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The Official Army Register for 1895 has appeared from the War Department. Gen. Schofield still stands at the head of the list of the army, but the list of Generals has been amended by the retirement of Gen. Howard, making the list, in order of rank, as follows: Schofield; Miles, in command of the Department of the East; McCook, Department of the Colorado; Ruger, Department of the Missouri; Merritt, Department of Dakota; Brooke, Department of the Platte; Wheaton, Department of Texas, and Otis, Department of the Columbia. The new Brigadier General is J. W. Forsythe, who is in command of the Department of California.

Gen. Ruggles remains as Adjutant General and Gen. Breckinridge as Inspector General. Gen. Swaim, the suspended Judge Advocate General, has been retired, and his successor is Gen. G. N. Lieber. The other staff departments remain the same, with the exception of the Subsistence Department, from which Gen. Hawkins has retired, and Gen. M. R. Morgan has become Commissary General of Subsistence.

Promotion has, on the whole, been very slow in the army, advancement being much less frequent, proportionately, than in the navy. In regimental commanders there have been in the year changes in the Seventh Cavalry, First Artillery, and Thirteenth, Sixteenth, Eighteenth, and Twentieth Regiments of Infantry.

A feature of the Army Register which is of interest to military college students is the list of students who stood highest in militiary deportment at the last commencement at educational institutions having military instructors detailed from the army. Three names are taken from each list. Those pertaining to the New-York colleges are as follows:

Cornell University, Ithaca—T. S. Clark, O. C. Snider, and G. P. Knox.

St. John's College, Fordham—William A. Ferguson, Finton J. Phelan, and Michael A. Doran.

St. John's Military School, Manlius—A. C. Crocker, H. A. MacGruer, and George H. White.

De La Salle Institute, New-York City—John J. Phelan, Edward J. Farley, and Fielding L. Seymour.

Peekskill Military Academy—Harry W. Smith, Julian M. Dodge, and Albert H. Canfield.

Riverview Military Academy, Poughkeepsie—Raymond M. Frost, Ernest Bamberger, and Roger Sherman White.

Clinton Liberal Institute, Fort Plain, N. Y.—Paul A. Newton, John R. Gillett, and Elton A. Herrick.

Seventy Years a Pastor.

From The Philadelphia Press, Jan. 13.

A reception was given last evening in the parlors of the First Unitarian Church, Chestnut Street, above Twenty-first, in honor of the seventieth anniversary of the ordination of the Rev. Dr. William H. Furness and the nineteenth of the installation of the Rev. Joseph May. Great crowds of people, of various denominations, from all parts of the city, were present, and heartily congratulated both the Furness and the Rev. Mr. May. The Rev. Robert Collyer of New-York made a brief address eulogistic of the life work of Dr. Furness and congratulating his friends upon having him, still hale and hearty, with them. A letter was read from Mr. Chadwick of Brooklyn expressing regret at his inability to be present.

COLLECTIONS FOR THE HOSPITALS

Subscriptions from the Drug, Paint, Chemical, and Leather Trades.

Charles Lanier, the General Treasurer of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, reports the following additional contributions to the General Fund of the collection:

FROM THE DRUG, PAINT, AND CHEMICAL TRADES.

(Through A. B. Ansbacher & Co.)

William Pickhardt & Kuttroff	$50
J. L. & D. S. Riker	50
A. B. Ansbacher & Co.	50
William H. Schieffelin & Co.	25
McKesson & Robbins	25
Harrison Brothers & Co.	25
Heller & Merz Co.	25
J. M. Huber	25
Longman & Martinez	25
National Lead Company	25
J. Lee Smith & Co.	25
Sondheim, Alsberg & Co.	25
D. F. Tiemann & Co.	25
R. J. Waddell & Co.	25
F. Bredt & Co.	25
Edw. Hill's Sons Company	25
Nicholas Chemical Company	25
Roessler& Hasslacher Chemical Co.	25
A. Klipstein & Co.	25
W. J. Matheson & Co.	25
Schulze-Berge & Koechl	25
Schoelkopf Aniline and Chemical Company	25
E. Sehlbach & Co.	25
Emil Calman & Co.	25
Mayer & Lowenstein	25
Standard Varnish Works	20
Stamford Manufacturing Company	15
Lehn & Fink	15
American Bronze Powder Manufacturing Company	15
J. Marsching & Co.	15
A. Keppelmann	15
H. Kohnstamm & Co.	15
Pfeiffer & Lavenburg	15
Toch Brothers	15
S. P. Wetherill Company	15
H. W. Everett & Co.	15
Adler Color and Chemical Works	10
C. M. Childs & Co.	10
Eckstein Brothers	10
M. Herrmann & Co.	10
Batcelle & Renwiger	10
Martin Kalbfleisch Chemical Company	10
Rogers & Pyatt	10
Read, Holliday & Sons	10
William Harland & Sons	10
Pratt & Lambert	10
James Webb & Son	10
Philip H. Karcher & Co.	5
H. M. Polhemus	5
Solomon & Schwartz	5
Total	$1,005

HIDE AND LEATHER TRADE.

(Through Eugene H. Conklin.)

Keck, Mosser & Co.	$50
Charles A. Schieren & Co.	10
Goat and Sheep Skin Import Company	10
Willets & Co.	10
Joseph Hecht & Sons	10
American Leather Company	10
Abe Stein	10
Booth & Co.	10
Charles Hauselt	10
F. Blumenthal & Co.	10
L. F. Robertson & Sons	10
Solomon & Phillips	10
Felix Fournier & Knopf	10
E. B. Stimpson & Son	10
Birch, Tepel & Co.	10
Shattuck & Binger	10
Mulford, Cary & Conklin	10
In smaller amounts	40
Total	$250

The office of the General Treasurer is at 17 Nassau Street.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

On the Fulda, from Genoa.

A.—Frederick P. Anderson, Edward L. Anderson, Mrs. Bernaca Apolonia, Battista Apolonia.—B.—W. C. Brown.—C.—P. M. Crawford, Romeo Cantagalli, James Clarke.—D.—M. Dunn, Mrs. J. S. Dennison, Miss Alice M. Dubois.—F.—John Fraser, Godfrey Fugman, Miss A. Fugman, Victor Fugman.—G.—Oscar Guthers, Mrs. Oscar Guthers, Edmond Gibson, Bernard Guhl.—H.—Miss Meriel Hutchins.—L.—Miss Frances Lay, Pietro Larini.—M.—Mrs. Lindley Murray.—O.—Victor M. Osborn.—P.—Frederick G. Paull, A. Phelps.—S.—Dr. Harvey Shoemaker, Mrs. C. J. Shoemaker, Miss Caroline Shoemaker, Howard H. Shoemaker, Carroll Smyth.—T.—Mrs. A. G. Thompson.—W.—Mrs. J. P. White.

On La Normandie, from Havre.

B.—L. L. de la Barra, Mr. Berond, Mr. Brunet, Mrs. Brunet.—C.—Mr. Chapal, R. E. L. Cochran, Juan Carbonell.—D.—Mrs. George Dayez, Mr. Deadner, Mr. Detken.—F.—Mrs. M. Fanger, Miss Fanger, Silvestre Forel.—G.—Mgr. Gravel, Jacques Grob, Mr. Gondoin, Mrs. Granier, Mr. Gargan, Mr. Guillaume.—H.—Mr. Hubach.—J.—Mr. Jacoby, Father Jerome, Louis Julien.—K.—Paul Kahn.—L.—H. A. Lewis, Mrs. Lewis.—M.—Mrs. Mullins, C. E. Martyn, Mrs. Martyn, Comte de Mikorski, Mr. Mongermon, Harry Monlun, Mr. Morin.—P.—Dr. C. Fret, A. Papillon, Mrs. Portier.—S.—Mr. Stainville, Mr. Schutze, G. E. Strauss, Mrs. Scourer.—T.—Mr. Tzschaler, G. F. Tanner.—U.—Emile Uzard.—V.—Hans Vallmar, Mrs. Vallmar.—W.—J. Weber, Mrs. Williamson.—Y.—A. Young.—Z.—F. Zipfel.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

SOME OF THE TRANSACTIONS BY BROKERS YESTERDAY.

Two Up-Town Dwellings Sold—Fifth Avenue's Sewerage—To-day's Auction Offerings.

Mr. Jacob H. Schiff, the banker, has purchased of Robert W. Taller the five-story 25-foot front American basement dwelling 18 East Seventy-second Street. The house will be a wedding present to Mr. Schiff's daughter, who is about to be married. The brokers in the sale, it is understood, were Messrs. L. J. Phillips & Co.

Mr. Perez M. Stewart has sold 321 West Seventy-fifth Street, the last of the elegant houses built by him on the north side of the street between West End Avenue and Riverside Drive. The house is four stories high, and measures 25 by 60, with extension, the lot being 102.2 feet deep. It is understood that this sale was also made by Messrs. L. J. Phillips & Co.

Messrs. Adrian H. Muller & Son have sold for Mrs. Austin Stickney, to Judge Henry R. Beekman, the four-story dwelling 35 West Seventeenth Street, 25 by 92.

Mr. William H. Falconer has sold to Frederick W. Marks the four-story and basement brownstone dwelling 119 East Twenty-third Street, 28 by 110.

Persons who have bought property on Lower Fifth Avenue, between Fourteenth and Twenty-third Streets, which it was designed to improve for business have found an obstacle in the fact that there is no sewer running through the thoroughfare. The drainage of the dwellings has been by means of pipes running through the blocks into the side streets. When the Corndiac Building was erected on the avenue, between Twentieth and Twenty-first Streets, an application was made to the Commissioner of Public Works to put in a sewer on the block connecting with the street sewers, and this was done for that one block. Now the Messrs. Gutwillig Brothers, who intend putting up a business building where the Edwards Pierrepont dwelling is, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth Streets, on Fifth Avenue, have applied to the Commissioner to have a similar sewer put in on that block. Mr. Daly has promised to have it done in March.

A few members of the Real Estate Exchange's Legislative Committee met yesterday and chose Mr. Thomas F. Murtha, a lawyer, as Chairman. Mr. Ferdinand Fish was selected as Vice Chairman. The bill before the Legislature to remove the legal sales to 59 Liberty Street was referred to a committee of the Exchange Directors. Thus far, this bill has not received the sanction of the Exchange Directors or of the Chamber of Commerce, which it was sought to obtain.

The sales at auction set down for today at 111 Broadway are as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., auction sale, as follows: 2091 Greenwich Street, east side, between Warren and Chambers Streets, 26.3 by 79.3 by jog 14.2 by 25 by 40 by 24.11 by jog 1.1 by 71.3½, with three-story brick building, with store in front, and two-story brick in rear; also 229 Bowery, west side, 27.8 feet south of Prince Street, 22.5 by 99.1, three-story brick building, with store; also 67 Seventh Street, north side, between Second and First Avenues, 25 by 92.6, four-story and basement brick house, with extension.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., auction sale, 475 Manhattan Avenue, west side, 34.3 feet south of One Hundred and Twentieth Street, 16.8 by 82, three-story and basement brick and terra cotta dwelling.

By William Kennelly, partition sale, John H. Rogan, referee, 942 West Twenty-fourth Street, south side, 225 feet east of Ninth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, three-story brick dwelling.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, William B. Anderson, referee, 11 East Seventy-fourth Street, north side, 200 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 20 by 102.2½, four-story brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $34,970.

By Charles A. Berrian, foreclosure sale, S. L. H. Ward, referee, 536 West Fifty-first Street, south side, 325 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, 25 by 100.5, three-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $5,555.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed for Alterations to be Made.

No. 104 East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, alterations to two-story brick storage building, by Adelbert S. Nichols; cost, $100.

No. 221 Greenwich Street, alterations to stores, two-story brick building, by W. C. Ostrander estate; cost, $3,000.

No. 33 Christopher Street, alterations to two-story and attic frame dwelling and store, by Frederick Rabbe; cost, $8,000.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

Mr. John Pullman has sold, for Louis Bonert, to the Trustees of the St. Matthew's English Lutheran Church, at $13,000, a plot, 90 by 80, at the southwest corner of Sixth Avenue and Second Street, Brooklyn. A new church edifice, to cost $60,000, will be erected on the site. Mayor Schieren is one of the church Trustees. Mr. Bonert subscribed $1,000 of the amount toward the purchase of the land. The present church, at the corner of Clinton and Amity Streets, was recently sold for $28,000.

At auction in Brooklyn yesterday the William P. Rae Company sold to Alfred Bruing, plaintiff, at $4,200, the three-story frame dwelling, with store, 204 Troy Avenue, southwest corner of Park Place, 19.3½ by 85. To the same, at $4,100, they sold the similar property, 230 Troy Avenue, northwest corner of Butler Street. To the same, at $6,000, they sold the five two-story and basement frame dwellings 208 and 210 Troy Avenue, 66.8 by 85.

Plans have been filed for the following new buildings in Brooklyn:

McDonough Street, beginning at the northeast corner of Howard Street, five three-story frame flats, for six families, each 25x60, $4,000 each; W. F. Clayton, owner.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, Jan. 14.

PARK AV, w s, 25.11 ft n of 118th St, 25x90; Joseph Byk to Edward G. Alsdorf $25,000

121ST ST, s s, 133.6 ft w of 8th Av, 8ix100.11; Ida L. Jenkins and another to Marie Steindler, executrix of property, &c. 1

103D ST, n w corner of West End Av, 200x100.11; Sophia R. C. Furniss and others to Michael Giblin and another 100,000

151ST ST, s s, 350 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 25x118.5; Annie Fitzgerald to George E. Babcock 5,500

158TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of Elton Av, 50x100; Emma L. Eckert and others to Bertha Eckert 1

WILLIS AV, w s, 50 ft s of 138th St, 25x81.6; Frederick Bohne and wife to Markus Burkhart and wife 22,000

138TH ST, s s, 500 ft of Willis Av, 16.8x100; same to same 10,000

151ST ST, s s, 350 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 25x118.6; George E. Babcock and another to A. Fitzgerald 5,500

156TH ST, n s, 124.8 ft s e of Courtlandt Av, 24.6x100, ½ part; Peter L. Platt to Marie Platt 1

BROOK AV, w s, 521.10 ft n of 156th St, 50x90; Henry Morgenthau and wife to Andrew J. Larkin 1

ACADEMY ST, w s, Lots 541 and 542, map of estats of Isaac Dyckman; John Lever, Jr., to Emma B. Lever 1

180TH ST, s s, 120 ft e of Audubon Av, 25x100; Andrew J. Larkin to Pauline Simon 1

147TH ST, s w corner of Brook Av, 90x75; Frederick Fols and wife to Nicholas Cotter 1

3D AV, e s, 150.3 ft n of (Clifton) or 161st St, 25.1x129.9; Henry P. De Graaf and wife to Paul G. Decker .. 5,500

ELSMERE PLACE, n s, 475 ft w of Marmion Av, 25x100; John J. Brennan and wife to Michael F. Power .. 1,300

INTERIOR LOT 194 ft s of 187th St, and 195 ft e of Delancey Place, 95x25; William Man, Trustee, to Hamlin Babcock 500

MADISON AV, n e corner of 109th St, 20.11x70; John B. Ireland and wife to John de C. Ireland 1

103D ST, s s, 94 ft e of 4th Av, 18x100.11; Abram Jones to Helena Jones, 1 year 1

MADISON AV, w s, 60 ft n of 116th St, 40.11x110; Frances K. and Julius Lipman to Sol D. Cohen 1

118TH ST, 109 East; Louisa Weber to Thomas Burns 22,000

PARK AV, w s, 25.11 ft n of 118th St, 25x90; Sydney A. Smith and wife to Joseph Byk 1

NEW-YORK & HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY'S land at line of West Vanderbilt Av, —x116.6 ft s of Samuel St, 275.6x78x346.9x222.4, to old Valentine Av, —x312.4x820.3, &c.; William Hodgson and another to Julius B. Lorge 1

KING'S BRIDGE, to West Farms Road, e s, Lot 144 and part of 145, map by A. Findley, —x128x50x128; Marie Steindler to William E. Cornwall, exchange ....

PARK VIEW TERRACE, e s, 325 ft n of Wellesley St, 50x irregular; George E. Clymer to Edward M. Clymer 3,500

BAINBRIDGE AV, n w corner of Travers St, 98.10x17.10x98x30.8; Edmund G. Sutherland to Emma I. Stoddard 8,250

SAME PROPERTY; Charles J. Coulter to Edmund G. Sutherland 8,250

GRAND ST, 397; Clara M. and Harry L. Bryde to Eliza Rose 21,000

WATER ST, 245; Frederick G. Dow, assignee, to Richard J. Chard 36,000

BLEECKER ST, s w corner of Perry St, 42.6x70; Clarence J. Hartley to Jushman Hartley 400

12TH ST, s s of 18Tth St, e of 6th Av, 19.4x103.3; Pierre F. Macdonald to Frederick S. Young 10

RIDGE ST, 69 and 71, and Delancey St, 194; Theodore P. Hascall to Isaac S. Isaacs 9,200

CANNON ST, 133; Samuel Rameselder to Louis Cohen 1

AVENUE B, w s, 57.9 ft s of 7th St, 20.8x94.6; Annie M. Harrigan to Edward H. Harrigan 1

RIDGE ST, 69 and 71, and Delancey St, 194; Isaac S. Isaacs to Annie Zwerdling 9,690

21ST ST, 118 West; The Babies' Shelter of the Church of the Holy Communion to George D. L. Harison 35,000

87TH ST, 5 West; Charles Buek to James G. Powers 31,500

87TH ST, 9 West; same to Robert A. Powers 30,500

70TH ST, 243 West; Henry W. Eaton to John A. McCarthy 2,950

47TH ST, 64 West; Susan C. Burkhalter to Chandler Robbins 37,000

84TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 50x102.2; Jonas C. H. Tupper and another, executors, to Patrick Prendergast 27,500

74TH ST, s s, 158 ft w of 9th Av, 20 x102.2; William G. Grenshaw, Jr., and John H. Wisner and wives to George H. Sullivan 1

Recorded Mortgages.

ALSDORF, Edward G., to Flora G. Brandon and another; w s of 4th Av, 25.11 ft n of 118th St, 3 years .. $15,000

APPEL, Joseph, and wife to George H. McCabe; 168½ Delancey St, 4 years 1,000

ANDERSON, Catherine H., and husband to New-York Life Insurance Company; s s of 72d St, 525 ft w of Central Park West, 3 years 55,000

BOGERT, Albert, to Benjamin F. Watkins; e s of Alexander Av, 22 ft s of 134th St, 6 months 2,696

SAME to same; e s of Alexander Av, 41.6 ft s of 134th St, 6 months 3,668

SAME to same; e s of Alexander Av, 61 ft s of 134th St, 6 months 3,668

SAME to same; e s of Alexander Av, 80.6 ft s of 134th St, 6 months 2,693

SAME to same; interior lot, 131.6 ft n of 187th St, 195 ft e of Delancey Place, 6 months 400

SAME to same; same and other indefinite property, 6 months 4,500

BODECKER, Charles F. W., and wife to Polka M. Wilkins; s s of 58th St, 81.6 ft w of 4th Av, 3 years. 8,000

BARBER, Amzi L., and wife to Smith Reeves; e s of 5th Av, n e corner of 68th St, installments .. 100,000

BYK, Joseph, to Sydney A. Smith; 13 and 15 Lispenard St, 3 years 8,500

CORNWALL, William E., to John R. Platt and others, trustees; Lot 144 and part of Lot 145 e s of road from King's Bridge to West Farms, map of land of the Rev. William Powell, 24th Ward, 5 years 10,000

COTTER, Nicholas, to Judson S. Todd; s w corner of 147th St and Brook Av, 1 year 14,000

Same to same; w s Brook Av, 25 ft s of 147th St and adjoining property, 1 year (2 mortgages) 18,000

SAME to Francis Spelz, Jr.; s s of 139th St, 100 ft W of Willis Av, 11 months 14,500

CAMPBELL, William T., to The Farmers Loan and Trust Company; n w corner of 123d St and 2d Av, 3 years 20,000

CORNWALL, William E., to The Bradley & Currier Company, Limited; King's Bridge to West Farms Road, e s of Lot 144 and part of 145, map of lands of the Rev. William Powell, 14th Ward, 6 months .. 4,000

SAME to Bernard Lenahan as Trustee; same property, 6 months 4,000

CHARD, Richard J., and wife to The Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 248 and 250 Front St, and 245 Water St, 1 year (2 mortgages). 35,000

CARVALHO, Solomon S., to Dumont Clarke; 245 Waverley Place, 1 year. 6,000

COHEN, Abraham, and wife to Caroline C. Hettinger; n s of 47th St, 200 ft w of 9th Av, 5 years 12,000

DECKER, Paul G., and wife to Charles H. Runk; e s 3d Av, 150.2 ft n of 16ist or Clifton St, 1 year. 2,000

SAME to Henry P. De Graaf; same property, 1 year 1,500

DE LANCEY, Elizabeth D., to The Corporation for the Relief of Clergymens' Widows, &c., of the Protestant Episcopal Church, State of New-York; 82 New Chambers St, and 62 Cherry St, 3 5-12 years .. 7,500

DOONER, Thomas, to Mary J. Stafford; n s of 38th St, 75 ft e of 3d Av, 5 years 22,000

EVERHART, Melia D., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 1,365 Broadway, 2 years 2,000

FAGAN, Farrell, and wife to Charles L. Fleming, executor and trustee; n s of 105th St, e of 2d Av, 4 years. 2,500

FELINO, Marie, and Joseph, to Angelo Legniti; e s of Mott Av, 43.2 ft s of Hester St, 5 months 500

GERMANY, Katharina, to Bernhard Kolb; n s of 116th St, 266.6 ft w of Pleasant Av, (or Avenue A,) 11 months 1,200

GRUNBERG, Theodor, and wife to Marie R. Audubon; 400 East 52d St, 5 years 6,500

GILROY, Mary M., and Thomas F. Gilroy to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; n s of 121st St, 140 ft w of Mount Morris Av, 2 years 10,000

GIBLIN, Michael, and another to Sophia R. C. Furniss; n w corner of 103d St and West End Av, 2 years .. 40,000

SAME to Clemintina Furniss; n s of 103d St, 150 ft w of West End Av, 2 years 15,000

SAME to Margaret E. Zimmerman; s of 103d St, 100 ft w of West End Av, 2 years 20,000

HYMAN, Gerson, and others to William H. Macy, Jr., and another, executors, &c.; s s of 13th St, 170 ft w of 1st Av, 5 years 28,000

JOHNSTON, Andrew, to W. A. Martin; n s of 124th St, 150 ft e of 8th Av, 2½ years 10,000

LORGE, Julius B., to William Hodgson and another; w s of lands of New-York and Harlem Railroad, 116 ft s of Samuel St, 5 years 52,500

KRAFFT, Albert, to Charles Kraft; 227 7th St, 1 year 1,000

KAUFMANN, Leopold, and wife to Benjamin J. Weil; n w s of Ludlow St, s w of Houston St, 1 month. 5,000

KRESS, August N., and wife to Archibald K. K. Mackay as trustee; s w corner of Madison Av and 110th St, 4 years 28,000

LARKIN, Andrew

CIVIL SERVICE DISCUSSED

The Seventy's Sub-Committee Calls on Mayor Strong.

ABUSES THAT NEED REMEDYING

Desired that the Classification Be Extended to Include Laborers—The Mayor Will Consider the Subject Carefully.

Municipal civil service as now applied, and as it ought to be applied, came in for an interesting discussion in the Mayor's office yesterday afternoon. The Seventy's Sub-Committee on Civil Service, which is made up of Everett P. Wheeler, Samuel H. Ordway, Gustav H. Schwab, and George McAneny, called on Mayor Strong by appointment and asked that he act on the suggestion of the Seventy and the Chamber of Commerce, that the civil service classification in this city be extended, and that he make a rule requiring the registration of applicants for places as laborers.

It was desired especially that the Mayor should place the Building and Street-Cleaning Departments under the operation of the law, because these departments as they now exist have been created since the original classification in 1884. After some discussion the Mayor said:

"I would like to ask you gentlemen if any politics has crept into the Civil Service Board."

"I am sorry to say," said Mr. Wheeler, "that investigations which our association has made show that there is some crookedness somewhere. One great trouble is that the law permits the Police Department to make an examination of applicants itself before they are allowed to apply to the Civil Service Board, and this creates a divided responsibility, with the result that when there is anything wrong the Police Department blames the Civil Service Board and the board blames the department.

"There has certainly been crookedness in the matter of the examination of applicants for appointment on the police force. Whether any examiners have been party to it we do not know."

Mr. Wheeler explained the make-up of the board, and said that Chief Examiner Phillips's duties were so exacting that he thought he should not be required to act as a Commissioner, as has been the case for the last year. He thought there should be three Commissioners instead of two. The present Commissioners are Lemuel Skidmore and Daniel P. Hays. Mayor Strong agreed on this point, and then said:

"I have received letters requesting me to make changes in the present Civil Service Board, because the writers alleged that it has been very hard for a Republican to get a rating on the eligible lists for appointment. They tell me that fully 85 per cent. of the men whose names are on the eligible lists for appointment to-day are Tammany Hall Democrats; so that if an appointment had to be made now to a civil service place the appointee must almost of necessity be a Tammany man. I have talked with Mr. Phillips about it. I don't want any secrecy about this. I am quite as anxious as any of you can possibly be to give the city a good, clean government, and I am willing that all we say here shall go to the public through the press. I asked Mr. Phillips about this preponderance of Tammany men on the eligible lists. He frankly told me that it was so, but he did not think the proportion was as big as I had been informed. He put it at about 75 per cent., and he explained that the reason for that was that the Republicans did not apply because they considered it was useless to do so. Some believed that there was discrimination against Republicans at examinations, and that they did not get as good rating as Democrats, and all of them despaired of being appointed should they succeed in getting on the list.

"Mr. Phillips told me that he thought this would change under my administration, and that more Republicans would come to the examinations.

"I have no doubt there is much truth in what Mr. Phillips says," said Mr. Wheeler. "The same thing was said about the board at Washington. The appointing power, though, must be given the power of selection in a limited way, and if such power is lodged in a Democrat there isn't much doubt but a good Democrat would be preferred for place. I believe this to be a violation of duty, however, and think it would be good ground for the removal of a man who makes a civil service appointment for political reasons. The great difficulty would be to prove the guilt of the offender. I have no doubt that the appointing power in this city has been exercised in that discriminating way, at least for the past four years. There has been a feeling that the man who has been active in politics ought to be rewarded. I do not know if that feeling has affected examinations, although we do not believe that examinations by the Municipal Civil Service Boards have been kept up to the proper standard. Our committee, which has examined into the matter, makes that report.

"I am frank to say that the examinations of applicants for appointment on the police force have not been as fair under Inspector McLaughlin as they were under Mr. Byrnes, when he was Inspector. When I was a member of the commission we thought very well of Inspector Byrnes, and thought his examinations very thorough and very fair. It is doubtless true that Tammany Democrats have been favored, as there is no doubt that that condition of things will be changed. As you had the support of many Democrats outside of Tammany Hall, I have no doubt that some of them will be among the applicants for examination."

"Yes," said the Mayor, "they have just as good a right to apply as anybody else, and their names will receive just as much consideration as if they were Republicans."

Then Mr. Wheeler requested that the Mayor make a new civil service regulation, requiring all applicants for employment as mechanics and laborers to be registered, veterans of the war to be placed in one class, experienced men in another, and general applicants in another. Preference would be given to those in the first class, then to the married men in the experienced class, and appointments to be made in the order of application.

Mr. Wheeler pointed out that the appointment of laborers had been a power in the hands of district leaders in a campaign, and that this power would be taken away when the laborers found that no influence except their own merits could get them employment.

The Mayor inquired what objection his predecessors had to extending the classification. Mr. Wheeler said he supposed it was the natural objection of a man to having any of his privileges curtailed. Later in the discussion Mr. Wheeler said:

"When a man is appointed for political reasons he is likely to make a poor servant, because he feels that he has earned his money by his political services."

"It is difficult," said Mr. Ordway, "to get rid of him, if he is a bad servant, because of the political influence back of him."

"How about the bad ones who get into office through the civil service?" asked the Mayor. "Without the protection of the civil service you can get rid of a bad official at once, but to get rid of an inefficient civil service appointee you have to start a lot of machinery."

Mr. Wheeler said that he was opposed to the restriction of the power of removal.

When the Mayor said that he might make some appointments to the Civil Service Board soon, Mr. Wheeler remarked:

"I hope you will consult with the people who believe in civil service reform when you do so."

The Mayor will give the whole subject careful consideration.

SKI RUNNING AT WEST POINT

A New Sport in Which Snow Plays a Prominent Part Just Introduced to the Military Cadets.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Jan. 14.—Ski running is now a favorite pastime with the cadets. It was never practiced here to any great extent before the present season, but now the lads may often be seen flying down the hillsides on the long wooden snow skates. The ski is a plain piece of hard wood, about eight feet in length, turned up with a slight curve in front. It is perfectly smooth, except where a shallow groove, about half an inch wide, runs down the middle. This groove prevent it from slipping.

The runner places his feet in a leather strap, which is fixed solidly in the middle of the ski, and propels himself with a long stick. The swiftness of these ski runners is truly marvelous, and they jump an amazing distance. Most of those who practice the sport here are amateurs, and the ground is not well adapted for ski running. The snow is not of sufficient depth to enable experts to make a good showing. However, there is lots of enjoyment in looking at novices trying to make headway with the awkward things.

Watching the expression of terror on the face of a beginner as he shoots past like an arrow always amuses the cadets who look on at the sport. After a few spurts he gains confidence, and it is then his enjoyment begins.

ARMY OFFICERS IN DEMAND

All Over the Grade of Major Prohibited by the Appropriation Act from Doing Outside Work.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The discussion of a competent and non-partisan head of municipal departments has connected army officers with the future supervision of different branches of city work. During the last month several army officers have reported that they are in receipt of requests for their services. Some of them are on the active list. Others are on the retired list.

For those on the retired list, there is no legal prohibition to undertaking outside work, but the existing legislative appropriation act contains a clause which prevents an officer of the Government who draws a salary of $2,500 from accepting an office to which compensation is attached, unless he is specially authorized by law to accept the additional position. The paragraph has been published to the army in general orders by Secretary Lamont. The prohibition affects army officers of the grade of Major General, Brigadier General, Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel, Major. Officers below the grade of Major are not likely to be called upon for the important service of supervision, and at any rate their work with regiments in the army would hardly permit of an extended leave.

MARTIN ROEDECKER'S DEATH

Not Settled Yet Whether He Shot Himself or Was Murdered.

The police have been unable to determine whether Martin Roedecker, who was killed by a pistol shot on Sunday afternoon in the apartments of George Hosspach, at 240 East Eighty-sixth Street, committed suicide or was murdered by one of the Hosspachs.

The tenants of the house differ as to the number of shots fired, but agree that there was a big row in Hosspach's flat before the shooting.

Mrs. Roedecker declared yesterday that her husband had told her that Hosspach had threatened to harm him if he persisted in dunning him for the $10 which he (Hosspach) owed him.

George Hosspach, Mrs. Hosspach, and their eighteen-year-old son, Alexander, and Mrs. Knopf, a neighbor, were held yesterday by Justice Welde in the Harlem Police Court for the action of the Coroner.

Alexander Hosspach told the Justice that Roedecker had burst into the kitchen unannounced, had demanded his money, and then, leaning against the door by which he entered, had said: "No one will leave this house until I get my money."

Alexander said he climbed out on the fire escape and Roedecker shot at him. Then his mother went into the room and grappled with Roedecker, who broke away, threw himself on the lounge, and shot himself in the head.

Mrs. Knopf stated that she saw Roedecker and Mrs. Hosspach fighting for the pistol, but she did not know who had it. She saw Roedecker run into the front room, but is not sure whether she heard another shot or not.

Mrs. Roedecker stated that her husband could not have gone to the Hosspachs' with a revolver, as the only revolver he had was an old and useless one, which one of their sons had found, and which had not been taken from a bureau drawer.

Vestibules for Street Cars.

From The Milwaukee (Wis.) Journal.

W. D. Mahon, President of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employes of America and Canada, is in the city in the interest of legislation during the present session at Madison. A bill is being drafted which will be presented to the Wisconsin lawmakers, making it obligatory upon every street-car company in the State to transform all street cars into vestibules, front and rear, for the purpose of protecting the motorman from the icy blasts of Winter. The plan has already been adopted on the Farwell Avenue line.

The national organization, Mr. Mahon says, has decided to advocate the matter before the Legislatures of four States this year—Wisconsin, Michigan, Indiana, and Colorado. The work in Michigan is being attended to by M. G. Moore, Secretary of the association, who is a member of the body from Detroit. The outlook for a passage of the law is good, it is said, both in Indiana and Colorado.

To Raise Cuttings in Winter.

From Meehans' Monthly.

Almost any plants with comparatively hard wood can be made to root by being placed in bottles of water. The oleander is a familiar illustration—the ivy also can be easily raised this way. After the roots have become strong in the water, the plants can be taken out and placed in earth. For this, perhaps, it is better to let the water continue stagnant in the bottles—a change of water is not beneficial. In these cases, the gases necessary to aid in the life of the plant, are furnished by the decaying materials, which cause the water to become stagnant. Even soft-wood cuttings will root readily in sand with water. A saucer of sand, for instance, filled with water, is all that is needed to root many soft-wood cuttings. These saucers with the cuttings should be kept shaded for a day or two, and then placed in the full light. If placed at once in the full light they are liable to wilt.

The St. Johnland Farm to be Sold.

The Kings County Board of Supervisors yesterday decided to sell to the State, for $500,000, the county farm at St. Johnland, L. I., which has cost the County of Kings $3,500,000.

STILL HEAR POLICEMEN

Witnesses Examined by the Oyer and Terminer Grand Jury.

MRS. THOROW GIVES SOME INFORMATION

Another Woman Also Testifies—Capt. Creeden Repeats His Previous Story—No Indictments Yet Filed in the Court.

The Oyer and Terminer Grand Jury was in session for over two hours yesterday, and adjourned for the day without filing any indictments in court. Ex-Surrogate Rollins and Assistant District Attorney Lindsay were with the jury during the session, and a number of witnesses were examined.

The first witness called yesterday was Sergt. John R. Groo, who for many years was attached to the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station, while Capt. William Meakim was in command. He was also in the Eighth Precinct when Inspector Williams was Captain there. It is believed that he was examined about both these officers. Groo is one of the oldest Sergeants in the department, and was put in command of the Mulberry Street Station when Capt. Stephenson was dismissed from the force.

Capt. Creeden, who was a witness on Friday, was again before the jury yesterday. He gave in detail the same story that he told before the Lexow committee about the payment of $15,000 for his appointment as Captain, and said that he had nothing to add to his previous testimony. If he were asked how he succeeded in paying back the $15,000 which he had borrowed, and within two years, on a salary of $2,750 a year, his testimony must have proved sensational.

Mrs. Augusta Thorow, the woman upon whose testimony the indictments were found against ex-Captain Michael Doherty, his Wardmen Hock and Meehan, and ex-Sergeants Parkerson, McKenna, Jordan, and Liebers of the Fifth Street Police Station, was likewise examined.

When the trial of Doherty was about to be called, the woman fled to Europe, and on her return last Saturday she was arrested and has since been confined at the House of Detention. At the time of her flight it was rumored that $25,000 had been paid to her by the police officials affected by her testimony to remain out of the jurisdiction of the court. Her examination may have been on this point. From the Grand Jury room she was taken back to the House of Detention.

Another woman whose testimony is likely to have an important bearing on the case of Inspector Williams is Mary Stacom, who for years was the proprietress of a resort in the Tenderloin District in West Twenty-fourth Street. Unsuccessful efforts were made during the sessions of the Lexow committee to procure her attendance before the committee, but she continually evaded the subpoena servers.

After the committee adjourned the woman returned to the city and settled in West Fifty-first Street. A subpoena server of the District Attorney's office succeeded in finding her and serving her with a subpoena on Saturday. Her testimony before the Grand Jury was doubtless important, although when she left the Criminal Court Building she said that it was not of any account, as she had never paid any money for police protection.

The appearance of Patrolman Jacob Wallenstein before the jury indicated that the case of Capt. William Strauss of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station, the original "Pantata," was under consideration. It was rumored at the time of his appointment as Captain that he had paid for the appointment. Capt. Strauss denied this statement under oath. Patrolman Wallenstein, who is a cousin of the Captain, testified before the Lexow committee that he had loaned him $2,000 just previous to his appointment without interest and without security.

William Applegate, the "green goods" man whose testimony before the Lexow committee implicated Capt. Meakim and Detective Sergeant Hanly as the friends and protectors of McNally's gang of "green goods" men; Dr. Newton Whitehead, the accuser of Sergt. William O'Toole; Detective Sergeant Frink, and Anthony Comstock were also before the jury.

Superintendent Dennett of the Society for the Prevention of Crime has been called in by the District Attorney's office to assist in presenting the testimony against accused police officials before the Grand Jury. The entire force of the society will be placed at the disposal of the District Attorney. Yesterday afternoon, after the adjournment of the Grand Jury, Superintendent Dennett spent several hours in consultation with Mr. Lindsay. Anthony Comstock and Capt. Creeden were also in consultation with Mr. Lindsay.

It was learned yesterday that all the police officers already indicted and those who may be indicted by the Extraordinary Grand Jury, will be tried at the Extraordinary Term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, which will open in this city Jan. 21, before Justice Pardon C. Williams of Watertown, who was designated to hold the court by Gov. Flower. Justice Ingraham will be occupied for several weeks to come with the trial of homicide cases, a number of which have been placed on the calendar.

The case of Agnes Berthold and Frederick Meismer, who are charged with attempting to extort money from Dr. Newton Whitehead, will be considered by the regular Grand Jury.

To Collect the Car License Fee.

President Wallace of the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen presided yesterday from a bower of flowers, the gifts of the clerks who had been re-elected for a year at the last meeting of the board.

The Law Committee, which was directed to ascertain the number of cars operated upon the Long Island Railroad and the elevated railroads, upon which the regulation license of $200 each had not been paid, reported a resolution requiring the companies to send to the City Clerk a verified statement of the number of cars run by them daily, so that the license fee of $20 on each car could be collected.

The report contained a statement from Corporation Counsel McDonald that this corporation ordinance had never been enforced.

A Disappointed Lover's Suicide.

RONDOUT, N. Y., Jan. 14.—Because Miss Margaret Wrightmeyer refused to marry him, William Steiger, aged twenty years, committed suicide in his father's barn, at Saugerties, this morning. He had been very attentive to the girl, who, it is said, gave him no encouragement. He called upon her last night, and returned home in a melancholy mood. This morning, after receiving a letter from her, he bought a revolver and shot himself.

Democratic Clerks Will Stay.

The Republicans of the Kings County Board of Supervisors endeavored, yesterday, to grab the offices of clerk and assistant clerk, which were parceled out by the Democrats at the last meeting of the Board of Supervisors in 1894 to Thomas R. Farrell and Marriott T. Dowden, but Supervisors Reeves, Boyd, Wright, and Muhlbauer, Republicans, voted with the Democrats, and the resolution was lost.

THAT VIRGINIA CONFERENCE

Mahone Working for an Election to Help Secure a Republican Victory—The Democrats Will Stand Aloof.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 14.—The meeting called by Chairman Haskins Hobson of the Populist Party, to take place here Jan. 22, to discuss the question of a change in the present election laws, will probably be ignored by the Democrats. J. T. Ellyson, the head of the latter party, contends that the election laws in this State are fairly executed, and that the campaigns and elections are honestly conducted. Even did the leading Democrats concede that the election laws of the State need change, they do not assent to the idea that this should be done under the direction of any one outside of the Democratic Party. The same view, it is quite certain, is taken by Gov. O'Ferrall. He has conceded that there were some defects in the present Walton election law, but these, he contended, should be, and no doubt would be, corrected by the next Legislature.

It is well known that Gen. Mahone is a strong advocate for a radical change. He does not believe that his own party can ever hope to meet with any success, or stand the ghost of a show, until these changes have been effected. He and Col. Lamb, as well as all of the other leaders of the Republican Party, are willing to make any concession, so that they can secure an election law which will suit their purposes. Mahone wants it provided that there shall be two Constables, one from each party, and that the illiterate voter may call in any friend or neighbor to read his ballot for him. Then, too, he believes that there should be radical changes in the registration law and the system of appointing Judges of election.

It is hardly probable that Gen. Mahone will be present at the proposed conference. The Republicans will probably be represented by Col. William Lamb of Norfolk, Gen. James A. Walker, the Congressman-elect from the Ninth District; Col. J. Hampton Hoge, and Col. Seth Bolling of Petersburg. The Populists will be represented by their Chairman, J. Haskins Hobson; C. H. Pierson of Caroline, and J. Brad Beverly of Essex; the Prohibitionists by Chairman W. W. Gibbs, Col. J. R. Miller of Pulaski, and probably Mr. Smithdeal of this city.

It is quite certain that the conference will not favor calling a Constitutional Convention. The Republicans are not prepared to favor an educational prerequisite for the colored voters. The Populists, and many, if not most, of the Prohibitionists have similar views. But it is almost certain that the sentiment in this State is approaching a point where it can brought to favor a Constitutional Convention, as desired by the Democratic leaders. James G. Blaine favored the very course which the Democrats now desire to adopt in this State. Both he and Col. H. C. Parsons urged the adoption of a constitutional provision which would disqualify the illiterate negro voters.

SUNDAY'S RAID ON SALOONS

POLICE ARRESTED 334 VIOLATORS OF THE EXCISE LAWS.

Superintendent Byrnes Says that Liquor Dealers Will Be Looked After Strictly in the Future.

The arrests by the police for violations of the excise law made from midnight Saturday until 6 o'clock yesterday morning numbered 334. The record for Sunday excise arrests was broken, as this was the largest number ever made in the history of the department for Sunday liquor selling. The arrests were made by patrolmen especially detailed in plain clothes for the purpose and by the corps of detectives sent out by Superintendent Byrnes to supplement the efforts of the precinct policemen, who in many cases are too well known in their districts to obtain entrance to the saloons.

When the Superintendent gave out yesterday morning the number of arrests made, he declined to say what he proposed to do in the future, except that the efforts to compel the liquor dealers to obey the law will be continued not only on Sunday, but every day. Every night a squad of special officers will be detailed to arrest saloon keepers who persist in keeping their places open after 1 o'clock in the morning. The precinct commanders have been warned also that they will be held responsible for a strict enforcement of the law. The men chosen by the Superintendent for this excise work are all young looking and are recent additions to the force, and the large number of arrests is due to this fact. The indications are that the excise law will be enforced more strictly than it has been for many years, and the liquor dealers who feel aggrieved will be compelled to go to the Legislature for relief.

The liquor dealers and bartenders arrested early Sunday morning were brought before the police courts Sunday, but those who were captured after the close of the courts were bailed at the station houses, and their cases were disposed of at the courts yesterday. A number of cases were dismissed, as the magistrates did not deem the evidence sufficient, but the great majority were held in $100 bail for trial.

WILLIAM WALDORF ASTOR IN NEWPORT

He Selects Several of His Late Wife's Effects for Removal to New York.

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 14.—William Waldorf Astor was here to-day, arriving at 8:30 A. M. and leaving at 4:20 P. M., accompanied by his secretary. He drove to Beaulieu, his Bellevue Avenue villa, which he inspected for the first time in five years. He ordered several paintings of the late Mrs. Astor and some of the valued personal effects of his late wife packed and sent to New-York. Several pieces will be taken to England, and others, it is said, will be given to her Philadelphia relatives as remembrances.

Mr. Astor desired that, so far as possible, his visit be kept a secret, but he met a number of old friends, with whom he spoke. Report of his visit here last week was untrue. He will sail for England on Wednesday.

Presidential Nominations.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations:

Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs—Thomas P. Smith of New-York.

Supervising Inspector of Steam Vessels for the Fifth District—William R. Tibbals of Illinois.

Commissioner for the District of Alaska, to reside at Kodiak—Alphonso C. Edwards of Washington.

Indian Inspector—James McLaughlin of North Dakota.

Agent for the Indians at the Standing Rock Agency, North Dakota—John W. Cramsie.

Army—Lieut. Col. James Miles Moore, Deputy Quartermaster General, to be Colonel and Assistant Quartermaster General; Major Almon F. Rockwell, Quartermaster General, to be Lieutenant Colonel and Deputy Quartermaster General; Capt. Charles Bird, Assistant Quartermaster, to be Major and Quartermaster.

The Debs Habeas Corpus Case.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—C. S. Darrow, counsel for E. V. Debs and other officers of the American Railway Union, now in jail at Chicago under sentence for contempt of court, was before the United States Supreme Court to-day. He asked leave to file a motion for a writ of habeas corpus, and also for a writ of error and supersedeas. Argument on the motions will be heard Wednesday.

CUT THEIR THROATS TO END PRIVATION

A Nebraska Farmer and His Wife Found Dead in Their Sod House.

PAXTON, Neb., Jan. 14.—John Paxton and his wife, Ida, were found in their sod house, near here, to-day, with their throats cut from ear to ear.

A letter discovered near the bodies stated that the couple were driven to desperation through want, illness, and suffering, and that death seemed to be their only means of escape from the torture.

May Be an Opposition Ticket.

Differences in the Coffee Exchange over the establishment of a Clearing House, which were boisterously manifested at the annual meeting last week, threaten to lead to an opposition ticket at the election of Managers Thursday. Regular nominations were posted last week. The candidates have declined to commit themselves on the Clearing House proposition. This has been construed by the advocates of the project as an indication of hostility.

Mr. St. John Protests.

William P. St. John, President of the Mercantile National Bank, telegraphed yesterday to Senator Jones of Arkansas a protest against Senator Jones's proposed currency bill, as outlined in the morning newspapers. Mr. St. John is the one advocate for free silver coinage among the prominent New-York bank Presidents.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Jan. 19 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TUESDAY.—At 6 AM for Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, (Christiania,) and Russia, per steamship Elbe, via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe, via Southampton, must be directed "per Elbe";) at 10:30 AM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Wordsworth; at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla, via Curacao, per steamship Venezuela, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Venezuela";) at *3 PM for Costa Rica, via Limon, per steamship H. Dumois, from New-Orleans.

WEDNESDAY.—At 6:30 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Noordland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Noordland";) at 6:30 AM for Ireland, per steamship Teutonic, via Queenstown, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per Teutonic";) at 8 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Europe, per steamship Paris, via Southampton; at 10 (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Cape Haiti, Gonaives, and Petit Goave, per steamship Claribel; at 12:30 PM (supplementary 1 PM) for Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbadoes, per steamship Fontabelle, (letters for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago must be directed "per Fontabelle";) at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Vigilancia, via Havana, (letters for Tampico and Progreso must be directed "per Vigilancia";) at 4 PM for Barbados and Demerara, per steamship Terrier.

THURSDAY.—At 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago, Cuba, per steamship Santiago.

FRIDAY.—At *8 PM for Bluefields, per steamship J. Wilson, from New-Orleans.

SATURDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Oneida, from Philadelphia; at 7 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India, per steamship La Normandie, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Normandie";) at 8 AM for Bermuda, per steamship Trinidad; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Haiti, per steamship Alps; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jamaica, per steamship Alisa, (letters for Colombia and for Costa Rica, via Limon, must be directed "per Alisa";) at 10 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Umbria, via Queenstown; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Seneca, (letters for other Mexican States and Cuba must be directed "per Seneca";) at 11 AM for Genoa, per steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II., (letters must be directed "per Kaiser Wilhelm II.")

Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 10 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Belgic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 18 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Jan. *28 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Sikh, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Jan. *30 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. *3 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Aurania with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Feb. 3 and up to Feb. *9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 6:30 PM. Mails for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays,) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 2 AM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Jan. 11, 1895.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

WHITE STAR LINE.

*Teutonic, Jan. 16, 10 A.M.	*Teutonic, Feb. 13, 9 A.M.
Britannic, Jan. 23, 7 A.M.	Britannic, Feb. 20, 8 P.M.
*Majestic, Jan. 30, 9 A.M.	*Majestic, Feb. 27, 9 A.M.
*Adriatic, Feb. 6, 2 P.M.	*Adriatic, Mar. 6, 1 P.M.

No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th St.
Saloon rates, $50 upward, according to steamer and location of berth. *Second cabin of these steamers, $35 and $40. Steerage from New-York: On Belgic and Adriatic, $30; Britannic, Teutonic, $15. Prepaid tickets $15. 29 Broadway, New-York. Philadelphia office, 406 Walnut St.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Umbria, Jan. 19, 1 P.M. | Campania, Feb. 9, 5 A.M.
Lucania, Jan. 26, 5:30 AM. | Umbria, Feb. 16, 11 A.M.
Etruria, Feb. 2, 10 A.M. | Aurania, Feb. 23, 4½ A.M.
From Pier 40, North River, foot of Clarkson St.
Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $35, $45; steerage, at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

International Navigation Co.'s Lines.
From Pier 14 North River, foot of Fulton St.
American Line for Southampton.
Shortest and most convenient route to London.
No transfer by tender. No tidal delays.
I. Cabin, $60 upward; II. Cabin, $35 upward.
Paris, Jan. 16, 11 A.M. | Berlin, Jan. 30, 11 A.M.
Red Star Line for Antwerp.
Noordl'd, Jan. 16, 8:30 AM. | Waesland, Jan. 23, 3 PM.
International Navigation Company,
6 Bowling Green, New-York.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE,
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE.
LA NORMANDIE, Poirot.....Sat., Jan. 19, 10 AM.
LA BOURGOGNE, Leboeuf...Sat., Jan. 26, 6 AM.
LA BRETAGNE, Rupé.....Sat., Feb. 2, 9 A.M.
New-York to Alexandria, Egypt, via Paris, trip valid 60 days: First-class, $160; second-class, $116.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
BELGIC.....Jan. 24, 3 P.M.
PERU.....Feb. 2, 3 P.M.
OCEANIC, via Honolulu.....Feb. 12, 3 P.M.
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO.....Feb. 21, 3 P.M.
GAELIC.....March 5, 3 P.M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply to 343 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamships sailing from Vancouver.
TO JAPAN AND CHINA.
EMPRESS OF JAPAN, Feb. 4; April 22; June 24.
EMPRESS OF CHINA, March 4; May 13; July 15.
EMPRESS OF INDIA, April 1; June 3; Aug. 5.
TO HONOLULU, FIJI, AND AUSTRALIA.
WARRIMOO, Feb. 16. | MIOWERA, March 16.
Second Cabin accommodations very low rates.
For tickets and freight rates apply 353 Broadway. For freight rates only, 69 Wall St., N. Y.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest, JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P.M.
CHEROKEE.....Wednesday, Jan. 16
YEMASSEE.....Friday, Jan. 18
ALGONQUIN.....Monday, Jan. 21
Stmrs. have first-class passenger accommodations.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Gen. Agts.,
5 Bowling Green, New-York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. and P. Line via Jacksonville, Grt. So. Frt. & Passenger Line via Charleston.
T. G. Egan, Gen'l Agt., 379 Broadway, N. Y.

SAVANNAH LINE.—Four times weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage apply to
J. D. HASHAGEN, E.A. | W.H.RHETT, Gen. Agt.
S.F.& W.R'y, 261 B'way. | Cent. R.R., 317 B'way.
R. L. WALKER, Agt. | J. L. ADAMS, G. E. A.
C.S.S.Co., N.Pier 35, N.R. | F.C.&P.R.R., 353 B'way.
G. M. SORREL, Manager.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
Steamers for NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, OLD POINT COMFORT, and NEWPORT NEWS, connecting for VIRGINIA BEACH, PETERSBURG, and RICHMOND, Va., and WASHINGTON, D. C. Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Sat. For RICHMOND, via JAMES RIVER, Mon., Wed., and Sat. For WEST POINT, Va., Tues., Thurs., and Sat. From Pier 26 N. R. foot Beach St., 3 P. M. Saturdays 4 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points South and West.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Traffic Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."
NEW YORK CENTRAL
& HUDSON RIVER R. R.
From Grand Central Station, 42d Street:
8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world.
9:30 A. M.—Daily. Fast Mail. For Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niag. Falls, Chicago.
10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Day Express. For all important State points.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago.
3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy, Saratoga.
4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Detroit 8:20 P. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M.
6:00 P. M.—Daily. Albany, Troy, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.
6:25 P. M.—Daily for Troy, Saratoga, Burlington, Plattsburg, and Montreal.
7:30 P. M.—Daily. For Auburn Road points, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago.
9:00 P. M.—Daily. Only Sleeping Car passengers for Rochester carried on this train.
9:15 P. M.—Daily. For Cape Vincent, Ogdensburg, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago.
12:05 Night, Except Sunday Night.—For Albany, Troy, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Chicago.
9:04 A. M. and 3:38 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.
Wagner palace cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated by Pintsch Light.
Tickets at Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113, 261, 413, 785 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., Lincoln Building, 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 53 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New-York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 74 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.
Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.
JOHN M. TOUCEY, GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Manager. Gen. Passenger Agent.

WEST-SHORE R.R.
Trains leave West 42d St. Station, New-York, as follows, and 15 minutes earlier from foot Franklin St.:
3:20 A. M. Daily local for Buffalo.
9:15 A. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Detroit, Chicago; except Saturday for Toronto.
5:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
8:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
For tickets, time tables of local trains, parlor and sleeping car accommodations apply city offices, Brooklyn and New-York, and at stations. Time tables at principal hotels. For other information address
C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent,
5 Vanderbilt Av., New-York.

LEHIGH VALLEY R. R.
Stations foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts.
7:00 A. M. daily for Mauch Chunk and intermediate stations.
8:15 A. M. daily for GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, SUSPENSION BRIDGE, and the West and principal local points; dining car to Suspension Bridge; Pullman vestibule sleeper to Chicago.
11:10 A. M. daily for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points; connections for Reading and Harrisburg.
1:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for ELMIRA and all intermediate stations; connections for Pottsville and Reading; chair car to Wilkesbarre.
4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for L. and B. JUNCTION and principal intermediate stations; Pullman buffet parlor car to Wilkesbarre; connections for Pottsville.
4:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for SOUTH PLAINFIELD and intermediate stations.
5:15 P. M. daily, for EASTON and intermediate stations.
6:00 P. M. daily, for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper, vestibuled train, N. Y. to Chicago. Sleeper to Buffalo and Toronto. Connections for Reading and Harrisburg.
6:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and intermediate stations.
9:00 P. M. daily, for ITHACA, GENEVA, RO